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Presented by Miss M. V. Taylor M.A., F.S.A.



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HISTORIC NOTICES
OF THE
BOROUGH AND COUNTY-TOWN
OF
FLINT.

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**



VIEW OF THE RUINS OF FLINT CASTLE,
Taken from the FLINT MARSH in 1882, showing the "Keep" and the EASTERN TOWER in the foreground.

HISTORIC NOTICES,

WITH

Topographical and other Gleanings

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE

BOROUGH AND COUNTY-TOWN

OF

F L I N T.

BY

HENRY TAYLOR,

TOWN CLERK, CLERK TO THE BOROUGH MAGISTRATES, AND DEPUTY CONSTABLE
OF FLINT CASTLE.

With Illustrations by Miss Louise Rayner, Mr. Randolph Caldecott, and others.



LONDON :

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

MDCCCLXXXIII.

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

JAN. - 1928

TO HIS WORSHIP
THE MAYOR OF FLINT,

ALDERMAN RICHARD MUSPRATT, J.P.,

THIS VOLUME, WHICH PLACES UPON RECORD ALL THAT
IS AT PRESENT KNOWN OF THE HISTORY OF THE
ANCIENT BOROUGH OVER WHICH HE PRESIDES,
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY
THE AUTHOR.



THE MAYOR'S CHAIN.

The reverse side of the Pendant bears the following inscription :—“Presented to FLINT by JANE, wife of RICHARD MUSPRATT, on her husband's ninth election to the Civic Chair, 1876.”



P R E F A C E.

THE History of the TOWN and CASTLE of FLINT has not hitherto been treated as a separate subject; indeed, all that is known of it in print is to be found in PENNANT'S "*Tours in Wales*," and other works relating to the Principality as a whole.

Nor are these "*Historic Notices*" put forth as forming a complete History of the old Borough and County Town, but are intended to furnish some particulars respecting it, which the Author ventures to think will prove interesting to the inhabitants of the Borough, as well as of the County, and to those who are connected with FLINT-SHIRE by ties of birth, property, or other associations.

It is hoped, moreover, that materials have been brought together in this volume, that will be found worthy the attention of local antiquaries and genealogists, and that the kindred spirit who may hereafter aim to write a more extensive and complete History of FLINT may not turn to these pages altogether in vain.

The belief is indulged, too, that this work may find

favour with such as are interested in the biography and genealogy of the various Flintshire families who have taken a leading part in the administration of the affairs of the County and of the Borough in bygone no less than in present days.

The Author does not presume to pose as a *littératuer*; but, in this amateur attempt, he has endeavoured to weave together, in chronological order, the information he has collected during the last nine years, from the various Records and Authorities relating to the subject, which have come to his knowledge. He craves the indulgence, therefore, of his readers for the, no doubt, many shortcomings of this his maiden effort.

In conclusion, he desires gratefully to acknowledge the valuable assistance he has received from Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, F.S.A., of Chester, and his son, Mr. T. CANN HUGHES, B.A. Cambridge; the late LORD HANMER; the late Mr. EDWARD BREESE, F.S.A., of Portmadoc; Mr. WALFORD D. SELBY, of the Public Record Office; Mr. J. J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A., Secretary to the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners; Mr. PHILIP B. DAVIES-COOKE, of Gwysaney; Mr. WILLIAM TREVOR PARKINS, M.A., of Gresford; Mr. BEEDHAM, of Ashfield House, near Kimbolton; Mr. W. H. JONES, the author of "Old Karnarvon," etc. His thanks are also due to Rev. W. LL. NICHOLAS, M.A., Rector of Flint, who kindly placed at his disposal, for perusal and extract, the original volumes of the Parish Records of FLINT; and to the Revs. EDWARD BYRNE and MICHAEL JONES for their interesting papers, the former on the CATHOLIC MISSION at FLINT, and the latter on the rise and progress of NONCONFORMITY in the

Borough. To many others he is also greatly indebted for much valuable information, and for courtesies, which have tended to sweeten very much this his labour of love.

Lastly, but by no means least, he desires to place on record his appreciation of the kindness of Miss LOUISE RAYNER and Mr. RANDOLPH CALDECOTT, in presenting through him, to his readers the admirable drawings made by them for the illustration of this work. His thanks are also due to Miss MASSIE, of Pulford, for her sketch of "Flint in 1826"; to Mr. HARRY BESWICK, of Chester, for much artistic help; and finally, to Mr. J. D. COOPER, 188, Strand, London, the Author's very faithful and pains-taking engraver; to Mr. JOHN HEWITT, of Chester, who has prepared the Index to the work; and to the Printers and Publisher.

CURZON PARK, CHESTER,
June, 1883.



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CHAPTER I.

THE ROMAN, SAXON, AND NORMAN PERIODS.

With an account of the Roman station at *Croes Ati*; also of the battle fought at Coleshill between Henry II. and Owen Gwynedd.—The “Earldom of Chester and Flint.”

THE municipal borough of FLINT consists of the whole of the parish of that name, and the township of Coleshill-Fawr, in the parish of Holywell. For parliamentary purposes the township of Coleshill-Fechan, in the latter parish, was in the year 1868 added to it.

The Romans, during their occupation of Britain, formed a settlement in this district, for the purpose, it is presumed, of smelting lead obtained from Halkyn and the neighbourhood; the site of which settlement is at PENTRE, or, as its proper name is, *Pentre-furn-dan*, “the vill of the burning furnace.” This site (of which more hereafter) still bears the name by which it was known at the time of the Norman conquest,—viz., *Croes Ati*, supposed to have been derived from an ancient cross there placed. At the time the Domesday Book was written, it was evidently considered of importance, as it gave the name to the Norman Hundred of *Atiscross*.

Later on the district seems to have been known by the name of COLESHILL, and the modern hundred of the county, in which the borough is situated, now bears that title. Mr. THOMAS, in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, says, “It would seem as if the town had been transferred from the low ground on the banks of the river to an elevated spot in the adjoining district, thence called the Colonists’ Hill;” the colonists being, it is presumed, the Romans or other foreigners, as contradistinguished from the native Welsh: and he gives as his authority *Roscoe’s Wanderings in Wales*, his derivation being *Colonus altum*, hence Consall, or Cynsylt. PENNANT says the township of Coleshill takes its name from the

abundance of coal which is there produced. But, whatever be the derivation of the name, it had evidently supplanted the older one of *Atiscross*, and the district was known by that appellation, in the time of EDWARD I.

At this latter period, however, *Coleshill* itself gave way to the name **FLINT**. King Edward, realizing the importance of the river, built his stronghold to protect the ford which then existed and still exists at low tides, although somewhat dangerous, across the Dee at the point where the castle is placed, and which was called *Castrum apud Fluuentum*; this last-named word in the course of time being corrupted into **FLYNT**. Extant records of Edward's reign relating to **FLINT** are dated "Apud le FLYNT," and there is no doubt that the article *le* gives the clue to the name, and settles it beyond dispute. This view of the etymology of the name was supported by the late Lord Hanmer, who, as **SIR JOHN HANMER, BART.**, represented the **FLINT BOROUGH**s for twenty-six years in Parliament, and whose opinion as an antiquary and as a scholar is to be respected, in addition to his great local knowledge of all matters relating to the borough. Other derivations are given: one is that *Silex* or *petro-silex* is a predominant feature of the geology of the surrounding country; another, that the name was ancient Welsh—*Fflyn*, a shred, a severed part—a name the independent Britons would naturally give the country after it had submitted to the Roman yoke, which it is evident it did long prior to the other subdued parts of Wales; and that the ancient name of the country was given to the shire, and from the shire to the principal town. A writer in "*Bygones*," in the *Oswestry Advertiser*, some years ago, also suggested that the original word was *Llyn-dinas* (the lake fortress), corrupted into *Flyn-dinas*, shortened into *Flyn-d*, and sharpened in **FLYNT**; but the true derivation is the one before given. It is a curious circumstance that the names *Atiscross* and *Coleshill*, in addition to that of **FLINT**, are still preserved in opposite parts of the borough to this day.

When the Romans invaded Britain, this district was comprised in the territory of the *Ordovices*. After the conquest of the *Ordovices* by the Roman general JULIUS AGRICOLA (to which allusion is made by TACITUS, the son-in-law of that general, in the eighteenth chapter of his "*Agricola*"), the county, or, at any rate, that portion of it forming the three modern hundreds of COLES-HILL, PRESTATYN, and RHUDDLAN, was designated **TEGANGLE** or **TEIGANGLE**, and was included among the portions of the country which constituted the region denominated "**BRITANNIA SECUNDA**." This name, **TEGANGLE**, is derived from *Cangi* or *Ceangi*, the denomination of a sect of Britons, not a tribe, who were supposed to be a portion of people from each division of Britain, who tended

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PLATE I.



ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, FOUND AT PENTRE, FLINT.

PLATE II.



ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, FOUND AT PENTRE, FLINT.

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the flocks and herds, and took up their residence for that purpose in distant and varied pastures, at different seasons of the year. A writer says the neighbouring *Cornavii* had their *Ceangi*, who wintered in Wirral, and took up their summer residence in **TEGANGLE**.

Referring to *Atiscross*, PENNANT says :

"A cross stood there, the pedestal of which I remember to have seen standing. There is a tradition that, in very old times, there stood a large town at this place; and, it is said, the foundations of buildings have been frequently turned up by the plough. But more remarkable are the great quantities of scoria of lead, bits of lead ore, and fragments of melted lead, which have been discovered in several spots here, and along the country just above the shore in the adjoining parish of NORTHOP. These have of late been found to contain such quantities of lead as to encourage the washers of ore to farm the spots."

And he goes on to say that, in this tract, numbers of tons of lead have been gotten in a short time, especially at PENTRE-FFWRNDAN, a name which evinces the antiquity of smelting in these parts. He also refers to a then (1810) recent discovery of Roman coins, fibulæ, and a variety of antique instruments, by workmen in the old washings near PENTRE, and describes them, with illustrations, as follows :—

"No. 1, tab. I., is a rich ornament of gold, in form of a button with a shank. It is composed elegantly with twisted wire, and studded with little globular bits of solid gold. This seems to have belonged to the bracelet or necklace (it is uncertain which) whose fragment is represented at No. 2. This is also composed of gold links, with round beads of a rich blue glass placed between every second link."

"No. 3 is a cylindric fragment of glass, probably part of some ornament, being of a rich blue colour, and perforated as if it was designed to be strung. With it was found a thick piece of sea-green glass, part of a vase. Glass was among the earlier imports into *Britain*, when the wild natives were as much captivated with toys as the *Indians* of new-discovered countries are at present."

"No. 4 is a small brazen head, with the back part affixed to iron."

"No. 5 is a *stylus*, or instrument for writing on the *cerata tabella*, or waxen tablets ; which were made of thin leaves of lead, brass, or ivory, and covered with a thin coat of wax. The pen, if I may call it so, was usually of brass ; one end pointed, in order to write ; the other flat, in order to efface what was wrong, by smoothing or closing the wax. Horace gives every writer most excellent advice in alluding to this practice :

"Scepe stylum vertas, iterum quæ digna legi sint,
Scripturus."

(Oft turn your style, when you intend to write things worthy to be read.)

"No. 6 is an instrument of very singular use : a narrow species of spoon, destined to collect at funerals the tears of the relations of the deceased, in order to deposit them in the little phials which were placed with the ashes in the urn, memorials of their grief. Such are very frequently found ; but the custom is far higher than that of classical antiquity, for the PSALMIST, in expressing his sorrows, alludes to it : 'THOU tellest my flittings ; put my tears into Thy bottle.'

"No. 7 is an instrument seemingly designed for the purpose of dressing the wicks of lamps.

"No. 8 may possibly be destined for the same use.

"No. 9 is a brazen bodkin.

"No. 10 is a fibula or brooch; gilt, and enamelled with deep blue in front.

"No. 11 is a brooch, not unlike some used at present by the Scottish Highlanders.

"No. 12 is also a species of button; but differs from the modern (as do all I have seen) by having no shank; instead was a tongue, similar to those of the common *fibulae*. The front of this is enamelled with deep blue.

"No. 13 is another, of a very different form. This has also lost its *fibula*, but the defect is very apparent.

"No. 14 is a *forceps*; an instrument much in vogue among the *Romans* for extirpating hairs.

"Nos. 15, 15, seem to have been instruments of sacrifice. One end of each is round, and of the form of an olive; and was intended for the use of the *aruspices*, to insinuate under the entrails of the victim and to lift them up for the better inspection of the parts. The other extremity of the longer instrument is formed into a spoon, for the purpose of putting the frankincense into the censer.

"No. 16 is a brass nail.

"No. 17, tab. II., is one of those *Bulla*, or amulets, called *Ithyphallus*, in form of a heart, with a figure (in which decency was little consulted) on the upper part. These were suspended from the necks of children, and originally designed to preserve them from the effects of envy; afterwards from all kinds of evil. I cannot help thinking that the good nurses had another view—that of attracting (in years of maturity) the affections of the fair towards their little favourite.

"Hunc optent generum Rex et Regina; puellæ
Hunc rapiant. Quicquid calcaverit hic, Rosa fiat."

(Wherever he treads let there rise up a rose,
And the ladies die for him wherever he goes.)

"No. 18 is a locket with a hole at one end, in order to suspend it round the neck, or fasten it to the wrist.

"No. 19, a key, which gives no very high idea of the elegance of the *Roman* locksmiths.

"No. 20 is one of a nicer form, and which served both for a ring and key. It possibly was designed for the cabinet of a *Roman* lady, or some *Bellus homo*.

"No. 21, two rings; one of brass, the other of silver wire.

"No. 22, a brazen weight, belonging to a mason's levelling instrument, answerable to a modern plummet.

"No. 23, another of lead, belonging to a fishing-net.

"No. 24, the tongue of an ordinary *fibula*.

"Nos. 25, 25, pieces of copper of *Roman* manufacture, found at Caerhêl, the ancient Conovium, near Conway.

"No. 26, Roman pig of lead, supposed to have been made of Flintshire lead.

"These are the subjects I thought most worthy of engraving; there were multitudes of other things found in the same place; but almost all of them so mutilated, or injured by time, as to be rendered quite unintelligible."

Within comparatively speaking recent times, pieces of glass tiles, and other evidences of *Roman* occupation, have been found at *Croes Ati*. All these facts go to prove that the *Romans* made PENTRE their port for exporting the metal after it was fused from the ore of the adjacent mountains. Here might be placed a small garrison to protect the ancient smelters, or to collect the duties,

or to receive the tribute of metal ; such garrison in all probability forming part of the celebrated Valerian and Victorious XX. legion, which was stationed at *Deva*, the modern CHESTER. But not only was smelting carried on at *Atiscross*, but also at the old smelting works at FLINT,* which are now absorbed in the large alkali works of Messrs. Muspratt Bros. and Huntley, and of which PENNANT says, "There is no limiting their antiquity." In fact, the district along the shore always has been, as it is now, one of burning fiery furnaces.

We must not omit to mention also that at "GWAITH Y COED," or "the Work of the Wood," near to the town, probably erected for the convenience of fuel, several furnace bottoms have been found, together with a perfect tin containing litharge : there were also found several test bottoms, composed of bone-earth, precisely the same as those used at the present day. These two facts prove that the mode of separating silver by oxidising the baser metal was practised at a period of great antiquity.

We may here mention that it is highly probable that the term FLINT GLASS was derived from the fact of its being manufactured at FLINT, as a glass-works formerly existed near where the present town hall stands, and great quantities of fragments of melting pots and glass were found in sinking the foundation of the gateway to the late Mr. Haywood's property some years ago. The Report of the British Archæological Association, on their visit to FLINT in 1849, says,—

"As the mineral flint is a compound part of all kinds of glass, there is no reason to suppose that this term should be applied solely as indicative of that description which is manufactured by the aid of lead ; whilst, on the other hand, it is highly probable that the first locality for that branch of the glass manufacture should be at a spot where the lead required for its formation could be obtained in abundance, particularly as in addition to the raw materials the vicinity of FLINT has abounded in ancient times with fuel, whether that was derived from forests or mines."

During the Saxon dynasty, the district was included in that called *Englefield* [probably Englandfield or Englishfield in Cambria], which surrendered, immediately after Chester, to the arms of EGBERT. Its early reduction was facilitated by the natural circumstances of the country. Open and devoid of those lofty crags which characterize many other parts of North Wales, it did not possess equal means of defence against such a powerful enemy.

* About the year 1700, whilst digging for the foundation of a copper-works, a Roman hypocaust, or hot-bath, was discovered here. In Messrs. Roskell and Co.'s time Roman tiles and bricks were also brought to light. Salt works at one time existed on this spot, called the "Gwaith-Halen." In the year 1833 six thousand tons of lead were annually smelted at the FLINT works, from which nearly forty thousand ounces of fine silver were extracted.

In 870, RODERIC the GREAT, King of all Wales, made a division of his dominions among his three sons, and ordained that if any quarrel should arise between the PRINCES of NORTH WALES and POWYS, a meeting should be held on MORFA-RHIANEDD, on the banks of the Dee, near the site of the present town of FLINT, in which the PRINCE of SOUTH WALES was to determine the controversy.

Prior to the Norman conquest, the district was in the hands of EDWIN, the last Earl of Mercia.

Near to BRYN EDWIN, on the southern boundary of the borough, are the foundations of an ancient pile called *Llys Edwin*, originally the seat of EDWIN, or ENGLEFIELD ap GRONW, lord or king, as he was styled, of *Tegangle*. He was grandson to the great Welsh lawgiver *Howel Dda* (the good), King or Prince of Wales, and who flourished about the year A.D. 1041. The Mostyns and many other families in the county spring from him, but most of them are extinct in the male line. It continued in his family until the death of a descendant of his, *Howel Gwynedd*, who lost his life in the cause of OWEN GLYNDWR, but of whom more hereafter.

Here also reference should be made to the evidently artificial mound called *Bryn-y-Cwn*, or the *Hill of Dogs*, which, PENNANT says, possibly may have been a hunting seat.

The Domesday Book informs us that, at the time of the compilation of that record, *Coleshill*, or *Coleselt*, as it is therein called, was held by ROBERT DE ROLENT (Rhuddlan), a valiant Norman, nephew to HUGH LUPUS, Earl of CHESTER, who was nephew to WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

Coleselt is included in the hundred of *Atiscross*, which comprehended the district between the river Dee and the vale of Clwyd, which was considered as parcel of CHESHIRE, or "*Cestrecreire*," as it was then called. The EDWIN referred to was the before mentioned EDWIN or ENGLEFIELD ap GRONW. The entry is as follows:—

"The same ROBERT holds COLESELT; and EDWIN, who also held it as a free-man, holds it of him. There is 1. hide¹ rateable to the gelt.² The land is 1. carucate.³ The same is in the demesne there with 1. Radman⁴ and

¹ The *hide* consisted of as much land as could be measured by an ox-hide cut into thongs, and embraced therefore no definite or exact quantity of land, but varied in different places, according to the advantages of situation, etc., of the particular vill.

² This *gelt* was a land tax of about ten per cent. It was first instituted by Ethelred the Unready, for the purpose of buying off the incursions of the Danes.

³ The *carucate*, derived from *caruca*, a plough, has usually been taken to mean a plough-land, or as much as a yoke of oxen, with one plough, can plough in a year.

⁴ The *radmans*—from the Saxon “*rad*,” a road—performed some service on

IV. villeins⁵ and II. Bordars.⁶ It is worth X shillings. It was worth VI shillings."

Immediately before the above, "Latbroc" (Leadbrook) and "Bachelie" (Bagillt) are mentioned, as also afterwards is Sychton (Soughton by Northop); so that we may take it "Coleselt" included the area within these three places, which is almost identical with that of the present borough of FLINT.

When the CONQUEROR gave to his nephew, HUOHN LUPUS, the Earldom of CHESTER, included with it was as much of WALES as could be recovered from the Welsh. Hence, in old records, it is stated that "the county of FLINT appertaineth to the Sword of CHESTER," and was considered an appendage by right of conquest. In the time of HENRY III., for want of male issue to John Scot, the then possessor, the Earldom was seized by the Crown; HENRY then conferred the honour on the celebrated Simon de Montfort, on whose attainder it escheated to the Crown. EDWARD of CARNARVON was summoned to Parliament as Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. In the subsequent reign Prince Edward (afterwards EDWARD III.) was created "EARL OF CHESTER AND FLINT" within a few days from his birth; but in after years, on being invested with the executive power, relinquished the inferior dignity in favour of his eldest son, the BLACK PRINCE, which title was conferred by a charter dated at Pomfret the 18th May, in the seventh year of that monarch's reign. By virtue of this deed the king granted unto the new-created earl the castles of CHESTER, BESTON (Beeston), ROTHLAN (Rhuddlan), and FLINT, and all his lands there, and also the cantred and lands of ENGLEFIELD, etc., etc., to hold for himself and his heirs, the kings of England; and by another charter, dated the following day, the goods, stock, arms, and other personal effects in such castles and places, were likewise given to the Prince.

The succeeding kings of England, when they created their sons, the heirs apparent to the Crown, princes of Wales, at the same time invested them with the Earldom; and by their respective charters on these occasions recapitulated the items contained in the grant to the BLACK PRINCE.

From this short account of the all-powerful Earldom of CHESTER in days of yore, it will be seen that it is the oldest title the present

the road, either with or without horses. They were vassals sometimes, but at others free.

⁵ The *villeins* formed the most numerous class of vassals under the feudal system. They had to do whatever their lord commanded, and could acquire no property in either land or goods. No wonder that the word *villein*, a term of feudal origin, is become one of reproach.

⁶ The *bordar* held his cabin and piece of land upon the condition of supplying poultry, eggs, and other small articles of food, for the lord's table.

Prince of Wales has. It is evident that FLINT was considered a very important appendage to this Earldom, as, from time to time, the name of FLINT has been associated with that of CHESTER, the title adopted being that of Earl of CHESTER and FLINT. We extract the following from a little book entitled, *A Help to English History*, by PETER HEYLYN, D.D., published in 1680:—

“Edward of Windsor, eldest son of King Edward II., was summoned by his father to the Parliament by the name of Earl of Chester and Flint; since which it hath continued as a title in the Princes of Wales; and there you shall be sure to find who were Earls of Flint.”

A statute made in 34 Hen. VIII. ordained that the “Originall Seale of Chester shall be, and stand for the Originall Seale of



PALATINATE SEAL, CHESTER AND FLINT, 1660.

FLINT, and shall be in the custody of the Chamberlain of CHESTER.” On the reverse side of a seal, temp. Car. II., in the collection of the late SIR PHILIP DE M. GREY EGERTON, BART., M.P., F.S.A, the legend is “Comitatus Palatini sui CESTRIÆ et FLINT, anno 1660.” We here give an illustration of it. Prince George, afterwards GEORGE II., eldest surviving son of GEORGE I., was the last Prince of Wales who seems to have adopted the title. He was created Earl of CHESTER and FLINT on the 27th September, 1714. It is assumed the title is now considered as in abeyance, as the Earldom of FLINT has never been granted to any subject not of the blood royal. It is true, it is said, that the celebrated Judge JEFFREYS applied for it, and that at the time of his death the patent was prepared, and ready to pass the great seal. However, it did not pass; but as Lord CAMPBELL, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*,

says, "If the Dutch fleet had met with a storm, he might have lived and died EARL of FLINT, and then who can tell whether he would not have appeared in different colours to posterity ?"

In 1150, RANDAL, EARL of CHESTER, assisted by MADOC *ap* MEREDYDD, PRINCE of POWYS, invaded NORTH WALES. OWEN GWYNEDD, PRINCE of NORTH WALES, met them at *Coleshill*, and there defeated them so effectually that few escaped with their lives except prisoners and some of the commanding officers, who were saved by the swiftness of their horses.

Soon after his accession to the throne, in 1157, HENRY II. determined to attempt the subjugation of WALES, and, with this object, he collected, from different parts of England, a very formidable army, with which he marched to CHESTER; and thence, advancing into the present FLINTSHIRE, he encamped his forces on SALTNEY Marsh, which bordered on the River DEE. OWEN GWYNEDD advanced to meet him, and took post at BASINGWERK. After inflicting great loss upon the English at EWLOE, the Welsh were ultimately repulsed at the battle of COLESHILL. The following account of this engagement is extracted from an essay written by MR. EDWARD PARRY, of Chester, for the ROYAL DENBIGH EISTEDDFOD on "The Flintshire Castles," in 1828, and for which he obtained the Society's medal :—

"Adjoining the castle of EWLOE there is a wood, still called EWLOE wood, very celebrated for the memorable repulse that a part of the flower of HENRY the SECOND's army received in 1157 from DAVID and CONAN, sons of OWEN GWYNEDD. This warrior had his forces encamped near BASINGWERK; but, in order to stop the progress of HENRY's army, he sent his sons with a stray detachment of his forces to this wood. After reconnoitring awhile, some skirmishes commenced; these were but feints to draw the English into the dangerous and narrow passes between the hills. They suffered the army to advance along the straits; and HENRY, too confident in the strength and discipline of his troops, ordered them to march forward, till at length his forces got entangled in the wood, and other snares which were laid for them. The Welsh in the mountain sprang upon the enemy all of a sudden, and so fiercely and unexpectedly, that the cries of the English were horrible, and the slaughter equally dreadful. The remaining part of the English were routed in all directions, and followed even to HENRY's camp, which then lay on SALTNEY Marsh, near CHESTER. The result of this battle, one might think, would have repressed HENRY's hope of success; but he was not intimidated, and immediately broke up his camp, and with a resolute will adopted other decided measures; for he marched his army along the coast of the DEE as far as COLESHILL, with a view of throwing himself into the rear of Owen's forces and cutting off their communications with supplies; but before this could be done, he was obliged to suffer himself to have another engagement, and under disadvantages equal to those that part of his army had before experienced. He was again defeated, and EUSTANCE FITZ-JOHN and ROBERT de COURCI, two of his barons, high in rank and courage, were slain in battle. HENRY de ESSEX, standard-bearer of England, also was seized with a panic; he threw down the standard, and with vehemence cried out, 'The king is slain!' The alarm flew with electric rapidity through the English ranks; the Welsh, profiting by this incident,

defeated a part of the enemy. The rout would have been general, had not HENRY himself made his appearance at the moment. He immediately rallied his forces, repulsed the Welsh with double fury, and advanced his army a second time to endeavour to get between Owen and the mountains."

The cautious Welshman was, however, too many for him. He sounded a retreat from a hill above BAGILLT, to this day called "Bryn dychwelwch" (or the Hill of Retreat), and accordingly retired to a spot near to St. ASAPH, which is also still called "Cil Owain" (or Owen's Retreat), where he effectually evaded the designs of his enemy. Round about the scene of the battle different fields are to this day known as "the field of the wounded," "the field of the standard," etc.

HENRY de ESSEX was disgraced for his conduct in the battle of COLESHILL. Six years afterwards, in a quarrel with ROBERT de MONTFORT, the latter openly accused him of treason and of throwing down the standard with the intention of betraying the king. HENRY de ESSEX retorted the charge, and the cause was decided by judicial combat on an island in the Thames, near Reading. The standard-bearer was vanquished, and left for dead, and his body was carried by the monks to the church to be buried there. But when released from the weight of his armour he recovered, and soon afterwards became one of the shorn monks of the abbey of Reading. This account is given in the *Chronica Joscelini de Brakelonda*, edited by Mr. ROKEWOOD for the Camden Society, and differs from the one commonly given. JOSCELINE de BRAKELONDA, however, received it from HENRY de ESSEX's own mouth, after the latter had taken the cowl at Reading. The standard-bearer told him he really believed the king had been slain.

Before closing this chapter, reference must be made to a grant of DAVID ap LLEWELYN, Prince of Wales, to the abbey of BASINGWERK, dated 1240, whereby he gave to that abbey "the churche of Halliwell with the chapel of Colsul." Mr. PENNANT says that FLINT must have been the site of this chapel. Mr. THOMAS, in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, seems to infer that, because the chapel is mentioned in conjunction with HOLYWELL Church, and the fact that FLINT Church in latter times was appendant to NORTHOP, COLSUL chapel must have been situate within the present township of COLESHILL in HOLYWELL parish; but at this period parochial divisions had not been made. The district was undoubtedly known as COLESHILL, and being contiguous to HOLYWELL, and both the church and chapel being in the immediate neighbourhood of BASINGWERK, the Prince would naturally grant each of them to the abbey, which would doubtless provide both of them with monastic vicars chosen from its own fraternity. For reasons hereafter given we venture to think that the site of the present parish church of FLINT is that of the ancient "*capella de Colshul*."



CHAPTER II.

FLINT CASTLE BUILT AND THE TOWN FOUNDED AND CREATED A BOROUGH BY EDWARD I.

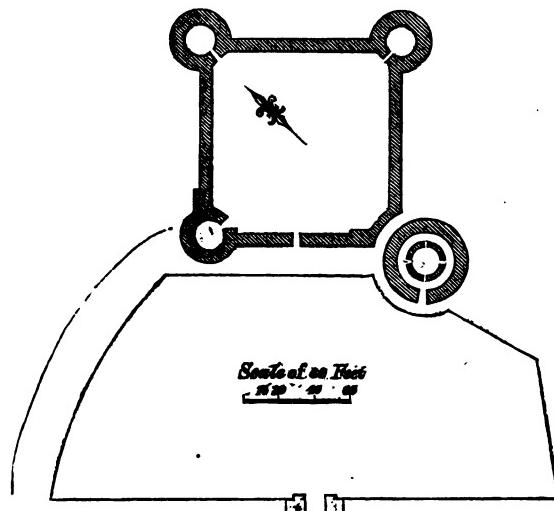
WE now approach an important era in the history of FLINT. HENRY III. died on the 16th November, 1272. His son EDWARD I. was at the time returning home from a Crusade in Palestine; but soon after his coronation he inaugurated his reign by immense preparations for a vigorous attack upon LLEWELYN ap GRYFFYTH, Prince of Wales, and his hitherto unconquerable people. It is not our province to dilate upon the war between the two princes, and the ultimate subjugation of Wales; suffice it to say that, in July 1277, the English monarch summoned all his vassals to take the field and meet him with their retainers at CHESTER, from which city he issued a proclamation commanding all persons in Cheshire that possessed £20 per annum to attend him there, to be made knights at their own expense. From a MS. in the Harleian collection, EDWARD on this occasion crossed the estuary of the DEE on horseback at "Shotwick Forde"; "which forde," says the MS., "doethe still continue," but it has in fact long been done away with, and is now known as the "Wild Marsh." He advanced to the present FLINT, and on the low freestone rock which juts out into the river in a north-eastern direction from the town, and which commands the old Roman ford, to which we have before alluded, he erected the present Castle.

The period when the Castle was originally erected appears to have been much questioned by historians. CAMDEN asserts that it was begun by HENRY II. in 1157, and finished by EDWARD I. Lord LYTTELTON is of the same opinion. LELAND attributes its foundation to EDWARD I. PENNANT frankly says, "The founder of this castle is uncertain." MR. EDWARD PARRY, in his essay, says the probability is that HENRY, subsequent to his signal defeat at EWLOE, and the great dismay which followed at COLESHILL, in order to cover his army and prevent such disaster in future, might have

caused some sort of fortification to have been erected here. Mr. WILLIAM BEAMONT, in a paper read before the *Chester Archaeological and Historic Society*, says,—

“Even in the poet’s day (*Shakespeare*) the castle (FLINT) must have shown signs of ruin, for, approaching its walls, not only does he make Bolingbroke thus commission Northumberland,—

“‘ Go to the rude ribs of that ancient castle,
Through brazen trumpet send the breath of parley
Into his ruined ears,’ ”



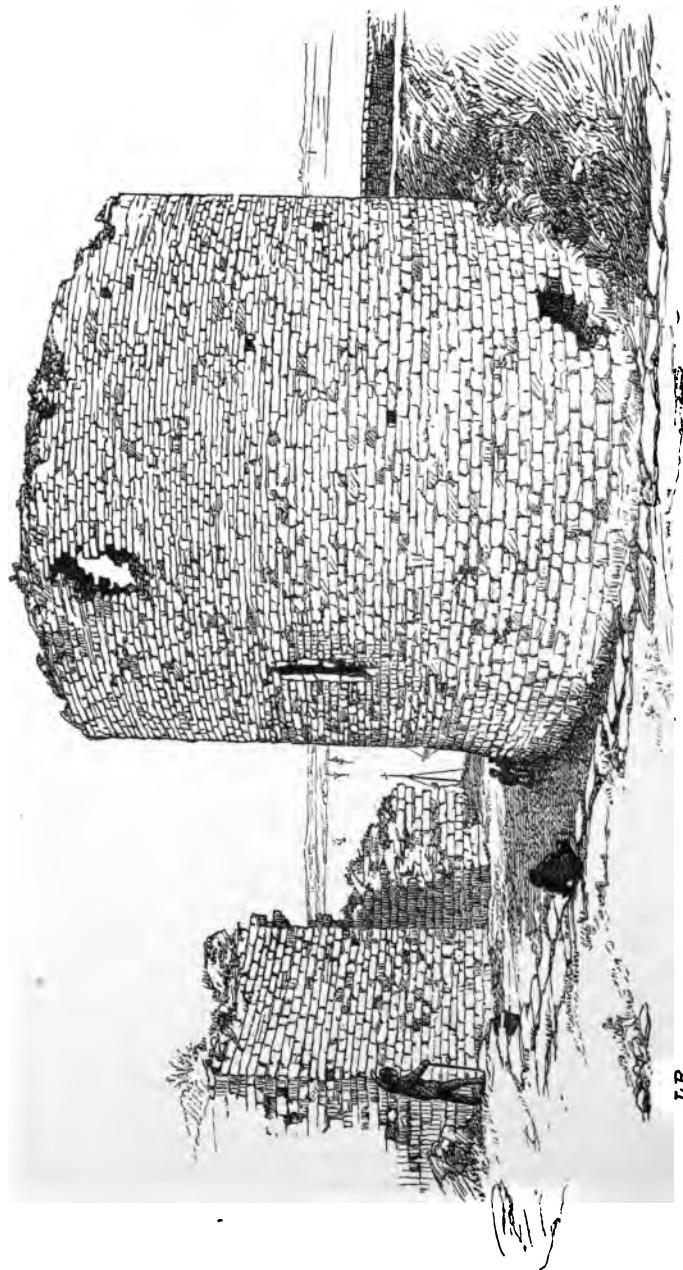
GROUND-PLAN OF FLINT CASTLE.

but in another place he speaks also of its tottered battlements. Shakespeare must have seen this venerable castle, and been familiar with its appearance, when he thus twice alluded to its ruined state.”

The Rev. CHARLES HARTSHORNE, in a paper read before the same Society, stated there were no accounts of the expenses of erecting FLINT and RHUDDLAN Castles, and others seem to be of the same opinion. This, however, is a mistake, for at the Public Record Office, London, there is a roll on which will be found entries of payments made “for the *construction* of the castle of FLINT,” between Sunday, the 25th day of July (1277), and the seventh day following “Sunday, the day of the beheading of Saint John the Baptist”—viz., 28th day of August following. The total amount of these payments is £922 11s. 8½d., a sum equal to

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
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THE KEEP OF FLINT CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTHWEST, WITH CHESTER AND BRESTON IN THE DISTANCE ON THE RIGHT, AND THE WIRRAL COAST ON THE LEFT.



L.R.

£10,000 or £14,000 in these days. Of this amount £613 2s. 8½d. was paid to dykers, who were paid at the rate of threepence a day; their "twentymen," or foremen, as we should now call them, being paid fourpence a day. So large a number being employed may have been occasioned by the river having to be dammed out while the works were proceeding; or perhaps they were engaged also in making the moat around the town, which, from the traces of it met with in the present day, must have been a very wide and deep one;—or, were they labourers as well as dyke makers?

Carpenters were paid £162 14s. 8d., their wages being at the rate of fourpence per day, and their "twentymen" sixpence. The masons were paid at the same rate a sum of £31 6s. 4d. The woodcutters received £100 3s. 9d., being paid at the same rate per diem as the dykers. The smiths' wages were fourpence a day, and their boys twopence; the total amount paid to them being £6 5s. 8d., and to quarrymen £5 5s. A sum of £2 4s. 6d. was also paid to *carbonarii*, who were, it is presumed, colliers.

The modest sum of £1 9s., being at the rate of one shilling a day, was paid to the engineer or architect. This person, we find from these entries, was RICHARD L'ENGENOUR or Ingeniator, who built the Dee Mills and Weir at CHESTER, and filled the office of Mayor of that ancient city in 1304. EDWARD I. evidently superintended in person the building of FLINT CASTLE. He pitched his camp at BASINGWERK in the latter end of July 1277, and remained there while the castle was being built. From these entries it seems clear that he was personally watching the erection of this castle, for we here find recorded a payment of 3s.—

"To certain dykers working well for the same days (the 6 days following Sunday in the Feast of the blessed Peter ad Vincula: 1st day of August) of the gift of the King."

And again, for the seven days following Sunday, being the 22nd August:—

"To 2 Smiths and their 6 boys going with the King, 17s. 6d."

On the 25th August he was at Rhuddlan, and evidently these smiths and their boys accompanied him thither.

These entries doubtless establish the fact, hitherto questioned, that KING EDWARD I. was the founder of FLINT CASTLE.

The following is a copy in full of the entries on this roll:—

"Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer, Miscellanea, Army, No. 4."

"FLYND.

"Dykers. Sunday, 25th day of July, to 720 Dykers in whose number are 36 Twenty-men, each Dyker receiving by the day 3d., and each Twenty-man 4d. by the day: Item to one master dyker receiving by the day 6d.; for their wages from the said Sunday up to the Saturday following for seven days, by the hands of Peter de Brampton, knight

64 4 6

“Carpenters.	To wit, to 100 carpenters with 5 twenty-men, each receiving as above, going into the Forest of Textar, belonging to the lord Edward, cousin of the King, to fell trees for the construction of the CASTLE OF FLIND, for their wages from the said Sunday up to the Saturday next after the Feast of the blessed Peter Ad Vincula, each day being reckoned, for fourteen days, by the hands of Hugh de Cretoñ	23	8	2
“To RICHARD THE ENGINEER OF CHESTER,	for his wages for the said fourteen days	14	0	
“Item to 230 Carpenters with 11 twenty-men, staying with the army, for their wages, for the seven days following, the said Sunday included, by the hands of the aforesaid Walter [de Jaye, knight,] and Robert [de Belvero]	27	10	6	
“Masons.	To wit, to 200 masons under Thomas de Graham their master, each receiving as above, for their wages for the aforesaid seven days, by the hands of the aforesaid Peter [de Champe, knight,] and William [de Pertoñ, clerk]	24	5	4
“Wood-cutters.	To wit, to 320 wood-cutters with 16 twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said seven days, by the hands of the aforesaid Gilbert [de Brideshale, knight,] and John [de Spoforde, clerk]	28	19	3
“Dykers.	Monday on the morrow of Saint James, at FLYND, to 180 dykers with 9 twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages from the said Monday up to the Saturday following, for six days, by the hands of Peter de Brampton	13	14	6
	“Item for the wages of two master dykers for the said six days		4	0
“To wit, to 25 dykers with one twenty-man, each receiving as above, for their wages for the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next after the Feast of Saint James the Apostle	I	11	8	
“Smiths.	To 3 smiths, each receiving by the day 4d., and their 6 boys, each receiving by the day 2d., for their wages for six days next after Saint James's Day	12		
“To wit, to 24 dykers and one master, each receiving as above, for their wages for the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday before the Feast of the blessed Peter Ad Vincula	I	6	4	
“To a certain smith and his two boys, receiving as the aforesaid smiths, for their wages for the said four days	2	8		
“To wit : the sum 186 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>				
“FLYND.				
“Wednesday next after the Feast of Saint James the Apostle, to 20 dykers, receiving as above, for their wages for the Thursday, Friday and Saturday next following, by the hands of Peter de Brampton	15	3		
“‘Carbonarii.’ To 5 ‘carbonarii,’ each receiving by the day 4d., for their wages for the said three days	5			
“Carpenters.	Sunday, in the Feast of the blessed Peter Ad Vincula, to 230 carpenters with 11 twenty-men, receiving as above, for their wages from the said Sunday up to the Saturday following, for seven days, by the hands of Robert de Belvero	27	9	6
“Wood-cutters.	To wit, 100 wood-cutters, receiving as above, for their wages for the said seven days, by the hands of Robert de Belvero	8	19	1

" <i>1st day of August. Sunday, in the Feast of the blessed Peter Ad Vincula, to 220 wood-cutters, each receiving as above, for their wages for the six days next following the said Sunday, by the hands of Gilbert de Brideshalē</i>	<i>16 15 6</i>
" <i>To wit, to 1160 dykers with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days, by the hands of Peter de Bramptonī</i>	<i>88 9</i>
" <i>Item, for the wages of two master dykers for the said six days</i>	<i>6</i>
" <i>To one assistant to the said master dykers for the said six days, for his wages for the said six days and the four days preceding</i>	<i>3 4</i>
" <i>Item, for the wages of one constable over one hundred (i.e. 100 men), for the said days</i>	<i>2</i>
" <i>Item, to certain dykers, working well for the said days, of the gift of the KING</i>	<i>3</i>
" <i>'Carbonarii.' To five 'carbonarii,' each receiving as above, except their master who receives by the day 5d., for their wages from St. James the Apostle's day up to the blessed Peter Ad Vincula day, for eight days</i>	<i>14</i>
" <i>Smiths. Sunday in the Feast of the blessed Peter Ad Vincula, for 4 smiths and their 8 boys, each receiving as before, for their wages for six days following the said Sunday</i>	<i>16</i>
" <i>To two boys, speeding as cinder carriers, for their wages for two days</i>	<i>6</i>
" <i>Dykers. To wit, to 200 dykers with 10 twenty-men, newly come, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days, by the hands of Peter de Bramptonī</i>	<i>15 5</i>
" <i>Wood-cutters. To wit, to 180 wood-cutters with 9 twenty-men, coming the same day, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days, by the hands of Gilbert de Brideshalē</i>	<i>13 14 6</i>
" <i>Dykers. Item, to 140 dykers with 7 twenty-men, coming the same day, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days, by the hands of Peter de Bramptonī</i>	<i>10 13 6</i>

"To wit: the sum 184*l. 11s. 2d.*

"FLYND.

" <i>Tuesday, 3rd day of August, to 25 dykers, coming the same day, each receiving by the day 3d., and a twenty-man 4d., for their wages for the said Tuesday, and the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday following, by the hands of Peter de Bramptonī</i>	<i>1 5 5</i>
" <i>To wit, to 20 dykers, each receiving as before, for their wages Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, by the hands of the said Peter</i>	<i>1 0 0</i>
" <i>Dykers. Sunday next before the Feast of St. Laurence, to 1500 dykers with their twenty-men, each receiving as before, for their wages for the six days next following the said Sunday, by the hands of Peter de Bramptonī and M. the Clerk</i>	<i>114 7 6</i>
" <i>Carpenters. To wit, to 203 carpenters with their twenty-men, each receiving as before, for their wages for the said six days, by the hands of Walter de Jaye and Robert de Belvero</i>	<i>20 16 0</i>
" <i>Wood-cutters. To wit, to 100 wood-cutters with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days, by the hands of Gilbert de Brideshalē</i>	<i>7 12 6</i>

“Item, to 30 carpenters, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days, by the hands of Walter de Jaye	3	1	0
“Item, to 380 wood-cutters, each receiving as above, for their wages for five days, namely, the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday following, by the hands of Gilbert de Brideshale	24	2	11
“Dykers. To wit, to Master W., the dyker, receiving by the day 6d., for his wages for the aforesaid six days	3		
“To his two assistants, each receiving by the day 4d., for their wages for the said six days	4		
“Item, to certain constable of the dykers, receiving by the days 4d., for his wages for the same time	2		
“To two boys, set to mind the implements of the dykers, for their wages for five days last past and for six days to come	3	6	
“Smiths. To 4 smiths and their 8 boys, receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days	1	4	0
“‘Carbonarii.’ To 5 ‘carbonarii,’ each receiving by the day 4d., for their wages for the said six days	10		
“Dykers. To wit, to 300 dykers, coming from the parts of Hoyland,* with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days.	22	10	
“To wit : the sum	197.	15.	10 <i>d.</i>

“FLYND.

“Dykers. Monday on the morrow of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, to 1340 dykers with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said Monday and the Tuesday and Wednesday next following, by the hands of Peter de Bramptofi and M. the Clerk	51	1	9
“Masons. To wit, to 50 masons and their master, each receiving as above, for their wages for the six days following the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, by the hands of Peter de Camp’ and William de Pertofi	5	6	
“Carpenters. To wit, to 220 carpenters with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the aforesaid six days, by the hands of Walter de Jaye	22	11	
“Dykers. To wit, to 300 dykers from the parts of Hoylande, each receiving as above, for their wages for the aforesaid six days, by the hands of W. de Sancto Botulpho	22	10	
“To wit, to Master W., the dyker, receiving by the day 6d., for his wages for the aforesaid six days and the Sunday preceding	3	6	
“To his two assistants, receiving by the day 8d., for their wages for the said six days	4		
“To a certain clerk assigned to the keeping of the picks and “houvas,”† for his wages for the said six days	2		
“Smiths. To 4 smiths and their 8 boys, each receiving as above, for their wages for the aforesaid six days	1	4	
“‘Carb narii.’ To 5 ‘carbonarii,’ each receiving as above, for their wages for the said six days	10		

* In the valor of Pope Nicholas IV., taken in 1291, we find that the Abbot of Furness had property in Hoyland valued at iiijs. viijd.

† “Hova”—DUCANGE. Seems to be a hut with a piece of land attached to it.

“ <i>Dykers.</i> The Thursday following, to 1300 dykers with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said Thursday; <i>Item</i> the Friday and Saturday following, by the hands of Peter de Brampton	49	11	3
“To 12 carpenters, each receiving as above, for their wages for the aforesaid six days, by the hands of Robert de Belvero	1	4	
“ <i>Dykers.</i> Sunday, in the octaves of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, to 1232 dykers with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next following, by the hands of Peter de Brampton	47	5	
“ <i>Smiths.</i> To 4 smiths and their 8 boys, each receiving as before, for their wages for the said three days	12		
“‘ <i>Carbonarii.</i> ’ To 5 ‘carbonarii,’ each receiving as before, for their wages for the said three days	5		
“To wit, to Master W. the dyker, for his wages for two days of the said three days	1		
“To his 3 assistants, for their wages for the said three days	1	9	
“For the wages of a certain clerk, custodian of the huts and picks, for the said three days	1		
“To wit: the sum 202 <i>. 8s. 8d.</i>	62	7	2 <i>½</i>
“ <i>Quarry-men.</i> Sunday, 22 August, to 45 quarry-men, each receiving by the day 4 <i>d.</i> , for their wages from the said Sunday up to the Saturday following, for seven days, by the hands of William de Perton	5	5	
“ <i>Dykers.</i> To 740 dykers with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said seven days, except for half a day on Saint Bartholomew’s Day, by the hands of Peter de Brampton	62	7	2 <i>½</i>
“ <i>Carpenters.</i> To wit, to 205 carpenters with their twenty-men, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said seven days, by the hands of Walter de Jaye	24	10	
“And for the wages of 2 carpenters for three days	2		
“To MASTER RICHARD THE ENGINEER, receiving by the day 12 <i>d.</i> , for his wages for fifteen days last past	15		
“ <i>Holland-dykers.</i> To wit, to 260 dykers from the parts of Hoylande, each receiving by the day as above, for their wages for the aforesaid nine days, by the hands of W. de Sancto Botulpho	25	9	7
“ <i>Smiths.</i> To wit, to 2 smiths and their 6 boys going with the KING, each receiving as before, for their wages for the aforesaid seven days	17	6	
“ <i>Carpenters.</i> To 5 carpenters staying with the EARL of GLOUCESTER to work for two days by the commandment of the KING, for their wages	3	4	
“To Sunday, the day of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, to 100 carpenters, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said Sunday and the six days following, by the hands of Walter de Jaye	11	19	2
“ <i>Masons.</i> To wit, to 15 masons, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said seven days, by the hands of Peter de Camp’	1	15	
“ <i>Smiths.</i> To wit, to 2 smiths and their 6 boys, each receiving as above, for their wages for the said seven days	17	6	
“ <i>Dykers.</i> To wit, to 200 dykers with their twenty-men, each receiving by the day 3 <i>d.</i> , for their wages for the said seven days, by the hands of John de Spofford’	17	15	10
“To wit: [including items amounting to £12-17-8 relating to “Gannon”] the sum 164 <i>. 14s. 9<i>½</i>d.</i>			

"GANNON." (Here follow the accounts relating solely to this Castle.)

The roll is endorsed :—

"Roll of the wages of carpenters, masons, smiths, dykers and other workmen who were in the King's army at FLIND and RODELAN in the time of the war in Wales, in the fifth year of the reign of KING EDWARD, and paid by Master Thomas Beke, then Keeper of the Wardrobe of the aforesaid King."

The Castle building itself was originally of a square form,



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE EASTERN TOWER OF FLINT CASTLE.

strengthened by four large circular towers; the one at the south was disjoined, but had a communication with the other part by means of a drawbridge, and was called a keep, donjon, or double tower. We give an illustration of it taken from the S.W. by Miss RAYNER. It appears from the present remains to have been much larger than the others; and consists of two concentric walls, each six feet thick, comprising between them an open space of twenty feet diameter. Its interior had a gallery to which the garrison might retire as a last resort. This had a sort of zig-zag communication

up and down, which sloped towards the Castle, and was furnished with four Early English openings. The windows were all upon the upper floors, which latter probably formed the State Apartments. The Castle embraced a square area of about half an acre. The remaining pointed windows on the west and south sides are sufficient to indicate that this, like many other ancient buildings, was altered according to the prevailing architecture of the time. On the south side, it formerly had an outwork called the *barbican*, which consisted of a square tower in the Norman style, with a gateway and portcullis : this, however, was nothing more than a kind of postern which led to a bridge, which joined the Castle to the Town. The following description of the Castle is taken from the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1847 :—

"The CASTLE OF FLINT, though not one of the largest and most magnificent in Wales, is of great architectural and historical value. Like Rhuddlan and Beaumaris, it is one of the regularly formed buildings of the military architects of the thirteenth century ; *i.e.*, the building was scarcely formed to accommodate the ground, but rather to suit the designs and taste of the planner. Thus the Castle of Beaumaris, situated in a swamp, forms a square within a regular pentagon ; that of Rhuddlan forms a square with truncated corners, or an irregular octagon, within a square ; that of FLINT forms a square also with truncated corners, and is further remarkable from having its Keep detached from the Citadel, and lying actually *outside* it. The quoins and most of the ornamental stones have been removed, probably by the cupidity of unauthorized persons for use in building houses, etc. ; and at the present time (1847) the sea at high tides washes the base of the wall on two sides and has greatly undermined and sapped two towers. It is also attacking the base of the Keep ; while the curtain, that extended from the *Eastern Tower* to the *Keep*, is destroyed, and part of the *North-Eastern curtain* has disappeared. The general contour and outline of the building remains, and it forms one of the most valuable monuments possessed by the county.

"The *Keep* is the most remarkable, in one point of view, in North Wales ; inasmuch as it has, as it were, one circular tower inside another, formed by enormous circular galleries ; and also from its great diameter.

"The *ashlar work* of the whole castle has been very fine ; the stones being regular in size, carefully put together, and of most harmonious colour and appearance.

"The portions of the masonry still standing are tolerably solid, and the whole might be repaired on the excellent principle adopted by the Board of Woods and Forests for Caernarvon Castle—viz., that of securing every existing stone in its actual place, and of adding to building as little as possible. . . . £500 might suffice for the reparation of the whole of the building. The reparation should consist—

"1. Of securing from further decay those portions of the towers and curtains which threaten ruin.

"2. Of repairing and restoring the *Keep*, the most important feature of the whole edifice. In this the breaches in the lower portions of the walls should be stopped and the ancient entrance by the drawbridge restored."

Since the above was written the county authorities have erected a strong stone wall around the unprotected parts of the Castle,

and moreover the sea has of late formed banks of sand, and cinders from the neighbouring works, around the building, which form a protection to the foundations. The present worthy Constable also has recently erected a small cottage within the walls, but at a distance from the Castle, which is occupied by a man and his wife, who take charge of the ruins and keep the grounds in order. All this is of course a great improvement, but yet nothing has been done to preserve the remains themselves from further decay; and we fear that unless the *Eastern Tower* is strengthened it will, before long, collapse, for it has been greatly shaken by the late severe winters. We give two illustrations of this tower by Miss RAYNER. The smaller one is a view of it from the exterior of the Castle, and the larger one is taken from the square or courtyard. Although the *Keep* may be the most important part of the building, yet we think this is the most picturesque of all the remains, and it will be a misfortune if it is allowed to fall.

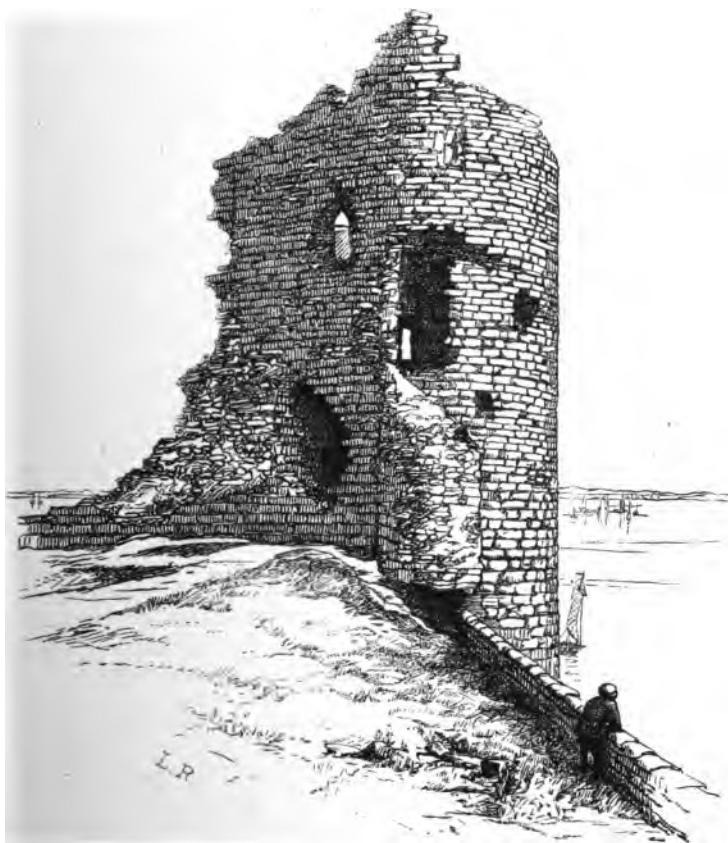
Now that the Castle is properly fenced in, we think that a considerably less sum than £500 will suffice to preserve the existing ruins from further decay for a long time to come. We trust that the county authorities will see their way to at once do what is requisite to keep together this most important monument of ancient times, whose erection in fact brought *them* into existence.

Miss RAYNER has kindly presented us with a frontispiece showing the Ruins of the Castle, as they now stand, when viewed from Flint Marsh, which is distant about a quarter of a mile from the Castle, on its easterly side.

In SPEED's *Map of Flintshire* (date 1610), there is a plan of the Castle and Town, showing the moat and position of the Gates: this map having been made before the dismantlement of the Castle, is of much interest, and we hereafter give it when referring to the "slighting" of this fortress by order of the Parliament in 1646.

The year after the erection of the Castle (1278), EDWARD made a grant of a Market and Fair to the Town of FLINT, which was dated at Dover on the fourth of February. It will be found at the Record Office on the Welsh Roll of 6 Edward I., memb. xi. The following is a translation of it:—

"The King to his beloved and faithful Gunecelm de Badelesmere, his justiciary of Chester, and Howell ap Griffin, his Bailiff of Hundreds, greeting. Because We will that there be a certain Market at our town of FLINT, on Thursday in every week, and one Fair there every year to last for nine days, namely:—on the Eve, the Day, and the Morrow of Pentecost, and for the six days following, with all liberties and free customs to such Market and Fair appertaining,—Therefore We command you that you cause the aforesaid Market and Fair to be publicly proclaimed throughout the whole of your Bailiwick and to be firmly held. Witness as above" [i.e. at Dover on the fourth day of February.]



**FLINT CASTLE.—VIEW OF THE EASTERN TOWER, FROM THE COURTYARD, WITH PARKGATE,
ON THE WIRRAL COAST, IN THE DISTANCE.**

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.**

An order was issued in 1280 for the custody of the gate, when probably the Castle was first garrisoned and the Constable was appointed at an annual salary of £10, the amount now paid to the present Constable.

In 1281 the men of FLINT, amongst other grievances, complained "that the King bulded the Castell on their soil, by which means the noblest and best of the countrie be injured," and although the Justices had received the Royal Mandate to grant them remuneration of ground, equal in goodness and quality, they did not receive in lieu "neither land nor monie."

EDWARD and LLEWELYN about this time effected a treaty of peace, by which nearly the whole of the present counties of FLINT and DENBIGH were surrendered to the English: and LLEWELYN journeyed to London, attended by the Barons of Snowdon and other noblemen of Wales, and did homage for the four cantreds of Rhos, Rhysoniog, TEGENGL, and Dyffryn Clwyd. The inhabitants of this ceded territory were exposed to many innovations by the English, as impolitic as they were vexatious; and the rigorous exactions of the English officers, partial, oppressive, and repugnant to the manners of the people, heightened their sufferings to an insupportable degree, which resulted in a general insurrection. After surprising HAWARDEN Castle, and putting the garrison to the sword, Prince DAVID joined his brother LLEWELYN and invested FLINT and RHUDDLAN Castles, the only fortresses then in the possession of the English. EDWARD at once sent part of his forces to the relief of these Castles, the sieges of which were at once raised; and he himself marched to CHESTER at the head of a great force, which was joined by the inhabitants of the Borders. He was at FLINT in the beginning of July 1282, from whence he left for RHUDDLAN, which he made his headquarters until 11th March, 1283. His Queen and family were with him here, and doubtless they were at FLINT also. At RHUDDLAN subsequently he called his Parliament together, and they there passed the "Statutes of Rhuddlan."

The following extracts relating to FLINT are taken from a Roll containing an account of the expenses of King EDWARD I. at Rhuddlan Castle, Flintshire, in the 10th and 11th years of his reign (1281—1282). [Given in *Archæologia*, xiv. p. 33]:—

"Wednesday next after the feast of St. Michael, paid to eight constables and one hundred archers, being in the fortification of the CASTLE of FLINT, for their wages from Tuesday on the Feast of St. Michael to the Monday next following, for the seven days ensuing, by the hands of Master William Pyforer

6 9 6

"To Master R. Giffard, for the wages of the same archers, from the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Michael to the Monday next following for seven days, by the hands of Master William Piforer

6 9 6

" Friday, the 3rd of September, paid for two carts, each with three horses, hired for the carriage of the baggage of the Queen's daughter from ROTHELAN to FLINT, CHESTER, WICH [Northwich], and MACCLESFIELD, for four days	9 4
" For a cart with two horses, hired for the carriage of Margaret de Burgh, for the said four days	3 4
" For a cart with two horses hired to carry the baggage of the Maids of Honour of the Queen	3 4
" For a cart with three horses hired for the carriage of the baggage of the Lady de Hach	4 4
" For a cart with four horses hired for the carriage of the baggage of the Queen's wardrobe for the said four days	6 "

Ultimately LLEWELYN was slain on the banks of the Wye, and his head was brought to EDWARD at CONWAY Castle. A short while afterwards his brother DAVID was taken prisoner and conveyed to RHUDDLAN, from whence he was sent to SHREWSBURY, and there tried and cruelly put to death. Thus unhappily closed the sovereignty of the ancient British empire, which, according to Cambrian records, is said to have continued for 2418 years.

On the 8th of September (1284) following, we find King EDWARD again at FLINT, where he must have stayed for a few days: he was at CHESTER on the 10th of that month. On this occasion he granted the first Charter to FLINT, and created the Town a Free Borough, and the Constable of the Castle for the time being, Mayor of that Borough: the burgesses every year at Michaelmas were to elect two Bailiffs from among themselves. It will be found at the Record Office on Charter Roll No. 13, and also on the Patent Roll, Part I., No. 4. He appears on the same occasion to have granted similar Charters to RHUDDLAN and CAERNARVON, as they are dated at FLINT on the same day. The following is a copy of the FLINT Charter:—

" Edward, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs and liege people, greeting: Know ye that We will and grant for us and our heirs that our Town of Flint hereafter be a free Borough, and our men of the same Town be free Burgesses; and that the Constable of our Castle of Flint for the time being may be Mayor of that Borough, sworn as well for us as for the same Burgesses (oath being first made for the preservation of our rights), may swear to the same Burgesses on the holy Evangelists of God, that he will preserve the liberties granted to the same Burgesses, and will faithfully execute those things which belong to the office of Mayor, in the same Borough.

" We also grant that the same Burgesses may every year, on the feast of St. Michael, elect two fit and sufficient Bailiffs from among themselves, and present them to the said Constable as their Mayor, who in the presence of the said Mayor and Burgesses may swear that they will faithfully execute the office of their bailiwick. We also will and grant that the said Burgesses may have their free prison in the aforesaid Borough concerning all offences therein, cases of life and member excepted, in which cases all people, as well Burgesses as others, may be imprisoned in our Castle there; nevertheless if any of the

said Burgesses should be charged, accused, or indicted for any offence in such like cases, We are unwilling that they should, on that account, be imprisoned, *so long as (in case)* they should find good and sufficient bail to stand trial thereon before our Chief Justice or other our Justices deputed for that purpose: Moreover, We grant to the same Burgesses that all the lands now assigned to the same Borough may be entirely diswarrened and deforested¹; and that Jews may not dwell in the same Borough at any time. We also grant for us and our heirs to the same Burgesses the underwritten Liberties, that is to say, that none of our Sheriffs interfere with them concerning any trial, action, or charge, or any thing belonging to the aforesaid town (save however to us and our heirs, the pleas of our Crown as is aforesaid); and that they may have a Guild Mercatory, with a Company, and other Customs and Liberties belonging to that Guild; that no one who may not be of that Guild may exercise Trade in the same town, unless with the consent of the aforesaid Burgesses. We also grant to them that if any bondsmen of any one should remain in the aforesaid Town, and should hold Land in it, and should be in the aforesaid Guild and Company, and should bear lot and scot² with our same men during a year and a day, without being challenged, he may not be from thenceforth demanded by his Lord, but may remain free in the same Town: Moreover, We grant to our same Burgesses that they may have Sok, Sak, Thoolwin, and Theame, and Infangene³ thereof, and that they may be free through all our land from toll, lastage, passage, murage, pontage, and stallage,⁴ and from Line, Denegelt, and Gaywyte,⁵ and all other customs and demands in our whole dominion, as well in England as in all other our lands; and that they or their goods, wheresoever found in our land or power, may not be arrested for any debt concerning which they may not be the securities or principal debtors, unless perchance the same debtors may be convicted concerning the same, and having the means whereby they can satisfy their debts entirely or in part; and our said Burgesses should be wanting in justice to the creditors of the debtors, and of this it can be reasonably proved; and that our same Burgesses for the offence or forfeiture of their servants may not lose their goods and chattels found in their hands, or deposited elsewhere by their same servants,

¹ *Diswarrened* and *deforested*.—Thrown open; reduced from the privileges of a warren and a forest to a state of common ground.

² *Scot and Lot*, a customary contribution laid upon all subjects according to their ability. Whoever were assessed to any contribution, though not by equal portions, were said to pay scot and lot.

³ *Sok* was the power of holding a court in a district, manor, or borough.

Sak was the privilege of holding courts, trying pleas and causes, imposing fines, and enjoying the forfeiture of offenders.

Thoolwin, a writ lying for the burgesses of any town having a charter, to free them from toll against the officers of any town or market demanding toll for their merchandise.

Theame was the right of judging, restraining and having bondmen, natives and villeins, with their issue, goods and chattels.

Infangene was the right of judging thieves taken in the borough.

⁴ *Toll, lastage, passage, murage, pontage, and stallage*, are certain dues demandable of persons having stalls with goods for sale in fairs or markets. Passage was the charge made for crossing a river or the sea by a ferry; Pontage for crossing a bridge. The murage tolls were applied in maintaining the fortifications.

⁵ *Danegelt* has been already explained. *Gaywyte* and *Line* are of Saxon origin, and have reference to some ancient dues of the Crown as supreme feudal lord of the kingdom.

so that they can sufficiently prove that they are theirs ; and also, that if the same Burgesses, or any of them, should die testate or intestate within our land or dominion, neither We nor our heirs will cause their goods to be confiscated, but their heirs may wholly have the same so far as it should appear that the said chattels belonged to the said deceased ; nevertheless, sufficient notice or assurance to be had from the said heirs : And that our said Burgesses be not convicted by any strangers upon any appeals, trials, inquiries, transgressions, crimes, claims, and demands charged or to be charged against them, within the county of Flint, and within the shores of the Conway and Dee, but only by our aforesaid Burgesses, unless for something touching the community of the aforesaid Borough ; and then, in that case, they may be brought according to the liberties approved and hitherto reasonably used in our city of Hereford : Wherefore, We will and firmly enjoin for us and our heirs, that our Town of Flint be hereafter a free Borough, and our men of the same Town be free Burgesses ; and that the Constable of our Castle of Flint for the time being, be the Mayor of the Borough, sworn as well for us as the same Burgesses, who (oath being first made for the preservation of our rights) may swear to the same Burgesses on the Holy Evangelists of God, that he will maintain the liberties granted by us to the same Burgesses, and will faithfully perform those things which belong to the office of Mayor of the same Borough. We also grant that the same Burgesses may annually, on the feast of St. Michael, elect from among themselves two fit and sufficient Bailiffs, and may present them to the said Constable as their Mayor, who, in the presence of the said Mayor and Burgesses, may swear that they will faithfully do and execute the office of their bailiwick. We also will and grant that the said Burgesses may have their free prison in the said Borough for all offences there, cases of life and member excepted, in which cases as well all Burgesses as others may be imprisoned in our Castle there ; nevertheless, if any of the said Burgesses should be charged, accused, or indicted for any offence in such like cases, We are unwilling that they may be imprisoned on that account so long as they should find good and sufficient bail to stand trial thereon before our Chief Justice, or other our Justices deputed for that purpose : Moreover, We grant to the same Burgesses that all lands assigned to the same Borough be entirely diswarrened and deforested, and that Jews may not dwell at any time in the same Borough. We also will and grant for us and our heirs that the aforesaid Burgesses may well and peaceably have all other the liberties and free customs above expressed without the molestation or hindrance of us or our heirs, justices, sheriffs, or other our bailiffs, or ministers whomsoever, for ever, as is aforesaid, these being witnesses : the Reverend father Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, our Chancellor ; Thomas de Clare, Richard de Burgh, Earl Ulster¹, Richard de Brees,² Reginald de Grey,³ Nicholas de Segrave, Peter de Champnent,⁴ John de Monte-Alto⁵ and others.—Given under our hand at Flint the eighth day of September, in the twelfth year of our reign.”

¹ Richard de Burgh, 2nd Earl Ulster, called the Red Earl, was ancestor of Edward IV., through the Mortimers.

² Richard de Brees or Breos was first cousin to the William de Breos who was taken prisoner by Llewelyn ap Jorweth (the Great), in the battle with Henry III., and who being afterwards discovered in an intrigue with Llewelyn's wife, was hung by the enraged prince at a place called Crokein, near his palace at Aber. (See *Old Karnarvon*, by W. H. Jones.)

³ Reginald de Grey, Justice of Chester. The Greys de Ruthyn were ancestors of the Hastings family.

⁴ Peter de Champnent. Query the same named in the Roll at pages 20, 22.

⁵ John de Monte-Alto, Palatinate Baron of Montalt (Hawarden and Mold,

On the erection of the Castle, doubtless a number of houses, which ultimately formed the Town, sprang up, the majority of which would be occupied by English people; as in the subsequent reigns there were conveyances of property in the borough which refer to grants made by King EDWARD, principally to Cheshire people, who would no doubt swarm to this new field of emigration, protected as it was by the garrison at the Castle. This, we presume, was the reason why the Charter was first granted; also why in the same year a grant was made to the burgesses of timber out of the woods of "*Northope, Ledebroke, the greater and the lesser, Keldreston, Wepre, and Sutton*"; in order perhaps to build their houses, or, it may be, to smelt their lead ore (a trade which he would wish to encourage), together with a right of pasturage in the same woods.

In 1294, EDWARD being at war with the King of France, and wanting money to carry it on, attempted an experiment of taxation on his newly-acquired subjects (which was to consist of a fifteenth of all movables), and appointed a Flintshire man, ROGER de PULESTON, who was high in the monarch's favour, and of a brave and daring spirit, to collect it. This caused a series of rebellions, in which PULESTON lost his life. MADOC, an illegitimate son of Prince LLEWELYN, led the Welsh, and at length the King in person appeared at the head of an army in 1297, and suppressed the insurrection. An entry will be found on the Chester Recognizance Roll of EDWARD III. which refers to this matter; and which shows that at that time WILLIAM de RALEGH was Constable of FLINT Castle, and RICHARD TYREL, Sheriff of the county. It is as follows:—

"**1324.** Ralph, kinsman and heir of Patrick de Hassal, and Robert de Pulle, kinsman and heir of James de Pulle, record and process had before the barons of the Exchequer, touching the exoneration of the said Ralph and Robert from a charge made upon them as the heirs of the said Patrick and James for a portion of a fifteenth, for which they were appointed collectors in the 20th of Edw. I. An inquisition had to inquire into the subject found that the said Patrick and James were prevented from completing the collection of the fifteenth, owing to the war of Madoc ap Thlewelyn, in Wales, which commenced on the Feast of St. Michael 22 Edw. I.; and that £118 10s. 1*2d.*, which remained to be received of the said fifteenth, were collected by William de Ralegh, then Constable of the Castle of Flint, and Richard Tyrel, sheriff there, and delivered by them to Reginald de Grey of Ruthin, who paid the same, by command of the King, in wages to the army guarding the marches there."

The following is a translation of a charter or conveyance of property at FLINT, bearing date 1300. As it gives the names of several places within the borough as known by their then names,

which latter name is supposed to be a corruption of Monalt): the family became extinct by the death of John's nephew without male issue, and his Hawarden and other estates passed to QUEEN ISABEL, mother of EDWARD III. LORD HAWARDEN is a descendant in the female line.

together with the owners of adjoining properties, it may be interesting to the reader :—

“ Know all present and to come, that I, Roger de Belby, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to William de Doncaster,¹ citizen of Chester, a certain burgage² with the appurtenances in the Town of FFLYNT, lying between the burgage of Ranulph de Bentham on one side and the burgage of Henry de Carewalle on the other, containing in length six-score feet and in width fourscore feet : together with one messuage and the appurtenances in the Town of FFLYNT, lying without the western (an error for eastern) gate which leads towards Chester, between the land of Jordan de Bradeford³ on one side, and the highway which leads towards Chester on the other : And twenty acres of arable land, lying in the fields of FFLYNT,⁴ and of Colshull, which I had of the livery of Sir Reginald de Grey, then Justiciary of Chester, and which was formerly of Richard de Wynchcombe ; And ten acres in THE FFLYNT, whereof one acre lies in the fields of Ondestone,⁵ between the land which was of Hugh de Lenalle and the land which was of Stephen the Wolf, and two acres lie in the fields of Redyngtone,⁶ between lands which were sometime of the aforesaid Stephen and Hugh ; and one acre of land lies in the Wytefelde, between lands which were of the aforesaid Hugh and Stephen, and three acres lie in the fields of Colshull near a certain place which is called Wernyl, between lands of the aforesaid Hugh and Stephen, and thre^e acres lie in the same fields between the land which was formerly of John Breton,⁷ To have and to hold, etc., etc. In witness whereof to this my Charter I have set my seal. These being witnesses : Sirs Richard de Maseye,⁸ then Justiciary of Chester, Hugh de Venables,⁹ then Constable of fflynt, Knights ; Richard de fflynt,¹⁰ Clerk : Hugh de Brichull,¹¹ Jordan de Bradeford, Henry de fflynt, Gilbert the clerk and others. Dated at THE FFLYNT on Thursday before the feast of Saint Nicholas in the 28th year of the reign of King EDWARD.”

¹ William de Doncaster was Sheriff of the city of Chester in 1312, and Mayor four years in succession—viz., 1316-19. He owned large properties in Chester, Cheshire, and Flintshire.

² Burgage tenure is where the sovereign, or some other person, is lord of an ancient borough in which the tenements are held at a rent certain.

³ Jordan de Bradeford is described in a recognizance to Wm. de Blith¹², in 1312, as a citizen of Chester. The Bradford family owned a considerable property at Saltney, the Lache, and other parts of the southern portion of Chester. We believe their seat was at Brewers' Hall, now known as Curzon Park. In 1302 Jordan de Bradeford was appointed “Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of Flint,” and in 1305 “Constable of Flint and Mayor of the Borough.” He was the same year appointed “Sheriff of Flint.”

⁴ Throughout the deed sometimes the name “FFLYNT” is given, and sometimes “LE (the) FFLYNT.”

⁵ The name “Ondestone” appears in the BLACK PRINCE’s Charter to the Borough. It is the Coed On of our time.

⁶ The name Redyngtone appears also in the same Charter. It lies between Northop and Coed On.

⁷ John Breton is a witness to the charter to Macclesfield, where he is described as Keeper of the Wardrobe.

⁸ Richard de Maseye was locum tenens for Reginald de Grey in his absence.

⁹ Hugh de Venables was Palatine Baron of Kinderton, now represented by Lord Venables-Vernon. He died in 4th Edward II.

¹⁰ Richard de fflynt, clerk, would be one of the early clergy of FLINT.

¹¹ Hugh de Brichull was Mayor of Chester in the years 1292-4-5-6, 1300-2-3-5-6-7-9-10-11-12 ; and Sheriff in 1288.

In 1304 Henry le Northeryn and Adam le Sergeant filled the office of Bailiffs of FLINT, being so described as witnesses to a deed, enrolled on the FLINT Plea Roll of 32 Edward I.

The Castle appears to have suffered from a tempest in this same year (1304), as we find from a roll relating to works of castles, 32 Edward I., at the Record Office, the following :—

"Works done at the Castle of Flynt, A.D. 32."

"FLYNT, A.D. 32.

"To Roger de Maddele and William his son, carpenters, repairing the bretasche of the CASTLE OF FLINT towards Colshulle, by a tempest much damaged in its walls and other places ; and likewise covering of the Hall, Kitchen, and Granary, by the same tempest damaged, for their wages from the 23rd day of February up to the 14th day of March, during three weeks, Roger receiving by the week 20*d.*, and William 16*d.*

9*s.*

"To James del Wode, Porter, servant to the aforesaid carpenters, and carrying Shingles upon the Hall and Kitchen, for his wages during the said three weeks, namely, for 18 working days, by the day 1*½d.*

2*s. 3d.*

"To William Faber, for the working of two pieces of Ewelowe iron for the door of the aforesaid bretasche towards Colshulle, and 18 pieces of iron of Ewelowe for iron bars to the window in the Chapel of the great tower, and to the window of the chamber next to the said Chapel, for every piece 1*½d.*

2*s. 6d.*

"To Walter Cordy, carpenter, making a wooden chamber beyond the new bridge, between the great tower and the inner bailey of the aforesaid Castle, by the order of the Justice, for his wages by a certain agreement the Justice and MASTER RICHARD THE ENGINEER THEREOF made with him.

15*s.*

"For 600 great nails, called 'spikyng,' bought for the said chamber.

15*d.*

"... Thomas Carpenter and his fellows, wood-cutters, for cutting 10,000 shingles in Ewelowe Wood for the Kitchen and Stable of the CASTLE OF FLYNT to be newly covered, for every 1000 4*s.*

£2.

"To Gilbert le Sagher for cutting 2000 shingles for the covering of the same houses.

8*s.*

"To Adam le Hewer and his fellows for making 40 spars in Ewelowe Wood for repairing of the same Kitchen.

3*s.*

"For making a 1000 laths for the covering of the same Kitchen.

3*s.*

"and for making 60 boards for covering and repairing the same Kitchen

1 6

"To Richard ffuotting, Roger and John Carter, carrying shingles, spars, boards, laths, and other timber from Ewelowe Wood up to the CASTLE OF FFLYNT, for the repairing of the same Castle, for the carriage of 64 cartloads of timber from the aforesaid Wood up to the Castle, receiving for every cartload 5*d.*

1 6 8

"To Roger de Maddele for the trimming of the aforesaid 12,000 shingles, receiving for every 1000 3*s.*

1 16 0

"To the same Roger, covering the aforesaid Kitchen and the aforesaid Stable with the aforesaid Shingles, for his wages by a certain agreement thereof made with him by MASTER RICHARD THE ENGINEER, namely, for every 1000 shingles 2*s. 6d.*

1 10 0

"To JORDAN DE BRADEFORD, *Constable of the aforesaid Castle,*
for four louvers¹ bought by him for the same. [18d. (?)]

"To the same for 12,800 nails, large and small, for the covering
and repairing of the said houses [of divers] prices. 17s. 8d.

"To Gilbert le Sagher for the cutting of pieces of timber
[hole in parchment] well of the aforesaid Castle. 10d.
"Sum [hole in parchment].

" Sum total 9l. 18s. 2d.

Endorsed, "Works of Castles, A°. 32."

From the above it will be seen that the Chapel was in the Donjon, but where the kitchen, stables and granary were situated it is impossible now to say. The repairs appear to have been made under the superintendence of the Castle architect, Richard L'Engenour. Jordan de Bradeford was Constable at the time.

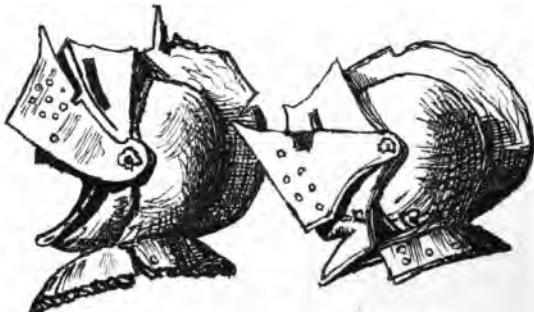
From the *Minister's Accounts*, on the Exchequer Rolls of this same year (1304), at the Public Record Office, will be found an account of "divers virtualls, arms, etc," bought for the furnishing of the castles of CHESTER, FLINT and RHUDDLAN: the following are those for FLINT Castle:—

"FLINT.—40 qrs. corn, 2 hogsheads wine, 39 qrs. malt, 11 qrs. 1 bushel
peas, 10 carcases meat, 30 flitches bacon, 200 dried fish, 3 mays² of herrings,
7 qrs. salt, "ffenu"? £3 16s. 10d., one breastplate, 5 cuirasses, 6 old iron
skull-caps, one bascinet and coif, 7 old targes and shields, 1 springall (for
hurling stones), 2 crossbows and 2 winders, 1 wooden crossbow on two feet,
13 single-foot crossbows, and 1000 arrows."

EDWARD I. died on the 7th of July, 1307. In the previous year (1306) it appears that one William Broun was appointed "Constable of FLINT and Mayor of the Borough."

¹ Louvers; i.e. windows, or open windows.

² A mays is an old measure: 3 herrings make a "cast,"—204 casts make a "mays." Therefore the garrison of Flint Castle was supplied with 1836 herrings.





CHAPTER III.

THE VISIT OF EDWARD II. TO FLINT.—CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE BOROUGH BY EDWARD III. AND THE BLACK PRINCE.—LISTS OF THE SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY AND OF THE CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE.

DURING the short reign of EDWARD II. there is nothing to record in connection with FLINT, beyond the fact that in 1321 this unfortunate monarch met, and received within the walls of the Castle, the haughty, but insidious favourite, PIERS GAVESTON, who a short time before had been banished from the country for his evil deeds.

In this reign a dispute arose about the patronage of NORTHOP Church, and EDWARD therefore issued a commission to ROBERT de HOLLANDE, his justiciary at CHESTER, to make inquisition into the history and circumstances of the case, which was accordingly done at FLINT; and, after strict examination of many witnesses, it was found that the King's claim of presentation to the living could not be maintained.

In the *Taxatio* of 1291 FLINT is described as a dependent chapelry of NORTHOP, thus, *Ecclesia de Llanewrgan* (Northop) *cum capella sua de Flynd*: but, as will hereafter be shown, it was subsequently recognized as an independent parish or rectory. Mr. THOMAS says it "would seem to be that FLINT Church was originally only a garrison chapel, attached to the Castle, locally situate in the Parish of Northop, but otherwise perhaps free from diocesan control, like the *libra capella* at Denbigh; but, as before stated, we venture to think that it is the Capella de Colshull, before referred to, attached to BASINGWERK. Moreover, we now see from the Roll of 32 Edw. I., before quoted, that there was a chapel in the Donjon of the Castle.

EDWARD III. succeeded to the throne on the 22nd September,

1327. On the 7th of December following, the boy-king granted a SECOND CHARTER to the burgesses of FLINT, being a confirmation and extension of the Charter granted by his grandfather EDWARD I. It is dated at Leicester, and will be found on the Charter Roll, Part I., No. 4, at the Record Office. It runs thus:—

"EDWARD, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Ministers and all his Bailiffs and liege people, greeting: We have inspected the Charter which our Lord EDWARD of former memory, formerly King of England, our grandfather, made in these words (here the Charter of Edward I. is set out in full). We therefore, ratifying and approving the said grants, do for Us and our heirs grant and confirm them to our aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs and successors, being Burgesses of that Borough, as the aforesaid Charter will reasonably testify.

"Moreover being desirous of doing more abundant favour to the same Burgesses in this behalf, We grant to them for Us and our heirs that, although the same Burgesses or their ancestors have not hitherto used any one or either of the liberties or acquittances contained in the aforesaid Charter, nevertheless they and their heirs and successors shall henceforward fully enjoy and use those liberties and acquittances and each of them without the molestation or interruption of Us, or our heirs, justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other our bailiffs or ministers whomsoever.

"We also grant for Us and our heirs to the same Burgesses, that they and their heirs and successors shall for ever be quit of pannage¹ through our whole land and dominion, as well in England as in all other our lands—These being witnesses: the Reverend Father John, Bishop of Ely, our Chancellor; Henry, Earl of Lancaster, Roger de Mortimer, Richard de Grey, John de Ros, Steward of our Household, and others. Given under our hand at Leicester, the seventh day of December in the first year of our reign."

On the 15th of June, 1330, Queen PHILIPPA presented her husband, then in his eighteenth year, with his firstborn son, EDWARD the renowned "BLACK PRINCE." Six years later, child as the Prince was, he was ordered,—as other Constables of Welsh Castles were likewise similarly directed with respect to the fortresses under their control,—to take into custody as Earl of CHESTER the Castles of FLINT and RHUDDLAN, and to furnish the same with men and provisions; for whilst King EDWARD was engaged in his wars in Scotland, tidings were brought to him that the inhabitants of the Principality were getting turbulent; and he was fearful lest they should break the peace. The order was repeated in 1337, but there was evidently no foundation for the King's alarm for the loyalty of his Welsh subjects.

¹ Pannage.—*Pannagium* is a pasture of hogs, in woods and forests, upon acorns, etc. Pannage is the food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acorns, etc. Also the money taken by the Agistors for the food of hogs, with the mast of the Royal Forests.

In 1336, WILLIAM de RALEGH was filling the office of Constable of the Castle, and was therefore Mayor of the Borough. Who he was is not known; perhaps he was an ancestor of the celebrated Sir WALTER RALEIGH.

On the 29th of September, 1339, the Pleas and Perquisites of the town were leased to the Burgesses for eight years at an annual rental of 6*s.*

From the Chester Recognizance Rolls it appears that on the 5th March, 1340, a lease was granted to RICHARD del HOGH of THORNTON (Hough) of the custody of the Castle of FLINT, the Shrievalty of FLINT, etc., for one year, paying as an annual rent for the two offices £46 13*s.* 4*d.* Richard del Hogh married Ellen, the daughter and heiress of Roger Thornton en le Hogh, by —, the daughter and heiress of William de Leghton. The estates of the Houghs (including those at Neston and Parkgate [Beeston and Peckforton]), through the Whitmores and Savages, passed to the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, and were sold within recent years by the present LORD MOSTYN.

On the day following the granting of the lease to Richard del Hogh, two Cheshire gentlemen, Hamo de Mascy, of Podynton, and Adam de Stanlegh, became his sureties for the payment of such rent. Referring to Hamo de Mascy, on the 10th April, 1357, a pardon was granted to him "by EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES," on account of his services at the battle of Poictiers, of all felonies, etc., committed by him in Chester, "except the death of the King's ministers, and of Bertham de Norden and Richard de Bechynton." His son, Sir John Mascy, was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury. The estates and name of the Masseys of Puddington passed to the Stanleys of Hooton in 1715. Adam de Stanlegh was a brother of John de Stanlegh, lord of Stanlegh and Storeton and forester of Wirral, ancestor of the Stanleys of Hooton, Knowsley, and Alderley.

On the 28th April, 1346, this lease to Hogh was renewed for three years, at £48 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

In 1349 the Great Plague, better known as the "Black Death," swept over the land, and the neighbourhood of FLINT appears to have suffered in common with the whole district from this fearful scourge.

The following extracts from the Chester Palatinate Roll at the Record Office will speak for themselves :—

"1351, September 30th. Lease to Ith' ap Ken' Seys of the offices of Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of Flint for 5 years, at £46 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

"1357, September 30th. Lease by Edward Prince of Wales to Rees ap Ropp't Gruff of the office of Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of Flint for

3 years, at £4*13s. 4d.* yearly, the said Rees to appoint an Englishman as his deputy, the Prince not wishing the Castle to be kept by any other than an Englishman.

"1358, May. Lease of the water mill called 'Adecrossmulne' (Atescross), with the suit of the natives and tenants of Coleshill, to be done at the same mill, for 12 years, at 4 marks yearly, from Edward, Prince of Wales, to Thomas de Worcester, the said Thomas to take wood in the wood of EULOWE for the repair of the mill."

A similar lease was granted to Ken' ap Ropp't, referred to in the next entry and on the same date, viz.,—

"1360, September 30th. Lease to Kenard ap Roppert by EDWARD, PRINCE of WALES, of the office of Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of FLINT for 3 years, at £4*13s. 4d.* yearly, the said Kennard to appoint an Englishman as his Deputy, the Prince not wishing any other to have the custody of the Castle."

On the same date there is also a curious appointment of this Kennard ap Roppert by the Prince "to inquire into the infractions of the statutes of EDWARD III. regulating the wages of artificers and labourers."

On the 20th of September, 1361, the Third CHARTER to the Borough was granted at Chester by the BLACK PRINCE, by virtue of his powers as Earl of Chester. He was in England at the time, and shortly afterwards—viz., on the 10th of October following—was married at Windsor. It is very possible he was at CHESTER at the date of the grant. This CHARTER, like others he granted to other communities, is very precise in setting out the boundaries of the Borough. It is entered on the Chester Recognizance Rolls at the Record Office, and runs thus :—

"EDWARD, son of the illustrious King of England, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, to his Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Justices, Sheriffs, and all his Bailliffs and liege people, greeting : We have inspected the Charter of Confirmation which our aforesaid father made to our Burgesses of our town of FLINT in these words :—"

(Here the charter of EDWARD III., which recites, as we have before seen, the charter of EDWARD I., is set out in full.)

"We therefore ratifying the grants, confirmation, and acquittances aforesaid, do for us and our heirs as much as in us lies, grant and confirm them to the aforesaid Burgesses, and to their heirs and successors, as the aforesaid Charters reasonably witness.

"Moreover, We being desirous of doing a more abundant favour to the same Burgesses in this behalf, do grant to them for us and our heirs, that although they or their heirs or predecessors may have used the aforesaid liberties and acquittances, or any of them, aforetime, otherwise, or perhaps less fully than they ought, that, on that account, they may not hereafter be molested by us or our heirs, or by any of the ministers of us or our heirs, but we fully pardon the same Burgesses for that offence for us and our heirs.

"Moreover, We grant for us and our heirs to our same Burgesses, that they, their heirs and successors, may henceforward fully enjoy and use all and singular the aforesaid liberties and acquittances, according to the tenor and effect of the aforesaid confirmation, without the molestation or hindrance of us or our heirs, justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other our bailiffs or ministers whomsoever.

"And moreover, because in the aforesaid Charters granted to the aforesaid burgesses any certain metes, limits, or boundaries, to which the precincts of the said Borough extend, and within which the liberties of the same Borough ought to be exercised, are not specified, on which account the said Burgesses have oftentimes, as we have heard, been disturbed and also hindered in the enjoyment of the liberties granted to them, We being desirous to provide for their indemnity in this behalf, as also for their quiet, do grant for us and our heirs to the same Burgesses, that the divisions, limits, and boundaries of the aforesaid Borough, and the liberties of the same, may be kept and observed within the limits and places underwritten, and may be had and kept for the divisions, limits, and boundaries of the aforesaid Borough, henceforward, for ever; and that the liberties of the same Borough may be exercised to the end of time within the same places and limits, and as far as they go, according to the force, form, and effect of the grants concerning the same liberties, made by our predecessors and by us to the said Burgesses, without the hindrance of us, our heirs, justices, chamberlains, sheriffs, escheators, or other the ministers whomsoever of us or our heirs, (that is to say,) from the garden ditch of Ithel ap Blethyn, of Coleshill, on the south-side, and so descending towards the east to the water of the Dee, and ascending towards the west by a certain division towards the land of Roger Morewych, and so across towards the north to a certain division between the land of Madoc the thatcher, and the land of Ithel ap Blethyn, and so following that division towards the west as far as the land of Richard le Barker, and from that land across toward the north as far as a certain division between the land of Ithel ap Blethyn¹ and the land of Richard le Barker, and so following that division towards the west as far as the land of Adam de Hargrave, and thence across towards the north as far as a certain division in a certain valley between David ap Eigu and the land of Thomas Boteras, and so descending along that division towards the east to the land of David ap Eigu, and so across towards the north as far as a certain division between the land of² following that division towards the to the land of David ap Eigu, and following that division towards the as far as a certain brook called Janynesbere, and following that brook in its descent to Coleshull, and thence across towards the north to the land of the Abbot of Basingwork and the land of the heirs of Eigu Loyt, and by the land of the same heir towards the east, and so across towards the north to a certain gutter which is called in Welsh *Aber Creper*, and so descending by that gutter towards the east to a certain road which leads from the house of Madoc Winter to the marsh, and so ascending by that line towards the west to the house of the aforesaid Madoc, and further ascending towards the west between the land of the same Madoc and the land of Elias del Medwe——to the land of the heir of

¹ Ithel ap Blethyn is mentioned in an entry on the Chester Recognition Rolls of 4 Edward II. (1311), which relates to the erection of Ewloe Castle; and which entry also shows by-the-bye that Prince Llewelyn built that fortress in or about the year 1258. PENNANT wrote in his *Welsh Tours* that "there is no sort of tradition about the founder of the castle of Eulo." This entry clears up the mystery. See *Cheshire Sheaf*, vol. i., p. 313.

² The original record or charter has been injured, and the words defaced where the blanks are left in this page.

Roger de Praus, by a certain key of the aforesaid Madoc, and so across towards the north as far as a certain division between the land of the heir of Madoc Winter and the land of the heir of Roger de Praus, and ascending by that division as far as the land of Adam de Cockerham, and thence across towards the north by the land of the same Adam, as far as a certain brook called Maynscogh Brook, and so descending by that Brook towards the east as far as a certain brook between Coleshill and Bakkeleigh, and so ascending by that brook to the spring of the same brook, and so ascending from thence towards the west by a certain key between Bakkeleigh and Coleshill to Halkyn bache, and so following Halkyn bache towards the south to Coleshill brook, and so following Coleshill brook in its ascent to Carnathlok brook, and so following Carnathlok brook to the boundaries of Northhope, and so ascending to a certain ditch of David ap Ithel Vaughan, between Redynton and Northope, and so following that ditch as far as the boundaries by the aforesaid ditch, as far as a certain gutter between Leadbrokvaughan and Onderston, and so following that gutter as far as a certain ditch which is between Ondeston and Leadbrokvaughan, and so following that ditch to the headlands of the Lillions of Leadbrokvaughan, and so following those headlands as far as a certain other ditch by the aforesaid headlands, and so following that ditch to the brook which is called Leadbrook, and so descending to the water of the Dee; these being witnesses: the Reverend Father Lewis, Bishop of St. Asaph; Bartholomew Burghasgh, our Justice of Chester; Reginald de Grey, Lord of Ruthin; Richard le Strange, Lord of Ellesmere, Knight; John de Delou, Lieutenant of our aforesaid Justice; John de Brunham, junior, our Chamberlain of Chester, and others. Given at Chester, under the seal of our Exchequer the twentieth day of September, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of our Lord Edward the King, our father."

From the *FLINT Ministers' Accounts*, it appears that in the year 1366 one DAVID de BACKERUM was filling the two offices of Sheriff of the County of FLINT and Constable of FLINT CASTLE.

In 1370 the sheriffs of the counties on the Welsh coast, including Flintshire, were ordered to put the castles in a state to support sieges, and to arm the English population, for the purpose of withstanding the French, who threatened an invasion toward Christmas of that year. The same fear of a French invasion appears to have been entertained in 1377, when similar orders were repeated for the defence of the coast of Wales.

From the *FLINT Ministers' Accounts* it appears that ADAM de KYNGESLEGH was, in the year 1371, appointed to the offices of Sheriff of the County and Constable of the Castle. He would be an ancestor of the celebrated Canon of Chester, CHARLES KINGSLEY, and belonged to an old Cheshire family who hailed from a place of that name situate in Delamere Forest, of which they were hereditary chief foresters. ADAM de KINGSLEY was also the ancestor of several Denbighshire families.

An entry in the *CHESTER Recognizance Rolls* apprizes us of the fact that on the 25th of February, 1377, RICHARD, Prince of Wales (afterwards RICHARD II.), confirmed a grant of the 8th of June,

1373, to RALPH de DAVENPORT, of the custody of the Castle of FLINT, with fifty marks yearly, the said RALPH to serve the Prince in time of war with one esquire.

Perhaps this is the proper place wherein to give the lists of the SHERIFFS of the County and the CONSTABLES of the CASTLE. We therefore give the following lists, which we believe to be as correct as it is possible to make them. The list of Sheriffs was in a great measure prepared by the late EDWARD BREESE, F.S.A., who intended to include it in a historical work he contemplated publishing; he however handed it to us, shortly before his death, to give in this book. The names of persons and places are given as he found them in the references quoted in each case. It may be said that the list of the Sheriffs is out of place in a work professing to touch upon the Borough only; but inasmuch as EDWARD I., when he built the Castle and erected the county, first placed the Sheriff at FLINT, and moreover, subsequently, RICHARD II. by an express provision constituted the Constable of the Castle for the time being (who already was, by virtue of King Edward's charter, Mayor of the Borough), Sheriff of the County, we venture to think we are justified in giving both lists. The provision, to which reference has just been made, will be found on Patent Roll 10 Richard II., p. 1, membrane 31, and runs thus: "Quod Constabularius Castri de FLINT pro tempore debet esse Vicecomes comitatus de FLINT."

By the *Statuta Walliae* [12 Edw. I. c. 5] it was among other things ordained that the territory of FLINT should, though not disjoined from that of CHESTER, be separately considered as to certain branches of jurisdiction. In this document we find the first mention of the Vicecomes or Sheriff of FLINT; and from this period it seems proper to date the origin of the Shire or County of FLINT. Prior to the statute of HENRY VIII., hereafter more particularly referred to, the Sheriffs appear to have been appointed at different times and for irregular periods. Subsequent to that date the appointment was made annually.

In the middle ages the office was a far more expensive one to occupy than it is even now, so great was the hospitality the Sheriff was expected to dispense. Hence arose in FLINTSHIRE the custom for the Sheriff's friends and neighbours to make him presents, which they were not ashamed to offer nor the Sheriff to receive. PENNANT alludes to this custom in his *History of the Parishes of Whitford and Holywell*; and extracts from two long rolls in his possession a few of the most remarkable, among which are the following:—

" 1642. *A Note of what Presents were sent against the Sessions.* DAVID
PENNANT, Sheriff.

" My Lady MOSTYN,	2 muttons,	a gallon of sacke,	and 2 <i>£.</i>	
" Mr. GRIFFITH,	of <i>Cayrwis</i> ,	2 sugar loafs.		
" Mr. ROGER PARRY	.	.	.	I <i>£.</i>
" Mr. ROBERT PENNANT	.	.	.	I <i>£.</i>
" Mrs. CONWAY,	of <i>Nant</i>	.	.	I <i>£.</i>
" Mr. VAUGHAN,	3 gallons of sacke.			
" Mr. RALPH HUGHES,	a mutton,	6 rabbets,	a dozen pigeons.	
" Mr. RAPHELL DAVIS,	a veale.			
" Mr. HUGH PENNANT,	of <i>Dooming</i> ,	a mutton.		
" Mr. WILLIAM MOSTYN,	of <i>Bagillt</i> ,	halfe a veale and a pigg.		
" NICHLAS GEORGE,	2 capons.			
" EDWARD ap THOMAS,	a veale,	a pigg,	a quart of hony.	
" JULIUS SEASAR,	a q <i>r</i> veale	and a q <i>r</i> porke.		
" The Deputie Sheriff,	2 turkies	and a pottle of sacke.		
" ROBERT LLOYD,	of <i>Taverney Gennog</i> ,	halfe a lambe.		
" Mrs. KYFFIN,	a q <i>r</i> veale,	a greate cake.		
" Mr. ROGER HOLLAND,	4 hoops of wheat.			
" ANDREW ELLIS,	a goose,	a q <i>r</i> veale.		
" MARGARET ach PYERS,	2 dozen cakes.			
" THOMAS ap THOMAS,	a fitch of bacon,	6 q <i>t</i> claret,	a q <i>r</i> veale.	
" FOULKE,	the joyner,	a pigg.		
" DAVID,	the weaver,	a pigg.		
" ELLIN LORRANCE,	2 henns.			
" ALES OWEN,	2 henns,	2 piggs,	6 chickens,	30 eggs."

In order to protect the Judges from violence, it was formerly part of the duties of Sheriffs of Welsh counties to meet the Justice at his entrance into the county, and to guard and protect him to the utmost bound thereof, where the Sheriff of the next county received him.

SHERIFFS OF FLINT.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.—C.C.Acc., Chester Chamberlain Accounts; C.M.R., Chancery Miscellaneous Roll; C.R.R., Chester Recognizance Roll; Dom. St. Paps., Domestic State Papers; F.F. or Fines, Flint Fines; F.M.Acc., Flint Ministers' Account; F.P.R., Flint Plea Rolls; L.R.¹, Land Revenue; L.R.I.B., Land Revenue Involment Books; P.W.R., Parliamentary Writs and Returns; Pat. Roll, Patent Roll; S.B., Signed Bills; Sh. App. Wales, Sheriffs' Appointments Wales; Jo.Ho.Com., Journal House of Commons; Lond. Gaz., London Gazette.

Auno Domini.	Regal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Reference.
	Edward I.			
1301—1303	30—31 "	Adam de Stratton.	.	C.C.Acc.
	Edward II.			
1317—1318	II "	Peter Hynkele	.	C.R.R.
1319—1321	13—14 "	William Rolleston	.	C.C.Acc.
	Edward III.			
		Richard de Praers	.	
		Robert de Praers	.	
		Nicholas del Heth	.	
		John de Lascelles	.	
		Robert Bulkyleigh	.	
		Richard de Wodehousees	.	
		Richard Tyrel	.	
1333—1334	6—7 "		.	C.R.R.
1334—1336	8—9 "		.	C.R.R.

¹ Farmers of the Sheriffdom of Pleas and Perquisites of the Courts and Fairs of Flint and Eulowe, and of the office of Forester of Eulowe with the pasture of Bokelegh and the coals there: *viz.* Recognizance dated 8 Nov. 7 Edw. III.

Anno Domini.	Regnal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	References.
1336—1338	10—11 Edward III.	Richard de Praers.		C.R.R.
1341	15 "	Richard del Hogh	5 March	C.R.R.
1342—1346	16—20	Richard del Hogh of Thornewton Hamo de Macey of Podyngton	1 April	C.R.R.
1346—1350	20—24	Adam de Stanley	28 April	C.C.Acc.
1350—1351	24—25	Richard del Hogh (appointed for 3 years) Ithel ap Ken' Seys		F.M.Acc.
1351—1354 (?)	25—28 (?)	Rees ap Roppert ap Griffith Ithel ap Ken' Seys (appointed for 5 years)	30 Sept.	C.R.R., F.M.Acc.
1354—1357	28—31	Jordan de Bradeford		C.C.Acc., F.P.R.
1357—1360	31—34	Rees ap Roppert ap Griffith (appointed for 3 years)	30 Sept.	C.R.R., F.M.Acc.
1360—1364	34—38	Kenric ap Roppert (appointed for 3 years)	30 Sept.	C.R.R., F.M.Acc.
1364—1369	38—43	David de Backerum		F.M.Acc.
1369—1373	43—47	Adam de Kyngelesgh		"
1373—1377	47—51	Ralph de Davenport		"
1377—1378	1—2	Richard II.		"
1378—1382	2—6	Chevalier		"
1382—1385	6—8	Morgan le Yonge	30 Sept.	C.R.R.
1385—1387	8—10	Adam de Kyngelesgh (during pleasure)	30 Sept.	F.M.Acc.
1387—1390	10—14	John de Helegh (during pleasure)	13 April	C.R.R.
1390	14	Roger Coghill ^a	4 Feb.	F.M.Acc.
		H Howell ap Tudor (during pleasure) ^b	23 July	C.R.R.

¹ Farmers of the office of Sheriff, Constable of Flint Castle, etc., etc., for four years.

² Died during his year of office. Howell ap Tudor was his under-Sheriff : *vide* F.M.Acc. Mic. 11 Rich. II.

^a He held office from 23rd July to 1st Sept. On the 30 July 1390 Sir John Golofre was appointed Sheriff, and Morgan le Yonge as under-Sheriff to compute the accomps between the said 30 July and Mic. 14 Ric. II., at which latter date Golofre entered into his office. Other account C.R.R. and F.M.Acc. mentions Yonge was appointed under-Sheriff on the Vigil of St. Lawrence (9 Aug.). In the 17th year of Ric. II. John de Helegh was appointed under-Sheriff vice Yonge by Indenture made between the said Golofre and Helegh.

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

1390—1396	14—20	Richard II.	Sir John Goloffe, Knt. (during pleasure)		30 July	C.R.R.
1396	20	"	John de Molynton ¹		29 Nov.	C.R.R.
1396—1399	20—23	"	Sir Nicholas Hauberk, Knt. ²		19 Dec.	C.R.R.
1399—1406	1—7	Henry IV.	Richard ³ " of Podington (during pleasure) ⁴		22 Nov.	C.R.R.
1406—1407	7—9	"	Sir Roger Leche, Knt. ⁴ (for life)		26 Sept.	C.R.R.
1407—1413	9—14	"	"		17 Oct.	C.R.R. and F.M.Acc.
1413—1416	1—4	Henry V.	John de Heley (during pleasure) ⁵		10 Dec.	C.R.R.
1416—1417	4	"	Thomas Rempston (for life) ⁶		4 Feb.	C.R.R.
1417—1422	4—10	"	"		6 July	C.R.R.
1422—1458	1—36	Henry VI.	John Dawne		1 May	F.M.Acc.
1458—1461 ⁽⁷⁾	36—39	"	Sir William Stanley, Knt. ⁷ (for life)			
1461—1483	1—23	Edward IV.	Sir William Stanley, Knt. ⁷ (for life)			

¹ John de Molynton was appointed under-Sheriff 6 Dec. 19 Ric. II. for 3 years vice John de Helegh (C.R.R.); in the Chester Recognizance Roll, 20, 21 Ric. II., he is called Sheriff, but this was probably owing to his being under-Sheriff at the time of Golofre's decease. He is again mentioned as under-Sheriff in 1 Hen. IV. F.M.Acc.

² The Chester Recognizance Roll mentions Hauberk as Sheriff vice John Goloffe deceased. The appointment of the 19th Dec., 20 Ric. II., was confirmed on the 22nd Nov. 1 Hen. IV. John de Helegh was under-Sheriff, as appears by an Indenture made between Sir Nicholas Hauberk and the said Helegh on the 8 Jan. 20 Rich. II. (C.R.R.) which was further confirmed the 14 Dec. 1 Hen. IV. (C.R.R.) There is another entry of an appointment of Helegh as under-Sheriff on 26 Sept. 7 Hen. IV. (C.R.R.) Hauberk's name is mentioned in the F.M.Acc. for the 8—9 years of Hen. IV.

³ John de Hokes, under-Sheriff, was appointed for four years (F.M.Acc.). John de Helegh was re-appointed under-Sheriff 29 Sep. 9 Henry IV. vice Hokes, C.R.R. The last named was again appointed 4 Oct. 14 Hen. IV. vice Helegh (C.R.R.)

⁴ In some accounts he is called Knight, in others Chevalier.

⁵ Heley is mentioned as under-Sheriff in the Writs of livery of the office to Thomas Rempston (C.R.R.).

⁶ Vice Roger Leche (C.R.R.). The Flint Ministers' accounts give the 22 Nov. 4 Henry V. as the date of his appointment, which is repeated in the patent of the 13 Feb. 1 Hen. VI. wherein he is confirmed in his office. In the F.M.Acc. of 25—26 Hen. VI. he is called Knight. Died in July 36 Hen. VI. (1458). William Leche was appointed under-Sheriff 19 May 5 Hen. V., vice John de Helegh (C.R.R.), and on the 21 May 9 Hen. V. Helegh was re-appointed to that office vice William Leche who was ordered to deliver the office to the said John de Helegh by writ. The F.M.Acc. 25—26 Hen. VI. mentions John Hokes as late deputy, and in the accoups of 30—31 Hen. VI. David Ferrors is mentioned as deputy from the 29th year of that reign. John Mascy was deputy from 30—33 Hen. VI. (F.M.Acc.), and Robert Leph was a deputy in the 36th year of Hen. VI.

⁷ Was also Chamberlain of Chester, etc. The following were his deputies: Peter Stanley 1—2 Edw. IV.; John Mascy 3 Edw. IV.; and Sir Peter Legh 4—5 Edw. IV. (F.M.Acc.) Thomas Salisbury was appointed deputy 12 Apr. 9 Edw. IV. (C.R.R.)

Anno Domini.	Regnal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	References.
1483	I Edward V.	Sir William Stanley, Knt.		
1483—1485	1—3 Richard III.	"		
1485—1489	1—5 Henry VII.	William Stanley, Esq. ¹	19 Nov.	C.R.R.
1489—1493	5—8	"		F.M.Acc.
1493—1495	8—10	Thomas Stanley, Esq.	24 Jan.	C.R.R.
1495—1502	10—17	Thomas Salisbury, Esq. (during pleasure)	6 April	C.R.R. and F.M.Acc.
1502—1506	17—21	Sir Thomas Salisbury, Knt. ²	18 July	
1506—1509	21—24	John Maynewaring, Esq. ³	28 April	F.M.Acc.
1509—1516	1—7 Henry VIII.	John Maynewaring ⁴	2 June	C.R.R. and F.M.Acc.
1516—1528	7—19	Sir Ralph Eggereton, Knt. (for life) ⁵	21 April	F.M.Acc.
1528—1532	19—24	Anthony Kyngett, Esq. ⁶	1 April	C.R.R.
1532—1536	24—28	William Brereton, Esq. ⁷	30 Sept.	F.M.Acc.
1536—1538	28—30	Roger Brereton, Esq. ⁸	17 June	F.M.Acc.
1538	30	Pervul Hert (or Hart), Esq. (for life) ⁹	30 April	F.M.Acc.
1538—1540	30—32	Urian Brereton, Esq. (for life) ¹⁰	1 Aug.	F.M.Acc.
		Roger Brereton, Esq. } during their lives		

¹ Son of the preceding Sheriff (C.R.R.)

² Re-appointed on the above date in reward of his services as Sheriff (C.R.R.)

³ Esquire of the Royal Body, afterwards knighted. Jervan ap Lli Vaughan, his deputy (F.M.Acc.) 22—23 Hen. VII. etc., was succeeded by Richard ap Howell (F.M.Acc.).

⁴ The Flint Min. Acc. gives 27 July 1 Hen. VIII. as date of appointment.

⁵ Peter Stanley junior was deputy-Sheriff from 7—12 years of Hen. VIII., and Richard ap Howell during the remainder of Eggereton's shirealty.

⁶ Ralph Lloyd was deputy-Sheriff from 20—22 Hen. VIII., and was succeeded by Roger Brereton gent. 22—24 Hen. VIII., when the said Roger and William Brereton were appointed joint Sheriffs.

⁷ One of the King's Dapifers.

⁸ A Gentleman of the Chamber.

⁹ Urian was a Groom of the Privy Chamber and Roger a Dapifer of the Chamber.

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

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			S.B. F.M.Acc.
1540—1541	32—33 Henry VIII.	Sir Giles Puleston, Knt. ⁽¹⁾	23 Nov.
1542—1543	34	Sir Thomas Hammer, Knt. (during pleasure) Sir John Holforde, Knt. John Edwars, Esq. Ralph LJoy, Esq.	F.M.Acc. 23 Nov.
1543—1544	35	"	F.M.Acc.
1544—1545	36	"	F.M.Acc.
1545—1546	37	"	16 Nov.
1546—1547	38	"	
1547	Edward VI.	Henry Conway, Esq.	Nov.
1547—1548	1—2	John Griffith, ² Esq.	F.M.Acc.
1548—1549	2—3	Sir John Salisbury, Knt.	"
1549—1550	3—4	Sir Thomas Masey, Knt.	"
1550—1551	4—5	John David, Esq. ("John ap David," or "Davies," ³ of Gwyssaney, assumed the name of Davies) ⁴	"
1551—1552	5—6	Richard Grosvenour, Esq. ³	11 Nov.
1552—1553	6—7	Peter Moston, Esq.	F.M.Acc. and Fines, and L.R.I.B.
1553	1 Mary	"	"
1553—1554	1 Mary and 1 and 2 Philip & Mary	Sir Thomas Hammer, Knt. Ralph Dutton, Esq.	"
1554—1555	1—2 and 2—3	Sir Roger Breton, Knt.	F.M.Acc. and Fines.
1555—1556	2—3 and 3—4	Sir Roger Griffith, Esq.	P.W.R. and F.Fines.
1556—1557	3—4 and 4—5	Humphrey Dymock, Esq.	F.M.Acc. and Fines.
1557—1558	4—5 and 5—6	John Conway, Esq.	"
1558—1559	1	Elizabeth	" and L.R.I.B.
1559—1560	1—2	William Mostyn, Esq.	16 Nov.
1560—1561	2—3	John Trevor, of Trevalley, Esq.	F.M.Acc. and Fines and L.R.I.B.
1561—1562	3—4	"	"

¹ Holforde's name and date of appointment as written above is entered in F.M.Acc. 37—38 Hen. VIII. No. 46, and Edwards' appointment as Sheriff is given in F.M.Acc. 37—38 Hen. VIII. No. 53. We think this is an error in regard to Edwards', for we find him (Edwards) mentioned as Sheriff in the Signed Bills for the 37—38 years of Henry VIII.

² John ap Davies or Davies of Gwyssaney granted land 1553-4.

³ In the Land Revenue Information Books for North Wales there are two entries under date of 11 Nov. 5 Edw. VI., one giving John Davies and the other Richard Gravener as Sheriffs.

HISTORIC NOTICES OF FLINT.

Anno Domini.	Regnal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	References.
1562—1563	4—5	Elizabeth	Henry ap Parry, Esq. William Mostyn, jun., Esq. John Griffith, Esq.	8 Nov. F.M.Acc. and Fines, and L.R.I.B.
1563—1564	5—6	"	William Mostyn, senior, Esq.	9 Nov. Flint Fines and L.R.I.B.
1564—1565	6—7	"	Roger Breton, Esq.	16 Nov. " " "
1565—1566	7—8	"	Roger Puleston, Esq.	" " "
1566—1567	8—9	"	John Trevor, Esq.	" " "
1567—1568	9—10	"	Sir Thomas Hammer, Knt.	F.M.Acc. L.R., and F. Fines.
1568—1569	10—11	"	William Mostyn, Esq.	" " "
1569—1570	11—12	"	John Griffith, Esq.	" " "
1570—1571	12—13	"	Peter Mostyn, junior, Esq. (Talacre?)	" " "
1571—1572	13—14	"	Roger Puleston, Esq.	F.M.Acc. and Fines.
1572—1573	14—15	"	Lancelot Bostocke, Esq.	" " "
1573—1574	15—16	"	William Mostyn, junior, Esq.	F. Fines.
1574—1575	16—17	"	John Edwards, Esq.	F.M.Acc. and Fines.
1575—1576	17—19 (?)	"	Thomas Mostyn, Esq. (Mostyn?)	F. Fines.
1576—1577	19—20	"	George Ravenscroft, Esq.	F. Fines.
1577—1578	20—21	"	Henry ap Harry, Esq.	F. Fines.
1578—1579	21—22	"	Roger Breton of Hawton, Esq.	Sh. App. Wales and Flint Fines.
1579—1580	22—23	"	Peter Gruffyth, Esq. (Caerwys?)	F.M.Acc. and Fines. "
1580—1581	23—24	"	Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, Knt.	Sh. App. Wal., F. Fin., & L.R.I.B.
1581—1582	24—25	"	John Hammer of Hammer, Esq.	5 Dec.
1582—1583	25—26	"	John Conway, Esq.	9 Dec.
1583—1584	26—27	"	John Hope of Broughton, Esq.	19 Nov.
1584—1585	27—28	"	Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Esq.	22 Nov.
1585—1586	28—29	"	William Hammer of Fenns, Esq.	14 Nov.
1586—1587	29—30	"	Peter Mostyn, Esq.	4 Dec.
1587—1588	30—31	"		25 Nov.
1588—1589	31—32	"		L.R.I.B., F.F.

In Flint Ministers' Accounts he is called John Parry,

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

1589—1590	32—33	Elizabeth	Peter Griffith, of Carwys, Esq.	11 Dec.	Sh.App.Wales, F.F.
1590—1591	33—34	"	John Lloyd of St. Asaph, Esq.	24 Nov.	" L.R.I.B.
1591—1592	34—35	"	Roger Brereton, of Halton, Esq. ¹	25 Nov.	" and C.M.R.
1592—1593	35—36	"	Evan Edwards, Esq.	4 Dec.	F.M.Acc., L.R., F.F. & L.R.I.B.
1593—1594	36—37	"	William Griffith, of Pafay Lloyd, Esq.	26 Nov. (?)	Sh.App.Wales, F.F., and C.M.R.
1594—1595	37—38	"	Thomas Ravenscroft, of Pafay Lloyd, Esq.	"	"
1595—1596	38—39	"	Robert Davies, of Gwistaney, Esq.	"	" and C.M.R.
1596—1597	39—40	"	William Hammer, of the Fenns, Esq.	20 Nov.	"
1597—1598	40—41	"	Roger Puleston, of Emrall, Esq.	22 Nov.	" and L.R.I.B.
1598—1599	41—42	"	Thomas Evans, Esq.	25 Nov.	"
1599—1600	42—43	"	John Conway, of Botrithan, Esq.	28 Nov.	"
1600—1601	43—44	"	William Dymock, Esq.	2 Dec.	" and L.R.I.B.
1601—1602	44—45	"	Roger Salisbury, of Bachegraig, Esq.	24 Nov.	"
1602—1603	45	James I.	John Lloyd, of Vaynor, Flint, Esq.	2 Dec.	" C.M.R., and L.R.I.B.
1603	1	"	"	7 Dec.	Sh.App.Wales, F.F.
1603—1604	1—2	"	George Hope, Esq.		F.Fines.
1604—1605	2—3	"	Sir John Conway, of Ruthland, Knt.	5 Nov.	Sh.App.Wales, F.F.
1605—1606	3—4	"	Sir Thomas Hammer, Knt.		F.Fines.
1606—1607	4—5	"	Thomas Ravenscroft, of Bretton, Esq.	17 Nov.	Sh.App.Wales, F.F. & L.R.I.B.
1607—1608	5—6	"	Robert Davies, Esq. (Gwyssaney)		"
1608—1609	6—7	"	Sir Roger Mosyn, Knt.	10 Nov.	"
1609—1610	7—8	"	Sir William Hammer, Knt. (Fenns)		F.M.Acc., L.R., and F.F.
1610—1611	8—9	"	Thomas Hughes, Esq. (Prestatyn)		"
1611—1612	9—10	"	Peter Pennant, of Bighton, Esq.	12 Nov.	Sh.App.Wales, and F.F.
1612—1613	10—11	"	Thomas Mosyn, Esq.	12 Nov.	"
1613—1614	11—12	"	Sir Richard Trevor, Knt.	12 Nov.	F.M.Acc., L.R.
1614—1615	12—13	"	Thomas Griffith, of Pontlonday, Esq.	7 Dec.	Sh.App.Wales.
1615—1616	13—14	"	Roger Salisbury, Esq.	Nov.	F.M.Acc., L.R., and C.M.R.
1616—1617	14—15	"	Sir Thomas Hammer, Knt. :	Nov. (?)	Sh.App.Wales.

¹ Brereton appointed Henry Billings his deputy 1 Jan. 34 Eliz.

Anno Domini.	Regnal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	References.	
				Oct.	F.M.Acc., L.R., and C.M.R.
1617—1618	15—16	James I.	William Dymock, Esq.	•	“
1618—1619	16—17	“	Pierce Holland, Esq.	•	“
1619—1620	17—18	“	Thomas Humfreys, Esq.	•	“
1620—1621	18—19	“	Edward Morgan, Esq.	•	F.M.Acc. and L.R.
1621—1622	19—20	“	Sir John Hamner, Bart.	•	F.Fines.
1622—1623	20—21	“	Thomas Jones, of Halkin, Esq.	•	Sh.Acc.Wales.
1623—1624	21—22	“	John Broughton, Esq.	•	Pat.Roll.
1624—1625	22—23	“	Thomas Evans, Gent. (Northop)	•	Dom.St.Pap.
1625	1—2	Charles I.	Sir Thomas Brereton, Knt.	•	Pat.Roll.
1625—1626	1—2	“	Roger Mostyn, Esq.	•	13 Nov.
1626—1627	2—3	“	Thomas Mostyn, Esq.	•	6 Nov.
1627—1628	3—4	“	Sir Phillip Oldfield, Knt.	•	“
1628—1629	4—5	“	Edward Hughes, Esq. (Galphog)	•	F.M.Acc. and L.R.
1629—1630	5—6	“	Piers Conway, Esq.	•	Pat.Roll.
1630—1631	6—7	“	Humphry Dymoke, Esq.	•	9 Dec.
1631—1632	7—8	“	Thomas Pennant, Esq.	•	10 Nov.
1632—1633	8—9	“	Richard Parry, Esq.	•	“
1633—1634	9—10	“	Peter Griffith, Esq.	•	Dom.St.Pap.
1634—1635	10—11	“	Thomas Salshury, Esq. (Leadbrook)	•	F.Fines.
1635—1636	11—12	“	Thomas Mostyn, Esq. ^g	•	Dom. St. Pap.
1636—1637	12—13	“	Thomas Whiteley, Esq.	•	“
1637—1638	13—14	“	John Eytom, Esq.	•	“
1638—1639	14—15	“	Ralph Hughes, Esq.	•	P.W. and R.
1639—1640	15—16	“	John Jones, Esq.	•	F.Fines.
1640—1641	16—17	“	David Pennant, Esq.	•	“
1641—1642	17—18	“	George Hope, Esq.	•	F.Fines.
1642—1643	18—19	“			

¹ “ 1630—Hende.—Mem. That upon xxixth of April happening in y^e assize week in Efynt, Pierse Conwey of Hendre, Rhuddion Esq; being then highe Sheriff dyed there.”—*Diary of Pierse Roberts, of Bronkayfca.*

² Query if he was Sheriff this year.

1643—1644	19—20	Charles I.	Robert Davies, of Gwyssaney, Esq.					
1644—1645	20—21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1645—1646	21—22	"	Luke Lloyd, Esq. ¹	"	"	"	"	"
1646—1647	22—23	"	Roger Hammer, Esq.					
1647—1648	23—24	"	Edward Lloyd, of Penrhoben, Esq.					
1648—1649	24—25	"	Thomas Raynscroft (or Ravenscroft), Esq.					
1649—1650	"	"	Humphrey Dymoke, Esq. ²					
1650—1651	"	"	Thomas Lloyd, Esq. ¹					
1651—1652	"	"	John Broughton, of Broughton, Esq.					
1652—1653	"	"	Piers Conway, Esq.					
1653—1654	"	"	John Parry, of Combe, Esq.					
1654—1655	"	"	Peter Fulkes, Esq.					
1655—1656	"	"	Thomas Dymoke, Esq.					
1656—1657	"	"	Henry Conway, Esq.					
1657—1658	"	"	Ralph Hughes, Esq. ²					
1658—1659	"	"	Robert Davies, Esq. (Gwyssaney ?)					
1659—1660	12	Charles II.	"	"	"	"	"	"
1660—1661	12—13	"	John Wynne, Esq.					
1661—1662	13—14	"	Roger Puleston, Esq.					
1662—1663	14—15	"	Robert Wynn, Esq.					
1663—1664	15—16	"	Thomas Lloyd, Esq.					
1664—1665	16—17	"	John Salusbury, Esq.					
1665—1666	17—18	"	Sir Roger Mostyn, Knt. and Bart.					
1666—1667	18—19	"	Robert Mostyn, Esq.					
1667—1668	19—20	"	William Griffith, Esq.					
1668—1669	20—21	"	John Broughton, Esq.					
1669—1670	21—22	"	Mutton Davies (of Gwyssaney), Esq.					
1670—1671	22—23	"	Sir Philip Twisleton, Bart.					
1671—1672	23—24	"	Thomas Humphreys, Esq.					

¹ William Lloyd in Flint Fines, &c.² Hughes was probably Sheriff from 1657—1659.

Anno Domini.	Regnal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	References.
1672—1673	24—25	Charles II.	Sir William Glinne, Bart.	5 Nov. London Gaz.
1673	25	"	Edward Pennant, Esq.	"
1673—1674	25—26	"	William Crompton, Esq.	5 Nov.
1674	26	"	Sir John Bellard	10 March
1674	26	"	William Crompton, Esq.	12 March
1674—1675	26—27	"	Owen Wynne, Esq.	18 Nov.
1675—1676	27—28	"	Owen Barton, Esq.	18 Nov.
1676—1677	28—29	"	John Roden, Esq.	18 Nov.
1677	29	"	John Roden, Esq.	12 Nov.
1677	29	"	Thomas Heath, Esq.	17 Nov.
1677	29	"	John Wynne, of Copperlowey, Esq.	28 Nov.
1677—1678	29—30	"	William Phillips, Esq.	"
1678—1679	30—31	"	Humphrey Dymmocke, Esq.	14 Dec.
1679	31	"	Edward Lloyd, Esq.	P.W. & R. P.W. & R.
1679—1680	31—32	"	Thomas Pinder, of Nerquis, Esq.	London Gaz.
1680—1681	32—33	"	Thomas Evans, Esq. (Northop Hall)	4 Nov.
1681—1682	33—34	"	Thomas Edwards, Esq.	4 Nov.
1682	34	"	Thomas Hammer, Esq.	22 Nov.
1682—1683	34—35	"	William Lloyd, of Halton, Esq.	6 Dec.
1683—1684	35—36	"	Thomas Eaton, Esq.	Nov.
1684—1685	36—37	"	Griffith Edwards, of Kilkenny, Esq.	Nov.
1685	1	James II.	"	"
1685—1686	1—2	"	John Conway, Esq. (Soughton)	Nov.
1686—1687	2—3	"	George Hope, Esq.	25, 29 Nov.
1687—1688	3	"	Sir John Egerton, Bart.	{ 29 Dec., 2 Jan.
1688	3—4	"	Sir John Conway, Bart.	5, 9 Jan.
1688	4	"	William Hammer, of Bletchfield, Esq.	15, 17 Nov.
1688—1689	Interregnum.	"	"	"
1689	1	Wm. and Mary	"	"
1689	1	"	Richard Mostyn, Esq.	14, 18 Mch.

		Wm. and Mary	London Gaz.
1689	i	Thomas Williams, of Halkin, Esq.	10 April.
1689—1690	i	Robert Davies, of Gwysaney, Esq.	14, 18 Nov.
1690	1—2	John Langley, of Mould, Esq.	"
1690	2	Thomas Lloyd, of Gwernhayled, Esq.	27, 30 Jan.
1690—1691	2—3	Hugh Griffiths, of Caerwys, Esq. ¹	{ 27 Nov., 1 Dec.
1691—1692	3—4	William Hammer, of Betsheld, Esq.	26 Dec.
1692—1693	4—5	Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq.	21 Dec.
1693—1694	5—6	Thomas Hammer, Esq.	17, 21 Nov.
1694	6	Thomas Lloyd, Esq.	16, 20 Nov.
1694	6	Josias Jones, Esq. (Oakenholt)	6, 10 Dec.
1694—1695	6—7	John Wynne, Esq.	19 Dec.
1695—1696	7—8	John Lloyd, of Ledbrooke, Esq.	"
1696—1697	8—9	Owen Barton	5, 9 Dec.
1697	9	Roger Pennant, Esq.	3, 7 Dec.
1697—1698	9—10	Roger Price, Esq.	23, 26 Dec.
1698—1699	10—11	John Lloyd, Esq.	16 Nov.
1699	11	Edward Morgan, Esq.	30 Nov.
1699—1700	11—12	Thomas Banduen, Esq.	128 Nov., { 2 Dec.
1700—1702	12—13	Thomas Banduen, Esq.	1, 5 Jan.
1702	13—14	Anne.	"
1702	1	Thomas Lloyd, Esq.	"
1702—1703	1—2	Robert Davies, Esq. (Gwysaney)	3, 7 Dec.
1703—1704	2—3	John Whitehall, Esq.	2, 6 Dec.
1704—1705	3—4	William Hammer, Esq.	18, 21 Dec.
1705—1706	4—5	Thomas Mostyn, of Lyd, Esq.	3 Dec.
1706—1707	5—6	Roger Price, Esq.	5, 9 Dec.
1707—1708	6—7	Thomas Mostyn, of Lyd, Esq.	18 Dec.
1708—1709	7—8	Thomas Pennant, Esq.	25 Nov.
1709—1710	8—9	John Morley Trevor, Esq.	1 Dec.
1710	9	John Morley Trevor, Esq.	24 Nov.

¹ Repeated in *London Gazette* of 5—9 Feb. 1691.

Anno Domini.	Regnal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	References.
1710	9—10	Anne	John Wynne, Esq.	30 Nov.
1710—1711	10—11	"	John Lloyd, of Downing, Esq.	23 Dec.
1711—1712	11—12	"	Thomas Eytton, of Leeswood, Esq.	13 Dec.
1712—1713	12—13	"	John Williams, Esq.	11 Dec.
1713—1714	1—2	George I.	Richard Jones, of Hendre, Esq.	30 Nov.
1714	2—3	"	John Wynne, " of Town, Esq.	6 Dec.
1714—1715	3—4	"	Josiah Jones, Esq. (Oakenholt)	5 Dec.
1715—1716	4—5	"	William Young, of Bryn Yorkin, Esq.	5 Dec.
1716—1717	5—6	"	William Brock, Esq.	21 Dec.
1717—1718	6—7	"	John Middleton, Esq.	2 Feb.
1718	7	"	William Brock, Esq.	21 Dec.
1718—1720	8	"	Evan Lloyd, of Halkin, Esq.	7 Jan.
1720—1721	9	"	John Wynne, of Gleddon, Esq.	14 Jan.
1721	10	"	Robert Crompton, Esq.	20 Jan.
1721	11	"	Thomas Hughes, of Northop, Esq.	14 Dec.
1721—1722	12	"	George Wynne, of Mould, Esq.	11 Dec.
1722—1724	13	"	Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart.	7 Jan.
1724	14	"	Peter Pennant, of Bignton, Esq.	10 Dec.
1724—1726	15	"	Thomas Lloyd, of Halton, Esq.	13 Jan.
1726	16	"	Broughton Whitehall, of Broughton, Esq.	29 Nov.
1726—1727	17	"	William Wynne, of Bryngwyn, Esq.	21 Dec.
1727	18	George II.	Maurice Wynne, " of Plas-y-Coed, Esq.	14 Dec.
1727—1728	1—2	"	Thomas Whitley, of Aston, Esq.	18 Dec.
1728—1729	2—3	"	Edward Dimmock, of Penley, Esq.	18 Dec.
1729—1730	3—4	"	Thomas Wynne, of Maesy-Coed, Esq.	14 Dec.
1730—1731	4—5	"	Robert Price, of Kilken, Esq.	9 Dec.
1731—1732	5—6	"	Richard Williams, of Penbawd, Esq.	14 Dec.
1732—1733	6—7	"	David Foulkes, of Gwernllynion, Esq.	20 Dec.
1733—1734	7—8	"	Thomas Griffiths, of Kilkim, Esq.	19 Dec.
1734—1735	8—9	"	"	"

		George II.	George III.	London Gaz.
1735—1737	9—10	Humphry Parry, of Pwllalog, Esq.		18 Dec.
1737—1738	10—11	Francis Price, of Bryn-y-Pys, Esq.		19 Jan.
1738—1739	11—12	Edward Morgan, of Golden Grove, Esq.		12 Jan.
1739—1740	12—13	David Pennant, of Brighton, Esq.		11 Jan.
1740	13—14	Thomas Wynne, junior, of Llwynyegrin, Esq.		31 Jan.
1740—1741	14—15	Henry Lloyd, of Rhyl, Esq.		24 Dec.
1741—1742	15	William Myddleton, of Skivioig, Esq.		31 Dec.
1742	15—16	Evan Lloyd, junior, of Halkin, Esq.		2 Feb.
1742—1744	16—17	Hugh Hughes, of Coed-y-Braine, Esq.		16 Dec.
1744—1745	17—18	Robert Davies, of Gwynsannay, Esq.		5 Jan.
1745—1746	18—19	Bagot Read, Esq.		10 Jan.
1746—1747	19—20	Sir Thomas Longueville, Bart.		16 Jan.
1747—1748	20—21	Thomas Hughes, of Halkin, Esq.		15 Jan.
1748—1749	21—22	William Dymock, of Worthenbury, Esq.		14 Jan.
1749—1750	22—23	John Broughton Whitehall, of Broughton, Esq.		11 Jan.
1750	23—24	Ellis Yonge, of Bryn Yorkin, Esq.		17 Jan.
1750—1752	24—25	Sir John Glynn, of Hawarden, Bart.		6 Dec.
1752—1753	25—26	Peter Morgan, of Golden Grove, Esq.		14 Jan.
1753—1754	26—27	Edward Pennant, of Baghill, Esq.		7 Feb.
1754—1755	27—28	Richard Coyntore, of Plas-y-Parson, Esq.		31 Jan.
1755—1756	28—29	John Barker, of Overton, Esq.		29 Jan.
1756—1757	29—30	John Wright, of Plas Isca, Esq.		27 Jan.
1757—1758	30—31	Robert Parry, of Pwllalog, Esq.		4 Feb.
1758—1759	31—32	William Davies, of Henfryn, Esq.		27 Jan.
1759—1760	32—33	John Williams, of Garnedd Wen, Esq.		2 Feb.
1760	33—34	Thomas Thomas, of Downing, Esq.		1 Feb.
1760—1761	1	"		22
1761—1762	1—2	Thomas Pennant, of Downing, Esq.		28 Jan.
1762—1763	2—3	Humphrey Hammer, of Hamner, Esq.		15 Feb.
1763—1764	3—4	Edward Lloyd, of Pentrehobin, Esq.		4 Feb.
1764—1765	4—5	Richard Parry Price, of Bryn-y-Piece, Esq.		16 Feb.
1765—1766	5—6	John Edwards, of Lanykell, Esq.		1 Feb.
1766—1767	6—7	Thomas Keyfin of Coed-y-Brain, Esq.; Philip Lloyd Fletcher, of Gwernhaiold, Esq.		17 Feb.
1767—1768	7—8			13 Feb.

Anno Domini.	Regnal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	References.
1768—1769	8—9	George III.	15 Jan.	London Gaz.
1769—1770	9—10	Edward Lloyd, of Pengwern, Esq.	17 Jan.	"
1770—1771	10—11	Thomas Griffith, of Rhual, Esq.	9 Feb.	"
1771—1772	11—12	Paul Pantin, of Bagilt, Esq.	6 Feb.	"
1772—1773	12—13	Thomas Eytton, of Leeswood, Esq.	17 Feb.	"
1773—1774	13—14	John Ellis Mostyn, of Calcoed, Esq.	8 Feb.	"
1774—1775	14—15	John Puleston, of Emral, Esq.	7 Feb.	"
1775—1776	15—16	Owen Wynne, of Overton, Esq.	6 Feb.	"
1776—1777	16—17	John Davies, of Gwyntaney, Esq.	5 Feb.	"
1777—1778	17—18	Robert Foulkes, of Gwernygron, Esq.	31 Jan.	"
1778—1779	18—19	Richard Hill Waring, of Leeswood, Esq.	28 Jan.	"
1779—1780	19—20	John Wynne, of Songhton, Esq.	1 Feb.	"
1780—1781	20—21	David Roberts, of Kinnell, Esq.	2 Feb.	"
1781—1782	21—22	Henry Thrale, of Bacton, Esq.	5 Feb.	"
1782—1783	22—23	Hon ^{ble} Thomas Fitzmaurice.	1 Feb.	"
1783	23	George Prescott, of Hawarden, Esq.	10 Feb.	"
1783—1784	23—24	George William Prescott, of Hawarden, Esq.	5 March.	"
1784—1785	24—25	Thomas Patton, of Flint, Esq.	11 Feb.	"
1785—1786	25—26	Sir Thomas Hammer, of Hammer, Bart.	7 Feb.	"
1786—1787	26—27	John Edwards, of Keisterton, Esq.	13 Feb.	"
1787—1788	27—28	Philip Yorke, of Maes-y-Groes, Esq.	12 Feb.	"
1788—1789	28—29	John Fitzgerald, of Bettisfield, Esq.	8 Feb.	"
1789—1790	29—30	Richard Wilding, of Prestatyn, Esq.	29 April	"
1790—1791	30—31	Charles Brown, of Llwynegryn, Esq.	29 Jan.	"
1791—1792	31—32	Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, of Hartshill, Esq.	4 Feb.	"
1792—1793	32—33	Edward Morgan, of Golden Grove, Esq.	3 Feb.	"
1793—1794	33—34	Richard Puleston, of Emral, Esq.	6 Feb.	"
1794	34	Daniel Leo, of Llanerch, Esq.	5 Feb.	"
1794—1795	34—35	John Williams, of Bodwelldiddan, Esq.	26 Feb.	"
1795—1796	35—36	Bronfford Foulkes, of Gwerth-y-groes, Esq.	11 Feb.	"
1796—1797	36—37	Sir Edward Price Lloyd, of Pengwern Place, Bart.	5 Feb.	"

			London Gaz.
1797—1798	37—38 George III.	John Edward Maddocks, of Vron Vew, Esq.	1 Feb.
1798—1799	38—39	John Jones, of St. Asaph, Esq.	" " 7 Feb.
1799—1800	39—40	Thomas Mostyn Edwards, of Kilken Hall, Esq.	1 Feb.
1800—1801	40—41	James Mainwaring, of Saltney, Esq.	5 Feb.
1801—1802	41—42	David Pemant, of Downing, Esq.	11 Feb.
1802—1803	42—43	Sir Stephen Glynn, of Broad Lane, Bart.	3 Feb.
1803—1804	43—44	Owen Molyneux Wynne, of Overton, Esq.	3 Feb.
1804—1805	44—45	Richard Garmons, junior, of Leeswood, Esq.	1 Feb.
1805	45	Thomas Foulkes, of Gwerniglyn, Esq.	6 Feb.
1805—1806	45—46	Edward Lloyd, of Erbistock, Esq.	7 March.
1806—1807	46—47	Thomas Thomas, of Downing, Esq.	1 Feb.
1807—1808	47—48	Samuel Mostyn, of Nantgwynlun, Esq. ¹	4 Feb.
1808—1809	48—49	Thomas Lloyd, of Trebierdd, Esq. (sic)	3 Feb.
1809	49	Thomas Peate, of Bistree, Esq.	6 Feb.
1809—1810	49—50	Owen Ellis, of Eytion, Esq.	1 March.
1810—1811	50—51	Francis Richard Price, of Bryn-y-Pys, Esq.	31 Jan.
1811—1812	51—52	Sir George Beeston Prescott, of Ewloe, Bart. ¹	28 Feb.
1812—1813	52—53	Hugh Humphreys, of Penypple, Esq.	24 Jan.
1813—1814	53—54	Cadwallader Blayney Trevor Roper, of Plas teg, Esq.	10 Feb.
1814—1815	54—55	Roger Ellis, of Cornist, Esq.	4 Feb.
1815	55	Sir Richard Brooke, of Hope Hall, Bart.	13 Feb.
1815—1816	55—56	Paul Pantan, of Caleshill, Esq.	17 March.
1816	56	George Bosca wen, of Marford, Esq.	16 Feb.
1816—1817	56—57	John Salusbury Fioza Salusbury, of Bryn Bella, Esq.	9 March.
1817—1818	57—58	William Rigby, of Northop Hall, Esq.	12 Feb.
1818—1819	58—59	John Wynne Eytion, of Leeswood, Esq. ²	10 Feb.
1819—1820	59—60	Ralph Richardson, of Greenfield Hall, Esq. ³	10 Feb.
1820	1	George IV.	10 Feb.
1820—1821	1—2	James Knight, of Rhual, Esq. ⁴	10 Feb.
1821—1822	2—3	John Douglas, of Gyrne, Esq.	6 Feb.

¹ Altered on the 8th Feb., as above, from Sir George *William* Prescott, Bart.

² Amended on the 21st March by the King, in Council, as above, from John Wynn Eaton.

³ Amended on the 23rd Feb. by the King in Council, from Kinsale to Greenfield Hall.

Anno Domini.	Regnal Year.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	References.
1822—1823	3—4	George IV.	4 Feb.	London Gaz.
1823—1824	4—5	"	31 Jan.	"
1824—1825	5—6	"	31 Jan.	"
1825—1826	6—7	"	2 Feb.	"
1826—1827	7—8	"	30 Jan.	"
1827—1828	8—9	"	5 Feb.	"
1828—1829	9—10	"	13 Feb.	"
1829—1830	10—11	"	11 Feb.	"
1830	11	"	2 Feb.	"
1830—1831	1	William IV.	"	"
1831—1832	1—2	"	31 Jan.	"
		Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Bart.	6 Feb.	"
1832—1833	2—3	"	4 Feb.	"
1833—1834	3—4	"	3 Feb.	"
1834—1835	4—5	"	7 Feb.	"
1835—1836	5—6	"	3 Feb.	"
1836—1837	6—7	"	28 Jan.	"
1837	7	Victoria	"	"
1837—1838	1	"	1 Feb.	"
1838—1839	1—2	"	4 Feb.	"
1839—1840	2—3	"	29 Jan.	"
1840—1841	3—4	"	5 Feb.	"
1841—1842	4—5	"	2 Feb.	"
1842	5	"	11 March	"
1842—1843	5—6	"	1 Feb.	"
1843—1844	6—7	"	31 Jan.	"
1844—1845	7—8	"	3 Feb.	"
1845—1846	8—9	"	30 Jan.	"
1846—1847	9—10	"	4 Feb.	"
1847—1848	10—11	"	11 Feb.	"
1848—1849	11—12	"	13 Feb.	"
1849—1850	12—13	"	"	"

		London Gaz.
1850—1851	13—14 Victoria	5 Feb.
1851—1852	14—15	11 Feb.
1852—1853	15—16	" 2 Feb.
1853—1854	16—17	" 7 Feb.
1854—1855	17—18	" 30 Jan.
1855—1856	18—19	" 8 Feb.
1856—1857	19—20	" 30 Jan.
1857—1858	20—21	" 2 Feb.
1858—1859	21—22	" 3 Feb.
1859—1860	22—23	" 2 Feb.
1860—1861	23—24	" 23 Jan.
1861—1862	24—25	" 4 Feb.
1862—1863	25—26	" 5 Feb.
1863—1864	26—27	" 3 Feb.
1864—1865	27—28	" 3 Feb.
1865—1866	28—29	" 4 Feb.
1866—1867	29—30	" 3 Feb.
1867—1868	30—31	" 2 Feb.
1868—1869	31—32	" 30 Jan.
1869—1870	32—33	" 4 Feb.
1870—1871	33—34	" 5 Feb.
1871—1872	34—35	" 8 Feb.
1872—1873	35—36	" 5 Feb.
1873—1874	36—37	" 5 Feb.
1874—1875	37—38	" 2 Feb.
1875—1876	38—39	" 4 Feb.
1876—1877	39—40	" 12 Feb.
1877—1878	40—41	" 7 Feb.
1878—1879	41—42	" 22 Feb.
1879—1880	42—43	" 22 Feb.
1880—1881	43—44	" 26 Feb.
1881—1882	44—45	" 2 March
1882—1883	45—46	" 27 Feb.
1883	46	" 3 March

HISTORIC NOTICES OF FLINT.

CONSTABLES OF FLINT CASTLE.

The Constable of the Castle for the time being continued to act as Mayor of the Borough until 1836, since which time, as will be hereafter shown, the two offices have been separated.

Name.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Reference to Record.	Remarks.
William de Ralegh	Constable of the Castle of Flint.		Chester Recognizance Roll; 8 & 9 Edw. III. Witness to a deed dated 28 Edw. I.	Mentioned in an Inquisition to have been Constable in 22 Edw. I. In the possession of H. Taylor.
Hugh de Venables, Kn.	Constable of Flint.		Flint Plea Rolls 28—33 Edw. I.	
Jordan de Bradford	Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of Flint.	Saturday next after the Feast of St. Andrew, 30 Edw. I.	Flint Plea Rolls 28—33 Edw. I.	
Jordan de Bradeford	Constable of the Castle of Flint.	II Edw. II.	Chester Chamberlain's Accounts 31—32 Edw. I.	
Jordan de Bradeford	Constable of Flint and Mayor of the Borough.	1340—1341 5 March	Chester Chamberlain's Accounts 33 & 34 Edw. I.	See above.
William Broun	Constable of Flint and Mayor of the Borough.	II Edw. II.	Chester Recognition Rolls, 9, 10 & 11 Edw. II.	For year at £46 13 4 yearly. Renewed for 4 years, Sept. 30, 1341.
Peter Hynkele	Sheriff of the County of Flint and Constable of the Castle.			For 3 years at £48 13 4 yearly.
William de Ralegh	Constable of the Castle of Flint and Sheriff of the County.	1346 April 28	Chester Recognition Rolls 20 & 21 Edw. III.	For 5 years at £46 13 4 yearly.
Richard del Hogh of Thornton	Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of Flint.	1351 Sep. 30	Chester Recognition Rolls 25 & 26 Edw. III.	
Richard del Hogh	Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of Flint.			
Ith' ap Ken' Seys	Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of Flint.			

CONSTABLES OF FLINT CASTLE.

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Rees ap Ropp't Gruff'	Constable of Castle and Sheriff of Flint.	1357 Sep. 30	Chester Recognizance Rolls 31 & 32 Edw. III.	For 3 years at £41 13 4 yearly, the said Rees to appoint an Englishman as his deputy, the Prince (the Black Prince) as Earl of Chester not wishing the Castle to be kept by any other than an Englishman,
Kenard ap Roppert	Constable of the Castle and Sheriff of Flint.	1360 Sep. 30	Chester Recognizance Rolls 34 & 35 Edw. III.	For 3 years at £46 13 4 yearly, the said Kenard to appoint an Englishman his deputy.
David de Backerum	Sheriff of the County of Flint and Constable of the Castle of Flint.	1376—1377 Feb. 25	Chester Recognizance Rolls 30 & 31 Edw. III.	Confirmation of appointment of 8 June 47 Edw. III. with Fifty marks yearly, the said Ralph to serve the Prince in time of war with one Esquire
Adam de Kyngeslegh	Sheriff of the County of Flint and Constable of the Castle of Flint.	1382 Nov. 9	Chester Recognizance Rolls 5 & 6 Rich. II.	Confirmation of letters dated 47 Edw. III.
Ralph de Davenport, Knt.	Warden of the Castle of Flint.	1382—1383 Feb. 24	Chester Recognizance Rolls 5, 6 & 7 Rich. II.	In the room of Lambert Fer- mor, to whom on the death of Ralph de Davenport, Knt., the said office had been given, the said Roger to receive for the said office and other ser- vices £20 yearly, which sum was not to serve as a prece- dent for future Keepers of the Castle.
Ralph Davenport, Knt.	Keeper of the Castle of Flint.			
Lambert Fermor	Keeper of the Castle of Flint.			
Roger de Coghill	Keeper of the Castle of Flint.			

Name.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Reference to Record.	Remarks.
Roger Coghill	Constable of the Castle of Flint.		Chester Recognizance Rolls 10 & 11 Rich. II.	Letter to the Chamberlain that the King had granted the office of Constable of the Castle of Flint to Roger Coghill and had been informed that the Constable of the Castle was always accustomed to be Sheriff of Flint, and commanding the Chamberlain if such was the usage to render to the same Roger the Sheriffdom. For life—Goloffe is described as “noste canere.” Raglorius a Steward.
John Goloffe, Knt.	Sheriff of the County of Flint, Constable of the Castle of Flint, and Raglor of the County.	1390 July 30	Chester Recognizance Rolls 13 & 14 Rich. II.	
Nicholas Hauberk, Knt.	Constable of the Castle of Flint and Sheriff and Raglor of the County.	1396 Dec. 19	Chester Recognizance Rolls 20 & 21 Rich. II.	For life, with the same fees as John Golofre deceased had.
Nicholas Hauberk, Knt.	Sheriff of Flint and Constable of the Castle.	1399 Nov. 2	Chester Recognizance Rolls 1 & 2 Hen. IV.	Confirmation of appointment of 19 Dec. 20 Rich. II. vice John Golofre deceased.
Roger le Leche, Knt.	Constable of the Castle of Flint and Sheriff and Raglor of the County.	1407 Oct. 17	Chester Recognizance Rolls 8 & 9 Hen. IV.	Steward of the Household of Henry Prince of Wales vice Nicholas Hauberk.
Thomas Rempston, Knt.	Constable of the Castle of Flint and Sheriff and Raglor of the County.	1416—1417 Feb. 4	Chester Recognizance Rolls 4 & 5 Hen. V.	In the room of Roger Leche deceased.

¹ Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his son Henry (Hotspur) were appointed, ¹ Henry IVth, Constables of the Castles of Chester, Flint, Conway, and Caernarvon. See *Archæologia*, vol. xx., pp. 130 and 161. From this entry, however, it appears that, so far as Flint is concerned, the appointment was not acted upon.

CONSTABLES OF FLINT CASTLE.

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John Dawne	Sheriff and Rector of the County of Flint and Constable of the Castle.	1458 July 6	Chester Recognizance Rolls 36 & 37 Hen. VI.	Oy: John Done, Knt., of Ut-kinton, Cheshire.
Thomas Manley, Knt.	Sheriff of Flint and Constable of the Castle.		Chester Recognizance Rolls 9 & 10 Edw. IV.	An entry on these Rolls, dated 11th Feb. 1469-70, acknowledges that Thomas Manley, Knt., had for a consideration surrendered to the KING'S FATHER (HENRY VI.) the office of Sheriff of Flint and Constable of the Castle.
William Stanley, Knt.	Chamberlain of Chester, Sheriff of Flint and Constable of the Castle of Flint and Rector.	1461 May 1	Chester Recognizance Rolls 1 & 2 Edw. IV.	
William Stanley, Knt., Chamberlain of Chester, and William Stanley, his son and heir-apprent.	Constables of the Castle of Flint.	1489 Nov. 19	Chester Recognizance Rolls 5 & 6 Hen. VII.	For life, in survivorship, from Michaelmas last.
Sampson Norton, Knt.	Constable of the Castle of Flint.	1495 April 10	Chester Recognizance Rolls 10 & 11 Hen. VII.	During pleasure, with £.30 yearly as his fee.
Sampson Norton, Knt.	Constable of the Castle of Flint.	1509 Jan. 23	Chester Recognizance Rolls 24 Hen. VIII. and 1 Hen. VIII.	During pleasure.
Sampson Norton, Knt., and John Norton his cousin	Constables of Flint Castle.	1516 May 24	Chester Recognizance Rolls 7 & 8 Hen. VIII.	During good behaviour, with £.20 yearly fees.
John Norton, Gentleman	Constable of Flint Castle.	1517 April 6	Chester Recognizance Rolls 8 & 9 Hen. VIII.	During good behaviour, with £.20 yearly wages.
Edward Mackwilliam	Constable of the Castle of Flint.	1517 April 24	Chester Recognizance Rolls 12 & 13 Eliz.	During good behaviour.
Lancelot Bostock	Constable of Flint Castle.	1558	Calendar of State Papers	For life.

Name.	Office.	Date of Appointment.	Reference to Record.	Remarks.
Thomas Griffith. Thomas Edwards	Constable of Flint Castle. Constable of Flint Castle.	1638 May 3	Calendar of State Papers Calendar of State Papers	"His Majesty's servant," Void by the death of Thos. Griffith, with £10 per annum fee. In survivorship, void by the death of Thomas Edwards, in reversion after Thomas Edwards. Fee as Constable £10.
James Phillips and Endymion his son Ralph Whitley	Constables and porters of Flint Castle. Constable of Flint Castle and Keeper of the Gaol.	1661 Aug. 19 1664 Sep.	Calendar of State Papers Calendar of State Papers	Mentioned in the Charter to the Borough by William III. See Memorial dated 22nd April 1709 to the Lord High Treasurer as to certain prosecutions.
Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.	Constable of Flint Castle.	1702	Calendar of Treasury Papers.	Mentioned in a grant dated 29 Sep. 1736.
Sir John Trevor, Knt.	Constable of the Castle of Flint, and as such Mayor of the Town and Borough of Flint.	1705	Municipal Corporations Report.	Prior to 1760 the entries in the books of the Privy Seal Office were made in the name of the person appointed, and not of the appointment itself.
Sir George Wynne, Bart.	Constable of Flint Castle and Mayor of the Borough of Flint.	1761	Privy Seal Office Books.	
The Earl of Plymouth	Constable of Flint Castle.		Privy Seal Office Books.	
Owen Salusbury Breton Watkin Williams David Pennant	Constable of Flint Castle. Constable of Flint Castle, Keeper of the Gaol, etc.	1771 1779 1809 Dec. 21	Privy Seal Office Books. Privy Seal Office Books. Privy Seal Office Books.	See Report of Municipal Corporations Commissioners 1835.
Hon. Thomas Price Lloyd Philip Pennant	Constable of Flint Castle. Constable of Flint Castle.	1841 1874	Privy Seal Office Books. Privy Seal Office Books.	



CHAPTER IV.

KING RICHARD II. DEPOSED IN FLINT CASTLE.

OF all the different periods in the history of FLINT, perhaps none is more interesting than that of the reign of RICHARD II., the son of the BLACK PRINCE. Richard was but a boy, of eleven years of age, when he ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, EDWARD III., on June 2nd, 1377.

He was naturally of a gentle and amiable disposition; and in after years sympathised with the people, and desired to ameliorate their condition and relieve them from the oppressive burdens under which they laboured. But, through want of parental care and proper education, the evil habits he had contracted during his minority, and in which he was indulged by his favourites, completely unfitted him for sovereign power; so that when he attained his majority (May, 1389), and took the reins of government into his own hands, he had neither the mind nor the resolution to act independently of the advice of those he suffered to monopolize his favours and affections.

From the Chester Rolls at the Record Office, it appears that on the 24th of February, 1383, ROGER de COGHULL was appointed "Keeper" of the Castle of FLINT, in the room of LAMBERT FERMOR, to whom, on the death of RALPH de DAVENPORT, Knt., that office had been given. Roger's salary was fixed at £20 yearly, which sum, the entry specifies, was not to serve as a precedent for future Keepers of the Castle. Coghill was afterwards appointed Sheriff of the County on the 26th of September, 1386, and the appointment alludes to a former grant to him of the office of *Constable* of the Castle. ROGER COGHULL, of Coghill or Coghill, near CHESTER, doubtless served under the BLACK PRINCE, as we find a grant of an annuity to him by that Prince of £10 for life. He was the last in the male line of his family. He left two daughters, one of whom married SIR JOHN MASCY, of

Podynton; and the other, SIR JOHN de OSBALDESTON, of Chadlington, county Oxford.

The Mascy portion of his estate passed ultimately to the STANLEY family, and at the recent sale of their property, to Mr. HOPE, of Bebington.

The Osbaldeston portion was alienated, and purchased by the Trustees of WHITCHURCH SCHOOL, in whom it is now vested. On the 3rd of October (1383) there is an entry of a lease, by the King, to ALICE the wife of JOHN de HELEGH, of the Mill of *Adecrosse* (Croes-at), near FLINT, for six years, at 4*s.* 8*d.* yearly; all men, as well those of the town of FLINT as others residing near, and not owing suit at the Mill of the town of FLINT for their lands, to be at liberty to grind corn at the said Mill of *Adecrosse*. From this it would appear that there were *two* mills at FLINT. In old times, Lords of Manors built mills for the accommodation of their tenants, whence there arose a reciprocal obligation on the lords to repair, and on the tenants to use, the mills. Toll was taken in kind, and consequently, making no bad debts, the mills were a profit to their owners, who were able, therefore, to afford higher rents, and, as few other tenants could, to pay them in money. The King being Lord of the Manor of FLINT both *Adecrosse* and FLINT Town Mills belonged to the *Palatinate*, the latter perhaps being held by the Burgesses themselves.

On the 14th of June, 1385, WILLIAM del HOKES and RICHARD FEYCHET were appointed stewards of the court of the town. Judging from the number of appointments granted to JOHN de HELEGH, who is styled "SIR JOHN HELEGH of FLINT" in a recognizance dated 8th of February, 1395, entered into by IEVAN ap MEREDITH and others, to keep the peace towards ITHELL ap GRUFF (Helegh's servant) and others, he appears to have been a royal favourite. This perhaps was on account of the military services he had rendered to the BLACK PRINCE, the King's father, and to which reference is made in the following extracts from the Chester Rolls. At his death, in 1396, his son appears to have been appointed *Deputy Constable of the Castle*; and the order directing him to take up his residence in it is very interesting, as showing who was in charge of the fortress when PERCY seized it. As will be seen hereafter, from further entries on the Chester Rolls, HELEGH the son appears to have favoured the cause of his royal master, doubtless out of consideration for the benefactions conferred upon his father and himself, after KING RICHARD's death, and to have suffered in consequence.

1387, July 24th.—Grant by the King to JOHN de HELEGH, of the Town of FLINT, for life, in consideration of his services, in the foreign wars of EDWARD Prince of Wales, as also for home services done to the King: of the pleas

and perquisites of the court of the Town of FLINT, valued at 100*s. od.* yearly, the said JOHN to account for all above the said amount [cancelled as enrolled on the fourth roll of the 15th Ric. II.].

1387, July 25th.—Appointment of JOHN de HELEGH by the King, during pleasure, as steward of the Courts of the Town of FLINT.

1387, July 26th.—The King to WILLIAM de HOKES, late farmer of the pleas and perquisites of the courts of FLINT, for livery of the office to JOHN de HELEGH.

1390, Nov. 23rd.—Grant to JOHN de HELEGH, by the King, of the pleas and perquisites of the Courts of FLINT, and the tolls of the same, to the yearly value of 100*s. od.*; the said JOHN to answer for all issues beyond the said 100*s.* on the cancelling of a former grant to the said JOHN of the same, not allowed by the auditors, being only under warrant of the signet.

1390, July 30th.—Appointment by the King of JOHN GOLOFRE, Knt., “*Nostre camere;*” for life as Sheriff of the County of FLINT, *Constable of the Castle of Flint*, and RAGLOT (*Raglorius*—a steward) of the County.

Previously, on the 6th of November, 1367, “EDWARD, Prince of Wales,” had granted to SIR JOHN GOLOFRE an annuity of £40 for life, to serve the Prince at all times when summoned, and in time of war, with two shields, and which grant was confirmed by “RICHARD, Prince of WALES, on the 29th February 1377.”

“1391, June.—Appointment of JOHN de HELEGH during pleasure, as steward and berghmaster, ‘bermaystrum,’ of the lead mines in the County of FLINT, and to hold courts called ‘bermotes.’

“1393, Tuesday after the feast of Michael.—Indenture of JOHN GOLOFRE, Sheriff of FLINT and *Constable of the Castle*, appointing the said JOHN de HELEGH his deputy for three years.”

From the following entry it would appear that SIR JOHN HELEGH died about September 1396; and from the word “senior” being used after his name, it is presumed he had a son named “John,” the same who was subsequently appointed Deputy Constable.

“1396, Sept. 10.—JOHN de MASCY of Puddington, Knt., and WILLIAM de MEYSHAM, sureties for all debts due to the King from JOHN de HELEGH senior, late Sheriff of FLINT, deceased.

“Sept. 12.—Afterwards DAVID del MALPAS, RALPH de HATTON of Chester, and JOHN del HALL of Chester, vintner, were joined to the aforesaid JOHN and WILLIAM.”

On the 19th December 1396, NICHOLAS HAUBERK, Knt., was appointed for life to the offices of *Constable of the Castle of Flint*, and Sheriff of the County, together with the “ragloria” of the County, with the same fees as JOHN GOLOFRE, deceased, had, and on the 8th of January following he executed a deed appointing JOHN de HELEGH his deputy; which deed very fully specifies the obligations of the offices. On the 24th of the same month, JOHN de MASCY of Podynton, Knt., WILLIAM de MEYSHAM, JOHN de BIRCHORE, DAVID de BIRCHORE, WILLIAM de BIRCHORE, RALPH de SALBURY, RICHARD de SALBURY, WILLIAM del HOKES, JOHN de FOXLOWE, RICHARD FYCHET, and THOMAS le TANNOR, became

sureties that HELEGH would faithfully fulfil the duties of the offices. On the 21st of August in the same year (1397), JOHN de HELEGH, deputy constable, was ordered to enter the Castle with his family, and *to stay there*, for its custody and defence.

On the same day that SIR NICHOLAS HAUBERK was appointed Constable, the King granted a lease of *Croes Ati Mill*, or "Adycros-Mulne," near FLINT, as it is called in the original entry, to JOHN de HELEGH, for eight years, at 26s. 8d. yearly; and on the 2nd of February 1398, almost one of RICHARD's last acts in connection with the Palatinate was to grant HELEGH an annuity of 100*s.*, which in these days would be equal to about £70.

It is evident that the native Welsh had not yet become reconciled to the English community in the Borough Town, as we find by the following entries, which speak for themselves:—

" 1395, July 15.—Petition of the Burgesses and commonalty of FLINT to the King, that, owing to the ill-will of the Welsh, the said burgesses were compelled to pay suit of prison ('suite et aise de prisone,') for every indictment or appeal of felony; and that they were indicted daily to their destruction and impoverishment; and praying to be relieved from the said suit, and to be permitted to find bail, according to the law of England.

" July 20.—Grant of freedom from the said suit for five years."

We find in the Harl. MSS. 2099, fo. 444, a copy of a Charter dated on the 29th of November following, which added further to the privileges of the Burgesses. We do not find that this Charter is mentioned either by PENNANT or any other writer, and this is the first time that it has appeared in print. It runs thus:—

" RICHARD by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers and all Bailiffs, and to his faithful subjects, greeting. We have examined the letters patent of the LORD EDWARD, formerly King of England, our ancestor, made to the Burgesses of the Town of FLINT, in these words [here the Charter of EDWARD I. is set out.] But We having ratified and agreed to the letters patent and all the contents of the same, do hereby for Ourselves and Our heirs, as far as in Us lies, accept, ratify and approve them, and do hereby to the burgesses of the aforesaid town by the tenour of these presents, grant and confirm them as the aforesaid letters reasonably bear witness. And besides, by Our special favour, and on the advice of Our Council, we have granted for Ourselves and Our heirs to the burgesses of the above mentioned town that they and their successors may by their co-burgesses appear by attorney in matters in which they shall be petitioners, complainants, tenants, and defendants within the County of FLINT, within the banks of the Conway and the Dee, except in those matters which concern the commonalty of the same town, in which matters they shall transact business in the same way as is contained in the above-mentioned letters of our Progenitor. Witnesses: The venerable fathers W[ILLIAM COURtenay] ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, Primate of all England, TH[OMAS DE FITZ-ALAN] ARCHBISHOP of YORK, Primate of England, Our Chancellor, W[ILLIAM DE WYKEHAM] Bishop of WINCHESTER, J[OHN WALTHAM] Bishop of SALISBURY, Our Treasurer, JOHN [of GAUNT] Duke of Aquitaine and LANCASTER, THOMAS, Duke of GLOUCESTER, Our most beloved uncles, THOMAS HOLLAND, Earl of KENT,

our dearest brother, THOMAS PERCY, Seneschal of our Household, EDMUND DE STAFFORD, Keeper of our Privy Seal, and others.

"Given by Our hand at Westminster, 29th day of November in the 17th year of our reign."

On the 20th September, 1396, the Pleas and perquisites of the Court of the Town of FLINT were granted to EDWARD MESSAGER for life; and on the 17th November following, ADAM del WODE was appointed steward of the same court.

The following entries relate to a grant of *Atiscross*, or Croes Ati Mill. They can hardly be reconciled with the grants to ALICE HELEGH and her son JOHN HELEGH. DE VERE doubtless obtained for BRICK-HULL the grants, and perhaps HELEGH came to terms with him.

"1387.—Grant to JOHN BRICKHULL, Yeoman of the Chamber to the Duke of Ireland (during pleasure) of the Mill of "*Adecrosse*," of the yearly value of four marks, and in the King's hands by reason of the burgesses of FLINT having built the same without license.

"1387, October 20.—A like grant."

"1397, December 12th.—PETER, son of EDMUND de DUTTON, surety for JOHN BRICKHULL, to whom the King had granted for life the Mill of *Adecrosse* within the Town of FLINT, and who was to answer for the value of the same beyond four marks yearly."

The following curious entry cannot be explained: possibly it relates to some early trace of the disaffection culminating in the deposition of RICHARD II. :—

"1396, December 16.—David Vaghan ap David Lloyt, Gruff' ap Gwillym, Bleth' ap Gwillym, David Dullyn, David ap Ken' ap Jevan, Jevan ap Ken' ap Jevan, Ken' ap Bleth' ap Mad', David ap Ken' ap Gruff', Duy Mered' ap Rees, Gruff' Duy de Cayrus, David ap Gruff' Duy, John ap Mad' Gogh', Jor' ap Howell' ap Mad, Bleth' ap Howell ap Mad', Mad' ap Gruff' ap Bleth, Li' ap Gruff, Penbras, Tud ap Li' Gogh', Mad' ap Li' Gogh, Li' Vaghan ap Li' Gogh, Bleth' ap Gron' Gogh', and Jevan ap Mad' ap Bleth. Writ to HENRY de CONEWAY, Kt., Constable of the Castle of ROTHELAN, to produce the above, his prisoners, before the Justice and Chamberlain of CHESTER, at FLINT, to treat touching their delivery."

In 1385 the King granted the Castle of FLINT, with the Chief Justiceship of CHESTER to his favourite ROBERT de VERE, Earl of Oxford, afterwards created Duke of Ireland. Fourteen years later, on the attainder of that nobleman, it was granted to PERCY, Earl of Northumberland, who basely requited the favour of the grantor by inveigling him to the Castle and putting him under the power of BOLINGBROKE.

RICHARD undertook an expedition against Ireland, to avenge the death of ROGER MORTIMER, Earl of March, Lord Lieutenant of that island, who had been slain there by the rebels. The DUKE of LANCASTER took advantage of his absence, and from banishment landed in England in July 1399. RICHARD landed at CONWAY, from Ireland, in the following September. There PERCY met him, and intimated to him that BOLINGBROKE wished an interview for two exclusive purposes: first a patriotic one, that the nation be

allowed the privilege of having a Parliament ; and the other a private one, the restoration of his alienated property. On the King mistrusting the sincerity of the message and the professed intention of PERCY, the latter, to quiet, or if possible overcome the royal apprehension, accompanied him to High Mass, and at the altar took the oath of allegiance and fidelity. The snare was laid ; for when they had proceeded to a defile in the mountainous recesses near *Penmaen Rhos* (Gwrych Castle, near Abergele), the King perceived his error by the appearance of a numerous military band, bearing upon their standards the Northumberland arms. He tried to escape ; but PERCY, springing forward, caught the bridle of his horse and directed his course towards FLINT, and the poor deluded Prince had only time to reproach the miscreant with his perfidy, by observing that the God he had sworn before that morning would do him justice, and amply retaliate the blasphemous transaction at the day of judgment. After halting with his royal prisoner at RHUDDLAN, for the purpose of refreshment, PERCY conveyed him with promptitude to FLINT CASTLE.

The following narrative of what took place in the Castle is taken from an illuminated French manuscript in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 1319). It was written by a French nobleman who accompanied RICHARD, and was an eyewitness to his sudden and tragical fate. It appears that he, like many others of his countrymen, was attracted to England by RICHARD's marriage with a princess of France. He came over to LONDON in the spring of the year 1399, and remained in close attendance on King RICHARD for about seven months, and until that unhappy monarch was brought to LONDON by the DUKE of LANCASTER. His manuscript, which formerly belonged to CHARLES of ANJOU, Earl of Maine and Mortain, is now among the treasures preserved in the British Museum. It is written in French rhyme or verse, which was common at that time; but the part relating to the taking of the King in FLINT CASTLE is given in prose. As a poem its merits are considered slender; but as a narrative of facts it is *exceedingly valuable*, and the facts themselves are of the most moving and interesting nature. It supplies an original and circumstantial account of the misfortunes of RICHARD II. in Wales and on the Borders; it bears, too, sufficient internal evidence of its authenticity. Its value has been well appreciated by many English authors. Among our old annalists, both HOLINSHED and STOW have quoted it, and from HOLINSHED SHAKESPEARE drew many of the materials which he wove into his grand and pathetic historical plays. In modern times historians have made great use of this French history, quoting it as an authoritative document of an otherwise very obscure part of English history. But the manuscript was never published in a perfect

form until the Rev. JOHN WEBB, M.A., F.S.A., printed an admirable English translation of it, with numerous explanatory notes, in vol. xx. of the *Archæologia*; and we are indebted to that gentleman's labours for the following painful story.

After detailing the account of the wars in IRELAND, the stay in DUBLIN, the landing at CONWAY, BOLINGBROKE's doings and those of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, and how PERCY set out to take the King, the French noble says:—

“ Thus he and his men travelled till they reached a very strong castle, called FLINT. He (PERCY) sent in an order, on the part of Duke HENRY, to give up the fort to him, or all of them, without favour or respite, should be delivered over to death. So King RICHARD's people opened the gate to him through fear; he turned them out, and committed the keeping of it to a great party of his own men.”

He then gives an account of the meeting between PERCY and the KING, and of the latter's being taken prisoner and brought to RHUDDLAN, where they “ dined sumptuously in the strong castle there.” Then he proceeds to say:—

“ Dinner being ended, Northumberland¹ drew out his people, being very diligent to ride on directly to Chester, where Duke HENRY was awaiting the Earl with a great number of men. He [Duke HENRY] was much surprised at his delay; for he knew nothing of the business that the Earl had achieved, how he was bringing the King in his host. From Rhuddlan, immediately after dinner, without further delay, we went on straight to FLINT, where we alighted. That fortress had been yielded to the Duke without any resistance; into this castle on the morrow did he come, to take King RICHARD, and the whole of his party, as you shall presently hear. . . . Alas! wherefore did we trust Northumberland, who hath delivered us into the hand of wolves? I fear that we are all dead men, for these people here have no pity. May they be utterly confounded! Thus spake the King at that time to Salisbury, who made greater lamentation than ever I beheld: so did the Bishop of Carlisle. As for all the rest, not one of them went to sleep that night.”

“ Northumberland sent word to Duke HENRY that very night, that he was bringing the King. The messenger arrived at Chester about break of day. He related to the Duke the whole. He gave the Duke a full account of King RICHARD, who was left at FLINT. It gave him great pleasure and joy at heart; and with good reason, for there was nothing in the world that he more desired.

“ The whole of Duke HENRY's army was encamped about Chester, and spread themselves over a considerable extent of country. Then he caused it to be proclaimed that every one should be ready to accompany him, wherever he might

¹ Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was eldest son of Henry Percy, by Mary, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, married 22 Edward III. to a daughter of Lord Nevill, by whom he had three sons, the eldest of whom was the celebrated Hotspur. . . . The zeal that he had shown in the cause of Henry IV. procured his advancement to the office of Constable of England for life, and the gifts of the Isle of Man, to hold by bearing the sword of Lancaster at the coronation. He was besides made Constable of the Castles of Chester, FLINT, Conway, and Caernarvon; which appointment was subsequently conferred on his son Henry Hotspur.

² At one o'clock the Bishop of Carlisle exhorted them to submit to their fate with resignation, on which they ceased bewailing themselves, and went to bed.

lead them, and the English sounded many a trumpet. Now will I tell you of the taking of the King, without seeking any more rhymes, that I may the better set down the whole of the words that passed between these two at their meeting; because I think that I thoroughly remember them. So I will relate them in prose; for it seems that (*in verse*) one sometimes adds or brings together too many words to the matter whereof one is treating. Now, may He who made us in His own likeness, punish all those who committed this outrage!

"I shall treat in this part, of the afflictions and sorrows of King RICHARD in the Castle of FLINT, when he waited the coming of the Duke of Lancaster; who set out from the City of Chester on Tuesday the 22nd day of August, in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1399, with the whole of his force; which I heard estimated by many knights and squires at upwards of one hundred thousand men, marshalled in battle array, marching along the sea-shore with great joy and satisfaction, and eager also to take their rightful and natural lord, King RICHARD; who, early in the morning of the said Tuesday, arose, attended by sorrows, sadness, afflictions; mourning, weeping, and lamentations: he heard mass most devoutly, like a true Catholic, with his good friends, the Earl of Salisbury, the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir Stephen Scroope, and another knight, named Ferriby, who for no adversity, nor any disaster that befel the King, would desert him. There was moreover with them one who was son of the Countess of Salisbury, whom King RICHARD had knighted in Ireland, together with the eldest son of the Duke of Lancaster, and many others. There was there likewise Jenico, a Gascon squire,¹ who showed well the true love he had for King RICHARD; for never, for threats of knights or squires, nor for any entreaty whatever, would he put off the device of his lord the King, to wit, the hart,² saying: 'Now, God forbid that for mortal man I should put off the order of my rightful lord, save at his own command.' So that at last it came to the knowledge of the Duke of Lancaster, who caused him to be led shamefully and basely to the Castle of Chester, expecting that from day to day they would cut off his head; for such was the common report of the people; and yet, as I have since heard, he was not put to death for it; but I can assure you, he was the last who bore the order of King RICHARD in England. . . . King RICHARD, having heard mass, went upon the walls of the Castle, which are large and wide on the inside, beholding the Duke of Lancaster as he came along the sea-shore with all his host. It was marvellously great, and showed such joy and satisfaction that the sound and bruit of their instruments,³ horns, buisines, and trumpets, were heard even as far as the Castle.

"Then did he commend himself to the holy keeping of the Lord of all the saints of heaven in this manner:—'Alas! now see I plainly that the end of my days draweth nigh, since I must needs be delivered into the hands of mine enemies, who mortally hate me that never deserved it. Surely, Earl of Northumberland, thou shouldest have great fear and dread of heart lest our Lord

¹ "1399, August 20th. Thomas Grey, Kt., and John de Stanley, sureties in £200, that James Dartey (D'Artoise?), imprisoned in the Castle of Chester by command of Henry Duke of Lancaster, would not escape out of the walls of Chester [Chester Rolls, 22 Rich. II.] Cancelled because the said James was liberated by warrant of the Duke of Lancaster, directed to Henry de Percy, Justice of Chester, and by warrant of the said Justice to Nicholas de Rygby, Constable of the Castle."

² The white hart kneeling, a crown about his neck, and chained or, was Richard's favourite livery.

³ The band would have received a strong accession of military musicians from the famous Minstrels of Chester. The family of Northumberland had always several minstrels in pay.

God take vengeance upon the sin which thou didst commit when thou vowedst so foully by him to draw us forth from Conway, where we were right secure. Now for this may God reward thee !'

"Thus spake King RICHARD to the Earl of Salisbury, to the Bishop of Carlisle, and to the two other knights, Sir Stephen Scroope and Ferriby, weeping most tenderly, and greatly lamenting upon the said walls of the Castle. So that, I firmly believe, no creature in this mortal world, let him be who he would, Jew or Saracen, could have beheld these five together without being heartily sorry for them. While they were in this distress, they saw a great number of persons quit the host, pricking their horses hard towards the Castle to know what King RICHARD was doing. In this first company was the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thomas Percy,¹ and the Earl of Rutland, whom Duke HENRY had removed from his office of Constable of England, and from the Dukedom of Aumarle, which he held aforetime of King RICHARD. . . . The Archbishop entered first, and the others after him ; they went up to the donjon. Then the King came down from the walls, to whom they made very great obeisance, kneeling on the ground. The King caused them to rise, and drew the Archbishop aside ; and they talked together a very long while. What they said I know not ; but the Earl of Salisbury afterwards told me, that he had comforted the King in a very gentle manner, telling him not to be alarmed, and that no harm should happen to his person. The Earl of Rutland at that time said nothing to the King, but kept at as great a distance as he could from him, just as though he had been ashamed to see himself in his presence. They mounted their horses again, and returned to Duke HENRY, who was drawing very nigh : for between the city of CHESTER and the Castle there are but ten short miles, which are equal to five French leagues, or thereabouts. And there is neither hedge nor bush between them ; nothing but the sea-shore, and on the other side lofty rocks and mountains.² And be assured that he made a fine show with them as they came ; for they were right well marshalled, and their numbers were such, that, for my own part, I never saw so many people together. I think that the chief captain of all the Duke's army was Sir Henry Percy,³ whom they hold to be the best knight in England. The King went up again upon the walls, and saw that the army was two bow-shots from the Castle ; then he, together with those who were with him, began anew great lamentation, bewailing most piteously his consort, Isabel of France, and calling upon our Lord Jesus Christ, saying, 'Good Lord God, I command myself into Thy holy keeping, and cry Thee mercy, that Thou mayest pardon all my sins ; since it is Thy pleasure that I should be delivered into the hands of mine enemies ; and if they cause me to die, I will take death patiently as Thou didst for us all.' While he thus spake, the host approached the Castle, and entirely surrounded it, even to the sea, in very fair array. Then the Earl of Northumberland went to Duke HENRY, who was drawn up with his men at the foot of the mountains. They talked together rather a long while, and concluded that he should not enter the Castle till such time as the King had dined, because he was fasting. So the Earl returned to the Castle. The table being laid, the King sat down to dinner, and caused the Bishop of Carlisle, the Earl of Salisbury, and the two knights, Sir Stephen Scroope and Ferriby, to be seated, saying thus, 'My good, true, and loyal friends, being in peril of death for maintaining loyalty, sit ye down with me.' In the meantime a great number of knights, squires, and archers quitted the army of Duke

¹ Sir Thomas Percy was brother to Northumberland and uncle to Hotspur.

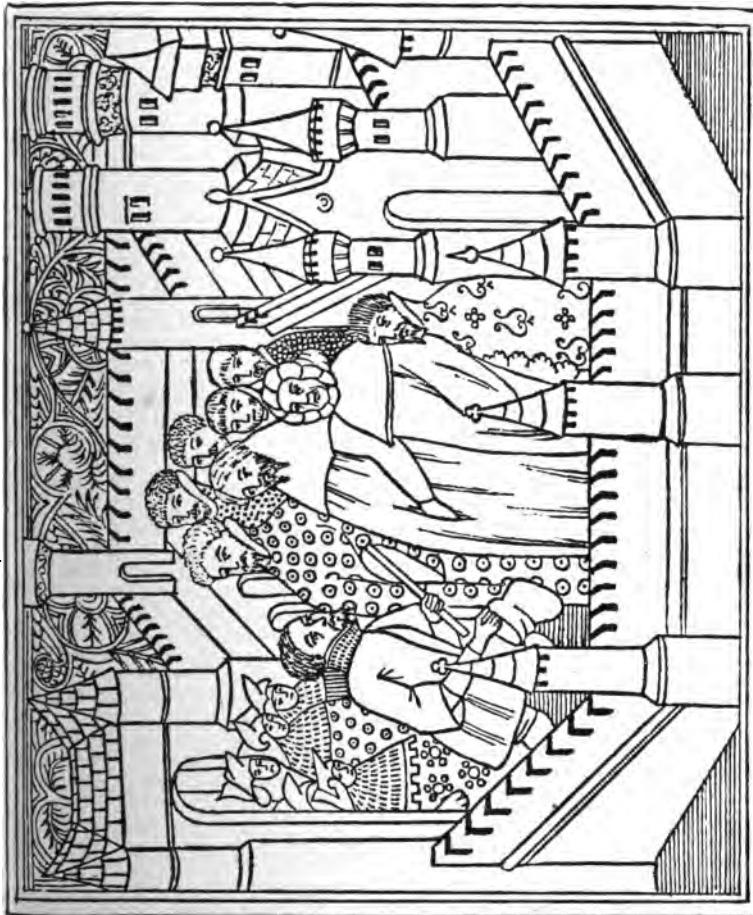
² We cannot make out the mountains which he speaks of, unless he means the Halkyn and Moel-y-Gaer Hills.

³ This was the celebrated Hotspur, son of Northumberland.

HENRY and came to the said Castle, desiring to behold their King; not for any goodwill that they bore him, but for the great thirst that they had to ruin him, and to put him to death. They went to see him at dinner, and published throughout the Castle, that as soon as the Duke should come, all those that were with him, without any exception, would have their heads cut off. And they moreover said that it was not at all certain whether the King would escape. At the hearing of this news every one had great fear and dread at heart for himself, because Nature teacheth every creature to fear and dread death more than anything else besides. For my own part, I do not think that I ever was so much afraid as I was at that time; considering their great contempt, and how unwilling they were to listen to right reason or loyalty. And forasmuch as Nature constrained me to dread death, my companion and myself consulted Lancaster the herald, who with a great number of persons had come unto the Castle to the King: so I besought him for the love of our Lord that he would help us to save our lives, and that he would be pleased to bring us to Duke HENRY, his master. Then he answered us, that he would do it right willingly.¹ The King was a very long time at table; not for anything he ate; but because he well knew that so soon as he had dined, the Duke would come for him, to carry him off, or put him to death. They also let him remain a long time at table, because he was fasting. After he had dined, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Northumberland went in search of the Duke of Lancaster. He quitted his men, who were drawn up in a very fair array before the Castle, and with nine or eleven of the greatest lords who were with him, came to the King. At the entrance to the Castle, Lancaster, the herald, brought us before the Duke, kneeling on the ground; and the herald told him in the English language that we were from France, and that the King had sent us with King RICHARD into Ireland for pleasure, and to see the country, and earnestly entreated him to save our lives. Then the Duke made answer in French, 'My young men, fear not, nor be dismayed at anything that you behold, keep close to me, and I will answer for your lives.' This reply was most delightful to us. After this the Duke entered the Castle, armed at all points, except his basinet, as you may see in this history [*illumination* on next page]. Then they made the King, who had dined in the donjon, come down to meet Duke HENRY, who, as soon as he perceived him at a distance, bowed to the ground; and as they approached each other he bowed a second time, with his cap in his hand; and then the King took off his bonnet, and spake first in this manner: 'Fair cousin of Lancaster, you be right welcome.' Then Duke HENRY replied, bowing to the ground, 'My lord, I come sooner than you sent for me: and I will tell you why I did so. The common report of your people is, that you have, for the space of twenty, or two-and-twenty years, governed them very badly and very rigorously, and in so much that they are not well contented therewith. But if it please our Lord, I will help you to govern them better than they have been governed in time past.' King RICHARD then answered him, 'Fair cousin, since it pleaseth you, it pleaseth us well.' And be assured that these are the very words that they two spake together, without taking away or adding anything: for I heard and understood them very well. And the Earl of Salisbury, and another aged knight who was one of the council of Duke HENRY, told me the same in French. He told me, as we rode to Chester, that Merlin² and Bede had, from the time in which

¹ They probably recognised this herald from having seen him in the suite at Paris. His style was "Lancaster King at Arms."

² The prophecies of Merlin in those days had their practical influence throughout England and Wales, and were widely circulated through the Continent. They were printed at Paris, in French, A.D. 1498; in London, by Wynkyn de Worde, A.D. 1529; and at Venice in 1554.



RICHARD II. AT FLINT CASTLE, WHERE HE WAS DELIVERED PRISONER TO BOLINGBROKE, HIS RIVAL TO THE THRONE.

From an Illuminated MS. in the British Museum.

Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, appears cap in hand before the King, who is dressed in a monk's habit, with his left hand in the pocket, in which dress he was led into London. The Bishop of Carlisle on his right; the Bishop of Salisbury on his left.

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they lived, prophesied of the taking and ruin of the King, and that if I were in his castle he would show me the prophecy, in manner and form as I had seen it come to pass, saying thus :—

“There shall be a king in Albion who shall reign for the space of twenty or two-and-twenty years in great honour and in great power, and he shall be allied and united with those of Gaul ; which king shall be undone in the parts of the north in a triangular place.” Thus, the knight told me, it was written in a book belonging to him. The triangular place he applied to the town of Conway ; and for this he had a very good reason ; as though it had been so laid down by exact measurement. In the said town of Conway was the King sufficiently undone ; for the Earl of Northumberland drew him forth, as you have heard before, by the treaty which he made with him ; and from that time he had no power. Thus the knight held this prophecy to be true, and attached thereto great faith and credit ; for such is the nature of the people of that country that they thoroughly believed in prophecies, phantoms, and witchcraft, and have recourse to them very willingly. Yet in my opinion this is not right ; but shows a great want of faith.

“Thus, you have heard, came Duke HENRY to the Castle and spake unto the King, to the Bishop of Carlisle, and the two knights, Sir Stephen Scroope and Ferriby ; howbeit, unto the Earl of Salisbury he spake not at all, but sent word to him by a knight in this manner, ‘Earl of Salisbury, be assured that no more than you deigned to speak to my lord the Duke of Lancaster, when he and you were in Paris at Christmas last, will he speak unto you.’” Then was the Earl much abashed, and had great fear and dread at heart, for he saw plainly that the Duke mortally hated him. The said Duke HENRY called aloud, with a stern and savage voice, ‘Bring out the king’s horses ;’ and then they brought him two little horses¹ not worth forty franks ; the King mounted one, and the Earl of Salisbury the other. Every one got on horseback, and we set out from the said Castle of FLINT about two hours after midday.

“In form and manner as you have heard, did Duke HENRY take King RICHARD, his Lord ; and he brought him with great joy and satisfaction to CHESTER,² which place he had quitted in the morning. And know that with great difficulty could the thunder of heaven have been heard, for the loud noise of their instruments, horns, buisines, and trumpets ; insomuch that they made the sea-shore resound with them.”

If the historian FROISSART may be credited, RICHARD did not experience ingratitude from man alone : for his very dog deserted him, and fawned on his rival, BOLINGBROKE, as if he understood and predicted the misfortunes of his old master. The story is so singular that we shall relate it in the words of Froissart’s noble translator, Sir John Bourchier, LORD BERNERS, who, speaking of the transactions in FLINT Castle, says :—

¹ This studied mortification was particularly hurtful to the feelings of RICHARD, whose taste and fondness for fine horses were proverbial ; and it was the custom at this period to mount criminals of high rank upon the most miserable jades that could be found ; it was one of the final acts of degradation before execution.

² According to some authors, the King was brought to Chester on the 20th of August. Carte places this event on the 19th of August. The extract from the Chester Rolls, in note¹, page 74, seems to confirm this.

"And as it was enfourmed me, Kyng *Richarde* had a grayhounde called *Mathe*, who alwayes wayted upon the Kynge, and woulde knowe no man els. For whan so ever the Kynge dyd ryde, he that kepte the grayhounde dyd lette hym lose, and he wolde streyght runne to the Kynge and fawne uppon him, and leape with his fore fete uppon the Kynge's shoulders. And as the Kynge and the erle of *Derby*¹ talked togider in the courte, the grayhounde who was wont to leape upon the Kynge, left the Kynge and came to the Erle of *Derby*, duke of *Lancastre*, and made to hym the same friendly countinaunce and chere as he was wonte to do to the Kynge. The duke, who knewe not the grayhounde, demaudned of the Kynge what the grayhounde woldo do. 'Cosyn,' quod the Kynge, 'it is a great good token to you, and an evyll sygne to me.' 'Sir, howe knowe you that?' quod the duke. 'I know it well,' quod the Kynge. 'The grayhounde maketh you chere this day as Kynge of *Englande*, as ye shalbe and I shalbe deposid; the grayhounde hath this knowledge naturallye; therefore take him to you; he wyll folowe you and forsake mee.' The duke understande well those wordes, and cheriyshed the grayhounde, who wolde never after folowe Kynge *Richarde*, but folowed the duke of *Lancastre*."

An illustration of this incident by Mr. RANDOLPH CALDECOTT will be found on the next page.

For the account of the scene in FLINT Castle as given by SHAKESPEARE in his drama *King Richard II.*, our readers are referred to Act III., scene iii.—WALES : *Before Flint Castle*.

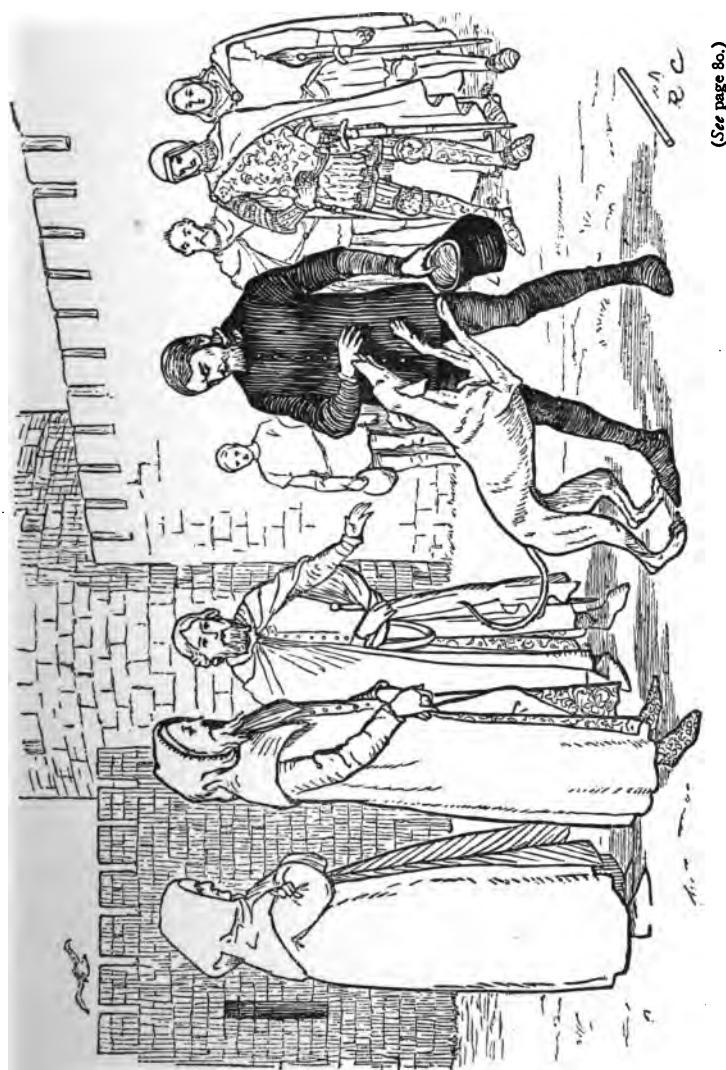
RICHARD had not been a prisoner long when he met with an untimely death. It is said that HENRY IV. sent SIR PIERS EXTON to rid him of his rival ; and that EXTON despatched his victim in the manner commonly related.²

¹ *Earl of Derby.* This title must not be confounded with that conferred upon the Stanley family in later years. Henry Bolingbroke was called the Earl of Derby, a title his maternal grandfather and great-grandfather had borne, and which his mother Blanche brought her husband John of Gaunt, together with the Duchy of Lancaster, upon the death of her father and her elder sister.

² We are favoured by Mr. BEEDHAM, of Ashfield House, near Kimbolton, with the following :—

"There are two different pictures of RICHARD II. still preserved. The first — large life-size, seated, in royal robes, diapered with a coronet R.; used to hang in Westminster Abbey above the Lord Chancellor's pew, next to the pulpit; it was removed in 1775 to the Jerusalem Chamber, where it has hung ever since; it is supposed to represent the King in the Coronation Chair, on the Feast of the Translation of King Edward the Confessor." Dr. WAAGEN says of this portrait, 'The development of art shown in this portrait is far too great to be of the time of this king. Perhaps it is a copy from an original, now lost, of the first half of the 16th century.' The second portrait is at the Earl of Pembroke's, at Wilton. It is called the work of an early English artist, and is thus described: 'Wings of a diptych, with portrait of Richard II., and his patron saints (Edmund, Edward the Confessor, and John the Baptist) on one leaf, and the Madonna and Child with Angels on the other.' Mentioned by WAAGEN in 'Treasures of Art in Great Britain,' iii. 150; engraved by HOLLAR."





(See page 80.)

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CHAPTER V.

FLINT AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD DURING THE REBELLION OF OWEN GLYNDWR.

THE following extracts from the Welsh Records and Recognizance Rolls of the Palatinate of CHESTER form the only facts of interest that can be gathered, relating to events occurring in FLINT and the neighbourhood during the reign of HENRY IV.

Soon after BOLINGBROKE's usurpation there commenced a series of troubles, of which very little conception can in our day be formed,—troubles which laid the foundation of the civil contests between the Houses of York and Lancaster, that for several generations involved the country in all the horrors of civil war.

There had been almost unbroken peace between the English and the Welsh for about 120 years. Nevertheless the latter had borne the annexation of the Principality to the Crown of England with reluctance. English laws and customs were forced upon them, and English officers appointed to carry them into execution. Almost all the castles in the Marches of Wales had towns close by them inhabited by the English; and the charters of those towns gave great liberties to the English, but no Welshman might be a burgess or purchase land therein. Here is an instance extracted from the Rolls above-mentioned :—

“ 1366, August 22. Grant to Jevan ap Henry by EDWARD PRINCE of WALES, on a fine of 10 marks, of one messuage and 9½ acres of land in ‘Le Paas de Hopedale’ of English land, which same tenement, one Englishman, named Pymme, purchased from EDWARD I. at his conquest of Wales, and gave it to Richard his son, and Angharet his wife, and their heirs; which Richard and Angharet had issue one Margery, who, after the death of the said Richard, married Henry, son of David ap Cadugan, a Welshman, of whom issued the said Jevan ap Henry, a Welshman, who could not hold English land without license, on which account the said tenements escheated to the Prince.”

Nay, in the reign of HENRY IV., so severe were the laws against

the Welsh that no person born, on both sides, of Welsh parents, was allowed to purchase property even near to the cities or towns on the Marches of Wales, on pain of forfeiture. No Welshman could be received into any incorporated town; and if he had been settled in any such before, he was to find security for his good behaviour. They were totally disqualified from any civil office, were never allowed to carry weapons, and lastly, Englishmen were prohibited from marrying Welshwomen.

In the reign of RICHARD II. an attachment to the person of the King appears to have sprung up amongst the Welsh, which was shared by the inhabitants of the County of CHESTER, and they were quite prepared to follow any one who would lead his countrymen against the usurping dynasty.

This leader appeared in the person of "the wild and irregular," yet undoubtedly valiant OWEN GLYNDWR. OWEN had received a liberal education. He entered the Inns of Court, and became a barrister: whilst there, he attracted the notice of RICHARD II., to whose household he became attached as one of the "squires of the body." He seems to have quitted his forensic profession for the greater attractions of a military life; and he accompanied King RICHARD as his shield-bearer in his wars in France and Ireland, and was with him when he was taken prisoner in FLINT CASTLE. He was knighted before the deposition of RICHARD, as he is described as a Knight when appearing as one of the witnesses in the celebrated cause between Sir RICHARD le SCROPE and Sir ROBERT le GROSVENOR.¹ On the fall of his patron he acted as Esquire to the Earl of ARUNDEL, and afterwards retired to his native country, remaining faithful to the last to the cause of his Royal Master. He married a FLINTSHIRE lady—viz., MARGARET, the daughter of Sir DAVID HANMER, of HANMER, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, ancestor of the late Lord HANMER, by whom he had a large family. His brother-in-law, JOHN HANMER, married MARGARET, daughter and heiress of DAVID ap BLETHYN VYCHAN of

¹ This cause was heard in the reign of RICHARD II. in the Court of Chivalry, and is the first long law-suit on record. It lasted four years. The point at issue was whether Sir RICHARD le SCROPE or Sir ROBERT le GROSVENOR had the right to bear for arms "azure a bend or"—that is, a diagonal golden bar across a background of light blue. There was a tremendous array of evidence, as well oral as documentary, on both sides. JOHN of GAUNT, OWEN GLYNDWR, GEOFFREY CHAUCER, and scores of lords, knights, and squires, the surviving veterans from the French wars of EDWARD III. and EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE, were put into the witness-box. Deeds, chronicles, monastic records, and even monuments—some of the papers purporting to date back to the fabulous days of King ARTHUR—were either brought into court, examined by commission, or in some way or other adduced as evidence. So difficult was it, indeed, to make out and determine between the conflicting claims of the two parties to the suit, that the court at last awarded the disputed coat of arms to

OAKENHOLT, through whom that estate passed into the HANMER family, and belonged to them at any rate in the time of JAMES I. GLYNDWR probably would have ended his days in peaceful obscurity, but for his feud with his Norman neighbour, Lord REGINALD de GREY, of RUTHIN Castle, which resulted in his appearing in open revolt against King HENRY IV.

The history of this revolt, of the invasion of the Scotch under DOUGLAS, of the subsequent insurrection of the PERCIES, and the death of HOTSPUR at the Battle of Shrewsbury, form a prominent part in the History of England, and have been dramatized by SHAKESPEARE. JOHN TREVOR, Bishop of SAINT ASAPH, was on the 13th of August, 1399, appointed Chamberlain of CHESTER, FLINT, and North Wales, by RICHARD, who had previously made him Bishop; but, soon after his appointment, he pronounced the sentence of deposition on his King in FLINT CASTLE, and also went as Ambassador to Spain, to justify to that Court the proceedings of BOLINGBROKE. His conduct in this matter aroused the indignation of GLYNDWR, who avenged himself upon the Bishop by marching to SAINT ASAPH and burning down the Cathedral, the Palace, and the Canons' houses. TREVOR subsequently transferred his allegiance from King HENRY (who had confirmed his appointment as Chamberlain) to GLYNDWR, and remained his faithful supporter until his death in 1410 at Paris. ROBERT LANCASTER, Abbot of the Monastery of VALLE CRUCIS, was appointed his successor, and the grant of the temporalities of the Bishopric to him, "Collation to benefices excepted, in aid of the repairs of the Cathedral," will also be found among the extracted items. The story of the revolt is related as it has come down to us in the Proclamations, Writs, Commissions, Warrants, Pardons, etc., formerly of record in the Palatine Court of CHESTER, now rendered accessible to the nation at the Public Record Office, London.

In the beginning of HENRY's reign, viz., October 29th, 1399, Sir HENRY PERCY, son of the EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND, was

both of them—directing, however, that Sir ROBERT le GROSVENOR should "difference" it with "a bordure argent," or, in other words, a silver border. This decision by no means satisfied Sir ROBERT. He claimed the older coat, and would not be put off with the new one. He carried his appeal to the King—the fountain of honour—in person, and his Majesty appointed a special commission to re-hear the case and report to him. In the end the judgment of the Court of Chivalry was confirmed, but it was decreed by RICHARD II. that if Sir ROBERT le GROSVENOR did not choose to bear "azure a bend or within a bordure argent" he might be permitted to adopt instead "azure a garb or"—that is, a golden wheatsheaf on a background of blue—this being the coat of the ancient Earls of CHESTER, from whom the GROSVENORS also claimed descent. Sir ROBERT accepted the alternative, and the "garb or on a field of azure" remains the arms of the GROSVENOR or WESTMINSTER family to this day.

appointed Lieutenant and Justice of North Wales, CHESTER, and FLINTSHIRE, and Sir WILLIAM STANLEY fought under him against the Scots.

The appointments of Sir NICHOLAS HAWBERK, by King RICHARD, as Constable of FLINT CASTLE, etc., were confirmed by HENRY, PRINCE of WALES, on the 2nd of November, 1399, and a warrant was issued, to the Chamberlain of CHESTER, for payment to him of the fees of those offices.

It is recorded that HAWBERK kept the Castle with four men-at-arms and twelve archers at an expense of £146 per annum, a considerable sum in those days. His deputy, JOHN HELEGH, was also confirmed in his offices. On the same day a lease of the pleas and perquisites of the Town of FLINT, for two years, at 100s. per annum, was granted to "HENRY de SALSBURY." A branch of the family of SALSBURY, as will hereafter appear, were long afterwards settled at LEADBROOK, and took a prominent part in events relating to FLINT.

The first signal of coming events is a warrant of HENRY, PRINCE of WALES (who three days before, November 12th, had a grant of the Principality of Wales with all its revenues), dated November 15th, 1399, directed to the Chamberlain of CHESTER, for the repair of "all castles, houses, and mills in the counties of CHESTER, FLINT, and North Wales," "on the view of JOHN de MASCY, of PODYNTON."

A Rebellion in WALES was now imminent, having indeed commenced in CHESHIRE, where RICHARD's cause was always popular; and thus we find that on

"March 15, 1399—1400, Henry, Prince of Wales, as Palatinate of Chester, issued his Writ to the Mayor and two Sheriffs of Chester to make proclamation that all Governors of Castles or Fortresses in the Counties of CHESTER, FLINT, North Wales, and elsewhere throughout the power of the Prince should, within 15 days after the proclamation, enter upon the personal custody of the same; 'the Prince having heard of evil designs on the part of his enemies as well those of Scotland as those of France, and having consideration to the rebellions commenced by some of the County of Chester.' A similar Writ was issued to the Chamberlain."

CHESTER was too near the scene of revolt not to be a prominent point of interest to the young Prince and his advisers. In all campaigns the commissariat of an army is the first anxiety of its general; and accordingly,

"On the 30th September, 1400, Henry issued his Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of Chester to provide Provisions for the King and Prince on the occasion of their departure for North Wales to put down the rebels."

On the very next day, viz., October 1st, 1400, following up the former Order,

The Mayor and Sheriffs of CHESTER are commanded to provide 20 archers

for the safe conduct of the provisions which the officers of the King and Prince had been commanded to provide in the same City, and to convey them to DENBIGH."

Not satisfied to trust all his eggs to one basket, and aware of the consequences of failure in this particular,

"October 14, 1400, Henry, Prince of Wales, sends letters to JOHN de STANLEY, Knight, Lieutenant of Ireland, for the exportation from Ireland to North Wales of 100 quarters of wheat, 60 qrs. of oats, and 30 qrs. of peas, as well for the provisioning of the Castles of North Wales as for the relief of the country, great dearth of grain prevailing in those parts."

Rebellion now openly raging, the Prince is inopportunely summoned, by the King his father, to LONDON by a certain day; whereupon, to make matters as sure as he could during his absence, we find in

"1401-2, January 15, Appointment, by Henry, Prince of Wales, of Edmund, Earl of Stafford; John, Bishop of Saint Asaph; Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin; William Swynburn, and John Mascy, of Podynton, Knight, as his Lieutenants in North Wales for the safeguard and good governance of those parts, and the destruction of the rebels there, during the absence of the Prince; he having been ordered by the King to be at London on the Monday before the Purification of Saint Mary."

The next three months proved intensely perilous to the prospects of the new King, for OWEN GLYNDWR had made himself felt in the Marches of Wales, and one of the royal Castles was just then in imminent danger of capture. A peremptory Order [confirming PENNANT's statement] comes April 18, 1402, from

"The King to the Chamberlain of Chester, to send immediate aid to the Castle of RUTHIN, in great danger by the sudden invasion of OWEN GLYNDOURDY, who had taken Lord Grey of Ruthin prisoner, as the King, to his great grief, had heard; that HENRY PERCY, governor of Denbigh Castle, which was near to Ruthin, had ordered his constable to give his assistance and advice."

The English towns and castles in the border counties of FLINT and DENBIGH soon felt the pressure of having the rebels in force hovering around them. Trade was at a standstill; intercommunication between place and place was precarious and full of danger, and provisions began to fail. And so, dipping further into these Records, we find that on

"July 8, 1402, Letters of Nicholas Foxwyst, receiver or steward of Hawardyn, reach the Mayor and Sheriffs of Chester, signifying the appointment by the Lady Salisbury of Madoc de Stafford; Alice, wife of John de Morton; Ellen, wife of William de Kenesley, and Alice le Smylter, as purveyors for her Castle and town of Hawardyn, and praying permission for them to enter the city, when requisite, for the purchase of provisions."

The same dearth of which the HAWARDEN people complained was equally felt in the other neighbouring towns. Appeals urgently made to the Prince ended in orders being issued that CHESTER

should supply the needed relief. WREXHAM was in dire plight—not, it would seem, for food just then, but for something almost dearer to the residents of the North Wales metropolis. It was the middle of July, and the King's lieges there were feeling the heat in a rather vulnerable point. Nothing stronger to drink than water was available in the little town; and what must have been a terrible thing for the Wrexhamers of that day, there was no beer to be had for love or money! Accordingly, on

"July 11, 1402, William de Hawardyn, clerk, of Chester, becomes surety that David ap David de Wryxham, Howel ap Matheu Wrixham, and Gron' le Taillor of Wrixham, traunters [carriers or pedlars], who had been licensed to buy beer in the city of Chester, should not dispose of such beer to the rebels."

On the same day, JOHN de HELEGH and GRUFF' ap KEN' became sureties to the same effect for JEVAN LLOIT of NORTHOPE, DAVID ap GRON' ap GRUFF' of WEPRE, LLIAN VERGH' MAD' de NORTHOPE, and LETICIA of NORTHOPE, traunters. HELEGH also gave the same suretyship for the Abbot of BASINGWERK. Again, on

"July 13, 1402, the Commonalty of freemen of the Lordship of HOPEDALE petition the Council and Ministers of Prince HENRY, shewing that they stood greatly in need of bread and beer, and praying that the same might be given them from the city of Chester, out of charity, and in regard to the assiduous watch they made by day and night against the coming of the rebels and enemies of the Prince; four of the said Commonalty becoming sureties that the said bread and beer should not be disposed of to the rebels, and the following being appointed porters of the said bread and beer—viz., Jor' Brosser, Jevan ap Jor' ap Mad', and Jor' ap Jevan Taillor."

Again we find the PRINCE of WALES, after seeing his land forces placed in fighting trim, growing anxious as to the safety of the seaboard. Perhaps, prudent soldier as he was, he wished to have command of the water, in case of any serious reverse; possibly he had found GLYNDWR obtaining food and arms for his followers through one or other of the neighbouring Welsh ports: certain it is that HENRY himself was dependent largely, for stores and material, on the freedom of his communications with Ireland.

Whichever of these thoughts it was that actuated him, we see from the accompanying record that a little local navy was being hastily improvised at CHESTER for the Cheshire and Welsh coasts. HENRY HOTSPUR was still loyal, as will be seen from the following entry:—

"1402, April 3. Warrant of HENRY, Prince of Wales, to the Chamberlain of Chester, for the issuing of writs *de intendendo*, for obedience to the said HENRY de PERCY, Knight, whom the Prince had appointed one of his lieutenants for North Wales, for the safeguard of those parts, and the destruction of the rebels there."

HOTSPUR, being in command of DENBIGH CASTLE, engages two

prominent Knights of WIRRAL, whom he names, to serve with their retainers on board the ships awaiting them in the DEE :—

“ 1402, May 23. Indenture between HENRY de PERCY, Knight, Lieutenant and Justice of North Wales, and JOHN de PULL (Poole), and WILLIAM de STANLEY, Knights : the said John and William to serve the said Henry ‘sur la meer’ with 24 lances and 48 archers for 14 days after their muster, to be made at CHESTER on the 26th May following the date of this Indenture ; each of the said Knights to receive 2*s.* a day, each lance 1*2d.*, and each archer 6*d.*; half the amount for the whole time to be paid in hand, and the other half on the day of muster ; the master mariners to receive the same as when taken for the King’s service, to pay their third of the gains of the war to the said Henry, and to deliver to him any person ‘ou chiefteyn riall,’ taken by them during the war, and to be rewarded for the same. Memorandum of the payment of the said wages.”

Six weeks after this, we find two approved master mariners of WIRRAL nominated to high-sounding commands in the little fleet collected in the DEE. The citizens of CHESTER had, during that short interval, been manning and equipping their small craft ; the which being now ready to sail, we read as follows :—

“ 1402, July 7. Appointment of JOHN de MOLYNTON and THOMAS de CAPEN-HURST by Henry, Prince of Wales, as governors and chief admirals of the barge called the ‘Trinity’ of Chester, and of other three small vessels, fully armed, in which the Mayor and Sheriffs of Chester were about to put to sea in the service as well of the King as of the Prince.”

Money was no doubt a difficulty with the insurgents under GLYNDWR, and it seems to have been a commodity not too plentiful even in the coffers of PRINCE HENRY. Thus we find that from another writ dated

“ 11th July, 1402, RICHARD de BYRCHORE and ADAM, son of MADOC ap ITHEL, were appointed collectors of a subsidy of twenty marks, granted to the Prince by the Burgesses of FLINT.”

Every other district was likewise called upon to supply its proportion of the subsidy laid upon it by the Crown to meet the exigencies of the rebellion. Months roll by, and the fortunes of war ebb and flow ; and there being whispers of defection in the royal counsels, and of treason elsewhere, we find amongst the rolls as follows :—

“ 1402, Nov. 6. Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of CHESTER to array for the defence of the city every man whose lands, tenements, or rents should amount to £20 yearly, or who should have goods, merchandise, or chattels of the value of 100 marks, and to distrain the lands and goods of the recusants.”

Allusion has previously been made to the straits our WREXHAM friends were put to during this revolt through the failure of the commissariat in that leading article of beer. It does not seem, either, that at that early date the town had acquired any celebrity for brewing, as the inhabitants manifestly depended on CHESTER for their wholesale supply. The love, however, of the Wrex-

hamers for this peculiar condiment is not a matter of doubt to any student of these national records ; no town is so frequently named in connection with the article, or shows itself more nervous lest the supply of the favourite liquor should suddenly and absolutely fail. The document now to be given is evidence as to this fact :—

“ 1402-3, Feb. 3. William de Hawardyn, of CHESTER, clerk, becomes surety that John Martyn, traunter, Griffith ap Madoc Bobyth, Eign’ ap David ap Jevan, Hulkyn ap Madoc de Wryxham, Jollyn ap Madoc ap Jor’, Jevan ap Gron’ de Wryxham, traunter, and Edden’, ap Grestord, sell not the beer carried by them from the city of CHESTER to the rebels.”

Before the supply under this bond had been delivered, it was apparently discovered by the authorities that the provisions obtained from CHESTER did, somehow or other, get surreptitiously shared with the insurgents. The license granted as above to the Wrexham people was therefore

“ subsequently cancelled, on an Order in Council, forbidding any provisions to be delivered out of the city of CHESTER for parts towards Wales.”

A closer quarantine was about this time ordered and a commission was appointed,

“ March 13, 1402-3, to appoint night and day watches at Trymley, Havoitwith, Bryn Ithell, and Hykochesburgge, so that OWEN GLYNDWYR and his followers, who were lying near to the Lordship of Hopedale, might not make a sudden invasion of that Lordship.”

It will be seen by the next quotation that these precautions were not taken in sufficient time, or in sufficient force, for within three months the mischief dreaded had been done. Thereupon an exception as to the supply of victuals was made in favour of HOPE and HOPEDALE in the following terms :—

“ 1403, May 21. Licence by Henry Prince of Wales to John de Trafford, Vicar of Eston, in Hopedale, William and Jevan ap Meredith ap Gruff’, Llewelyn ap David ap Madoc, for each to buy weekly at CHESTER four loads of bread and beer, because the town of QUEEN HOPE ‘hostiliter crematur’ by the Welsh rebels ; and they of the Lordship who kept watch there for the safety of the country could not be provisioned other than from the city of CHESTER.”

PENNANT has no record, nor has POWELL, of the “hostile burning” of HOPE Town during this insurrection : in this, therefore, we have another proof of the historic value of these now always accessible Cheshire and Welsh Records. The inhabitants of FLINTSHIRE were in serious straits as the rebellion took firmer root, some of them being short of provisions, as shown by the following entry :—

“ 1403, Aug. 29. Henry Prince of Wales directs his writ to Roger le Potter, Mayor of the City of Chester, for delivery every week, on payment, to the Abbot and Convent of BASINGWERK, of 1 load of bread, 2 loads of beer, and

1 load of fish and meat, and to every gentleman, the Prince's liege, of TEGENGLE and HOPEDALE, who had a house and family, 1 load of beer."

Although summoned by their fealty to attend the Prince in armed force, many Cheshire men were either in sympathy with OWEN and the deposed royal line, or didn't relish leaving their snug homes to try conclusions with their Welsh neighbours. Thus in

" 1403, June 15, a Writ was issued to the Escheator of CHESHIRE to seize the lands of those who had failed to appear at the Prince's summons to attend him in his journey to the rescue of HARDELAGH [Harlech] CASTLE, then besieged."

Just at the same time—the day before, in fact—there was issued a " Commission, by Henry, Prince of Wales, to Howell ap Tudor ap Ithell, David ap Bleth' ap Ithel, Rees Wyn ap David ap Ithel, and Griffith ap Ken' ap Bleth', four well-affected Welsh magnates, to appoint watchers, etc., in the most fitting places in the *Commote of COLSHULL* against the coming of the Rebels, who were lying in wait in the Marches of the County of FLINT."

This would probably be the time when GLYNDWYR was posted at *Moel-y-Gaer*, and his chief HOWEL GWYNEDD was taken prisoner " by his enemies from the town of FLINT," and beheaded. GLYNDWYR's army, which, as we have seen, was in force in HOPEDALE, and not strictly amongst friends, found itself in trouble as to its commissariat. Thereupon sundry incursions and " requisitions " were made across the Dee, the men of WIRRAL in that day, like the Birmingham gunsmiths of our own, not being averse to turn a nimble penny even at the expense of their dubious loyalty. So in

" 1403, June 26, a Commission went forth to John Huet of Puddington, Thomas Hochekynsone of Burton, and Thomas Atkynsone of the same place, to seize all grain, etc., in the hundred of WIRRAL sold to the Welsh ; who, the Prince had heard, entered by night and day, by certain fords ' ultra aquam de Dee ', and carried thence a great quantity of grain, etc., for the support of the Rebels, contrary to proclamation."

Four days later, the following writ was issued :—

" 1403, June 30. Writ of HENRY, Prince of Wales, to the Bailiff of the Sheriff of CHESTER, in the Hundred of WIRRAL, to prohibit the sale of grain or provisions by the men of his bailwick to Welshmen of the County of FLINT, or of other parts of Wales ; the Prince having heard that many men of the said Hundred were in the habit of furnishing the *men* of FLINT and of the Lordship of DENBIGH, DENFRENCLUYT, HAWARDYN, and HOPEDALE with provisions, who sold the same to the Welsh rebels."

And now the fever was at its height, for HENRY PERCY, the proud HOTSPUR, had forsaken the royal standard and gone over with his forces to the enemy.

The King himself, rising to the occasion, in concert with his Privy Council, despatches on the 25th July a

" Commission to Prince HENRY, to punish, and, if he thought fit, to pardon,

in the King's name, all rebels of the Counties of CHESTER and FLINT and Lordship of DENBY, who were in rebellion in the train of HENRY PERCY, son of the EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND."

A month afterwards, his attempts at temporising with the followers of HOTSPUR having apparently failed, the Prince issues on

" Aug. 25, 1403, a Commission to WILLIAM de STANLEY, and JOHN de PULLE, Knights, JOHN LYTHERLAND, and JOHN del MEOLES, as conservators and guardians of the hundred of WIRRAL, to appoint watches, and make dyches, hedges, and other impediments on the sea-coast of the County of FLINT, against the coming of GLYNDWR, who was then in the Marches of the County of CHESTER."

Next in order comes the following startling Royal Writ :—

" 1403, September 4. The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the City of CHESTER were empowered and directed by writ to ' expel all Welsh from the City, both men and women, the same not to enter the City before sunrise or tarry in it after sunset, ' on pain of decapitation,' nor presume to walk about armed, except with a knife to cut their dinner, nor to use any tavern or to hold meetings in the same, nor any three of the said Welsh to meet together within the walls on pain of being sent to prison as rebels; and should any strangers, Welshmen, viz., from the County of FLINT, or other parts of Wales, come to the said City, the same to leave their arms, etc., outside the gate by which they entered."

From the following entry it appears that although the Constable of FLINT CASTLE sided with the Government in power, his deputy, JOHN de HELEGH, joined HOTSPUR, doubtless remembering the favours bestowed upon him and his father by RICHARD II. and the BLACK PRINCE, and bearing no goodwill towards the Usurper.

" 1403, November 5. Grant to Sir NICHOLAS HAWBERK, for life, by Henry, Prince of Wales, of all the lands which were of JOHN de HELEGH of the County of FLINT, which lands were in the Prince's hands by reason of the said JOHN having joined in the rebellion of HENRY PERCY."

However, on the 4th of March following, HENRY, Prince of Wales, granted a pardon to him. He also granted a pardon to the inhabitants of CHESHIRE.

" 1403, November 3. General pardon to the people of the County of CHESTER who took part in the insurrection of HENRY PERCY, on payment by the said people of a fine of 3,000 marks."

And the same day,

" The like pardon to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of CHESTER on the payment of a fine of 300 marks, or on their finding shipping and provisions for the transport of the men going in the King's retinue to the rescue of BEAUMARIS CASTLE."

The citizens chose the latter alternative, and there occurs upon the rolls a

" Memorandum of the appearance of ROBERT CASTELL before ROGER BRESCY, Vice-Chamberlain of CHESHIRE, to testify to the fulfilment by the

said Mayor and Commonalty of the conditions contained in their Charter of Pardon, touching the rescue of the Castle of BRAUMARIS ; and of the delivery of the said Charter to Ralph de Hatton, the Mayor, and John de Arwe and John del Hall, Sheriffs, and John de Ewlowe, citizen of CHESTER."

The game of hide-and-seek between GLYNDWR and Prince HENRY went languidly on, the latter's "masterly inactivity" gradually starving his enemy into submission.

"February 17, 1406. John de Hawarden, armiger, is commissioned by the Prince to seize all provisions going to Wales for the support of the rebels."

And now we see the beginning of the end. The brave but starved-out Welshmen one by one lose heart in their cause; and numerous instances occur in the records of their more prominent men giving in their submission to the conqueror. A few instances will suffice for our purpose :—

"1407, Sept. 12. Protection granted to Howel ap Tud', by Henry Prince of Wales, on his coming from FLINT to CHESTER, with one servant and two horses, to speak with the Council of the Prince."

Three months afterwards, having meanwhile made full submission, on

"Dec. 3, 1407, Howel ap Tud' does fealty, and gives sureties for his appearing at the next Session at FLINT to receive judgment for his rebellion, etc."

The same day, GRONO ap RES ap ITHELL goes through the same humiliating ceremony. Five days later, the back of the rebellion having been now broken, the olive branch appears in the following :—

"Commission from Prince HENRY to the Lord Gilbert Talbot, Justice of North Wales, Thomas Barneby, Chamberlain, Nicholas Rygley, Roger Bolton, Steward and Receiver of DENBIGH, and JANKYN HOKES, *Deputy Constable of Flint Castle*, to administer pardon to all rebels in DENBIGH, DYFFRENCLUYT, and the County of FLINT, who should be desirous to receive grace for their rebellion."

But later, viz., on the 30th November 1413, a general pardon was granted by the King to the Commonalty of the County of FLINT on payment of a fine of 500 marks.

In the meantime we find from the following record, that SIR ROGER le LECHE, a younger son of the family of that name who then held CHATSWORTH (the present DUKE of DEVONSHIRE's seat) and a scion of the house of CARDEN, was appointed Constable, Sheriff and Raglor, instead of NICHOLAS HAUBERK :—

"1407, October 17. Appointment of ROGER le LECHE, Kt., Steward of the Household of Henry, Prince of Wales, as *Constable of the Castle of Flint*, and Sheriff and Raglor of the County *vice* NICHOLAS HAUBERK."

SIR ROGER le LECHE was one of the royal commissioners appointed Receivers of Combermere Abbey, and he is described as *Constable of Flint Castle* in the warrant.

The following entries not only disclose who was the deputy of SIR ROGER LECHE, but also show that, although the back of the rebellion might have been broken, yet Prince HENRY did not despise his brave enemy, GLYNDWR, and showed his discretion in being prepared for any emergency :—

" 1407. Commission of JOHN del HOKES, Deputy Constable of the CASTLE of FLINT, by HENRY, Prince of Wales, to provision FLINT CASTLE.

" 1407, December 23. JOHN HOKES, *Sub-Constable of the Castle of Flint*, John Squyer, William de Foxlowe, Richard Heysant, Henry Fychet, Benedict le Fourbour, William del More, and Gilbert de Birchore, 'garnistores'¹ in the CASTLE of FLINT, to HENRY, Prince of Wales, recognizance."

PENNANT says, as before stated, that " HOWELL GWYNEDD's forfeited estates were bestowed by HENRY IV. on one BRYAN SAXTON, who granted them to SIR JOHN STANLEY, Groom of the Bedchamber, and they afterwards became the property of a younger branch of the STANLEYS, and remained in their possession in the 17th century." HOWELL GWYNEDD may have had other estates in this neighbourhood, but from the following entries, on the Chester Rolls, it would appear that the property which HOWELL held at *Coed-y-Cra*, and at *Llys-y-coed*, both of which are situate near to BRYN EDWIN, and just outside the Borough boundary, originally belonged to DAVID ap BLETHEN ap ITHELL, who perhaps was the grandson of ITHELL ap BLYTHEN, who is mentioned in the *Black Prince Charter*, and also in connection with *Ewloe Castle*, and is described as of WEPRE, and a coal tenant at EWLOE and BUCKLEY. DAVID, it appears, was killed at the battle of SHREWSBURY; he, like JOHN de HELEGH, evidently joined HOTSPUR, and forfeited his estates, as well as his life, by so doing. Before, however, the Prince could seize the land, HOWELL GWYNEDD, posted as he was on *Moel-y-Gaer*, took possession; but after he was beheaded, the estates a second time escheated to the Palatinate, who granted them not to BRYAN, but to NICHOLAS SAXTON. There is a wood near to the road which leads to *Coed-y-Cra*, and also in the direction of *Llys-y-Coed*, opposite to *Bryn-y-Cwn*, which is still called *Coed Stanley*. As will be hereafter shown, the branch of the STANLEYS to which PENNANT refers lived in, and became an influential family at, FLINT for many years.

" 1409. Writ of Henry, Prince of Wales, to John de Conway, escheator of the county of FLINT, for livery to NICHOLAS SAXTON, armiger, of all the lands and tenements which were of DAVID ap BLETH' ap ITH', in the counties of FLINT and Carnarvon, and of Meurich ap Gruff' ap Tudour in Dynorwyk, Carnarvon, together with the reversion of one messuage and 28 acres of land in LLYSCOED, in the county of FLINT, on the death of Matilda, late wife of Blethyn Vaghan; all which lands, etc., to the value of 24 marks yearly, the Prince had granted in perpetuity to the said NICHOLAS, and his heirs male of

¹ A garnistore was a provider, or furnisher.

English parentage, for the rents and customs due for the same before the rebellion, and on condition that the said NICHOLAS and his heirs dwelt in their proper persons on the said lands, and made no alienation of the same to anyone purely Welsh, upon pain of forfeiture ; the said Nicholas to answer for all yearly value of the said lands beyond the said 24 marks.

" 1408, July 1. Commission to JOHN HOKES, undersheriff, and JOHN de CONWAY, escheator of the county of FLINT, by HENRY, Prince of Wales, to enquire of facts set forth in a petition of Ken' ap Eign', and Jevan Coke, and Katherine his wife, of the county of FLINT, co-heirs of the said Eign', as they assert, showing that one DAVID AP BLETHYN AP ITHELL¹ Walsman was killed in rebellion at the battle of Shrewsbury, which said David had deforced the said Ken', Jevan, and Katherine from 3 messuages, 70 acres of land, in the towns of Coidcra, Bakele, and Garvathlogh, in the county of FLINT, which messuages and land were seized into the Prince's hands on account of the rebellion of the said David, and remained so until one HOWELL GWYNETH Walshemar, son of the said David, entered on the possession of the Prince which same Howell died in rebellion, after whose death the said land and tenements remained in the Prince's hands, and praying livery of the said lands and tenements."

There is just one more of these entries relating to FLINT that must be referred to, although the reader may perhaps think they are dry, and have had enough of them. JOHN de HELEGH appears not only to have been pardoned, but also restored to his offices, by Prince HENRY, as we find on

" 1409, April 27, a Commission to JOHN de HELEGH and Richard Byllynge by HENRY, Prince of Wales, to deliver the gaol of the CASTLE of FLINT of Deykns ap Jevan ap Howell and Gruff' ap David Vaghan imprisoned for rebellion."

One of the unhappy results of the unequal struggle is plainly seen in the following :—

" Grant, Oct. 16, 1409, to Robert Lancaster, Abbot of the Monastery of Valle Crucis, and Bishop elect of St. Asaph, of the custody of the temporalities of the Bishopric (collation to Benefices excepted) in aid of the repair of the Cathedral of St. Asaph, wholly burnt and destroyed by the Welsh rebels."

OWEN GLYNDWR, personally unsubdued, remained in his mountain fastnesses inaccessible, until his death in the sixty-first year of his age, when a treaty was effected on the 24th of February, 1416, with MEREDYDD ap OWEN, his son, and peace was restored after an indecisive struggle of more than fifteen years.

¹ *Query*, was this the David ap Blethyn Vychan of Oakenholt mentioned a page 84?





CHAPTER VI.

FROM THE DEATH OF OWEN GLYNDWR TO THE ACCESSION OF THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

THERE is no epoch of history in which there is less chronicled respecting FLINT, or in fact Wales generally, than during the period that ensued between the date of OWEN GLYNDWR's rebellion and the time of HENRY TUDOR.

The Welsh took little or no interest in the Wars of the Roses : mindful, perhaps, of the late brave but untoward struggles of OWEN GLYNDWR, they rather rejoiced that the English were now at war amongst themselves. Three-quarters of a century passed into the gulf of time, and Wales had her reward,—she conquered her conquerors. From the loins of OWEN TUDOR, of a royal tribe, came a line of sovereigns who, for a hundred years and more, wielded the British sceptre. Within that period, however, great deeds were done. At the battle of Agincourt Wales was well represented : to Sir DAVID GAM and his Welsh companions Henry of Monmouth, now HENRY V., owed his life on that bloody field.

The heraldic devices of the Welsh counties on their respective banners are described in a poem entitled "The Battle of Agincourt," cited by Dr. MALKIN. The following is the description of the FLINTSHIRE banner :—

" Flintshire, a workmaid in her summer weed,
With sheaf and sickle."

The following entries are from the Welsh Records on the Chester Rolls before referred to :—

" 1413-14, Jan. 8. Leave to JOHN HOKES, by the King, of the pleas and perquisites of the Court of the town of FLINT, together with the tolls of fairs and markets, for 6 years, at 46*s.* 8*d.* yearly, on the mainprise of JOHN and ROBERT HOPE, of Chester."

" 1413-14, Jan. 26. Protection to DAVID HOKES, of FLINT, on his going

on the King's service in the retinue of JOHN WILLIAM, Master of the King's ship called 'La Rodecogg of Chester,' into foreign parts.¹

" 1416-17, Feb. 4. Grant to THOMAS REMPTON, Knt., of the office of Constable of the Castle of FLINT, and of sheriff and ralor of the County there, for life, in the room of ROGER LECHE, deceased.

" Writ to JOHN de HELEGH, deputy of ROGER LECHE, Knt., late sheriff, for the livery of the offices, etc., to the said Thomas.

" 1417, July 23. Appointment of RICHARD de SALSBURY and WILLIAM as collectors of a subsidy in the town of FLINT.

" 1418, July 24. Appointment of WILLIAM PASSANT and WILLIAM FOXLOWE as collectors of a subsidy in the town of FLINT.

" 1419. Appointment of GILBERT de SALESBURY and JOHN de FOXLOWE as collectors of a subsidy in the town of FLINT."

From the above it appears that the chief interest the Government had in FLINT was to draw as much money as they could from it,—perhaps to assist the King in carrying on his war in France.

Soon after the death of HENRY V., viz., on the 20th October, 1423, "The Castle and Town of FLINT, the Commote of FLINT beyond 103*s. 4d.*, the office of Sheriff there beyond £2*1*, and the fee of the Sheriff," were included in an assignment in dower to his widow the Queen Dowager, KATHERINE of France. In 1428 she married an accomplished and handsome Welsh gentleman, OWEN TUDOR, of Pen Mynydd, Anglesey (now the property of Sir RICHARD L. M. W. BULKELEY), and from this marriage sprang the Royal House of TUDOR.

Queen KATHERINE died in 1437, but during her life she appears to have exercised all her privileges by virtue of her dower assignment,—at any rate with respect to FLINT, as will be seen from the following entries on the Chester Rolls:—

" 1431, July 19. Appointment of RICHARD de BOLDE as Justice of FLINT (*hac vice*) for one session to be held at FLINT.

" 1431-2, March 18. Appointment, by Queen Katherine, of WILLIAM CHAUNTRY as Chief Justice of FLINT, during pleasure.

" 1432. April 6. Appointment of JOHN BRON and PETER WALKER as collectors of a subsidy in FLINT.

" 1433, April 16. Appointment by Queen Katherine of WILLIAM SKYNNER and GILBERT del WODE as collectors of a subsidy in FLINT.

" 1434, Nov. 17. Lease to JOHN de HELEGH, GILBERT de SALSBURY, WILLIAM SKYNNER, GILBERT del WODDE, JOHN del WODE del FLYNT, and JOHN RYCHEMOND, and the Commonalty of the town of FLINT, of the said town for 10 years, at 4*s. 8d.*

" 1435, April 14. Appointment by Queen Katherine of JOHN TAILLOR and WILLIAM SMYTH as collectors of a subsidy in FLINT.

" 1436, April 13. Appointment by Queen Katherine of GILBERT de SALSBURY and RICHARD PERKYN as collectors of a subsidy in FLINT."

The Queen having died, we find on the 14th July, 1437,—

" Grant of a Lease of the town of FLINT, together with the Mill of Addy-

¹ Possibly the "foreign parts" meant France.

gross, to JOHN HOKES, JOHN de HELEGH, GILBERT de SALBURY, THOMAS de WERBURTON, JOHN del WODE, and WILLIAM SKYNNER, of FLINT, and the whole Commonalty of the Town, for 6 years, from the death of Queen KATHERINE,—the Town at 4*s.* 8*d.* yearly, and the Mill at 2*s.* 8*d.* yearly."

A short time previously JOHN de HELEGH had been appointed Steward of the town of FLINT during pleasure. It will be noticed that all the lessees are described as of FLINT. The surnames Hokes, Helegh, and Salusbury have been before referred to in connection with FLINT: those of Salusbury, Stanley, Del Wode, Venables, Browne, Rogers, Spicer, etc., are frequently met with in the early parish registers.

The following entries alone on the Chester Rolls give any information respecting FLINT at this period. They relate chiefly to the collection of subsidies and the farming of tolls and fees. However, they furnish us with the names of the persons appointed, who doubtless were people of position in the Town and neighbourhood at the time.

" 1438, June 6. Appointment of WILLIAM SKYNNER and GILBERT de SALBURY as collectors of a subsidy in FLINT.

" 1438-9, Jan. 15. Appointment of JOHN HOKES as steward of FLINT during pleasure."

Appointments of collectors of subsidies in the Town of FLINT :—

" 1439, June 6. Peter Walker and John del Wode.

" 1440, June 21. Richard Broun and Richard Mason.

" 1441, June 21. Richard Mason and Richard Broun.

" 1442, June 24. John Glover and Wilcock Smyth.

" 1443, June 28. Gilbert del Wode and John Werburton.

" 1444, June 12. John del Wode, of Flynt, and Li' ap Ith'."

On the 28th October, 1441, JOHN BROUN is described as "bailiff of the Town of FLINT," in a recognizance entered into by him and PETER WALKER, to JEVAN ap JOLLYN, for £10 12*s.* 3*d.* JOHN GLEGGE was appointed "Janitor" of the Castle of FLINT for life, with 4*d.* a day wages, on the 16th February, 1445-6.

The following important entry speaks for itself :—

" 1447, August 26. Pardon to Richard Whitley, 'late' farmer of EWLOWE, Robert More and Nicholas More, farmers of the same town; Richard Mason and Richard Broun, 'late' bailiffs of FLINT; John Glover and William Smyth, bailiffs of the same town; John Hokes and Robert Bridlynton, 'late' bailiffs of the same town; John Dedwode and Li' ap Ith', 'late' bailiffs of the same town; John Skynner, 'late' bailiff of the same town; Thomas Clerke and Thomas Broun, 'late' bailiffs of the same town; Jolla ap Jevan ap Jollyn, 'late' farmer of Cayrus; William Roden, collector of the old escheats of Englefield; Thomas Pulford, 'late' collector of the same; Thomas Coneway and William Stokes, 'late' bailiffs of Rotheland; Jevan Vaughan ap Jevan ap Atha, late farmer of Moston; Thomas Pulford, 'late' escheator of the County of FLINT, and Edward ap Grono, his deputy, of the arrearages of their account, in consideration of a subsidy of 1300 marks, that the tenants and

inhabitants of the County of FLINT had paid to the king on the death of his mother."

On the 12th of October, 1447, there was granted a Lease to the Commonalty of the Town of FLINT of the Pleas and Perquisites of the Court there, and the tolls of fairs and markets, etc., for twelve years, at 4*s.* 8*d.* yearly, and appointing GILBERT DE SALESBURY steward of the said Court.

The following are appointed collectors of subsidies in the Town of Flint:—

- " 1449, June 16. Gilbert del Wode and Gilbert Salesbury.
- " 1451, May 13. John Glover and Richard Mason.
- " 1452, May 24. John Broun and John ap Ith' ap Mad'.
- " 1453, June 2. Thomas ap Atkyn and John Wode.
- " 1454, June 2. William del Wode and Li' ap Joh'.
- " 1458-9, March 16. John Werberton and Gilbert Wode.
- " 1459, June 20. William del Wodde and Edmund Foxlowe."

On the 20th December, 1452, JOHN GLEGGE was appointed for life

"Janitor of the Castle of FLINT, on the surrender by him of a former grant of the same office, found to be invalid because it did not mention that he might fulfil the office by a deputy; although he had done so from the date of the grant, at his own expense, he being unable to attend to the office, having been appointed to attend upon the safe custody of ELIANOR COBHAM."

The following two entries relate to important appointments to FLINT:—

" 1458, July 6. Appointment of JOHN DAWNE as *Constable* of FLINT Castle, and Sheriff and Raglor of the County there, 'comitatus nostri ibidem.'

" 1461, May 1. Appointment of WILLIAM STANLEY, armiger, for life as Chamberlain of the County of CHESTER, and *Constable* of the Castle of FLINT, and Sheriff and Raglor of the County."

We identify "JOHN DAWNE" as Sir JOHN DONE, of UTKINTON, in Cheshire, who was killed at the battle of Blore Heath on the 22nd September, 1459. At his death the Constablership appears to have been held by his brother-in-law, Sir THOMAS MANLEY, of MANLEY, near FRODSHAM, whose sister HELENA married RALPH GROSVENOR, of EATON. Sir THOMAS must have been in office on the 9th of August, 1460, when letters were written to the Constables of BEAUMARIS, CONWAY, FLINT, HAWARDEN, HOLT, and RUTHIN, commanding them to provide for the security of those fortresses. The successor to Sir THOMAS MANLEY was "WILLIAM STANLEY, armiger," afterwards knighted, who held office for thirty-four years. He is the Sir WILLIAM STANLEY who fought for HENRY VII. and placed the crown upon his head at Bosworth field. There were two Sir William Stanleys at this time, one of HOOTON and the other of HOLT. ORMEROD, in his *History of Cheshire*, puts the one referred to in the extract as of HOOTON,

but Mr. HELSBY, in his new edition of ORMEROD, in a foot-note mentions him as of HOLT. Moreover, on reference to the renewal grant as Constable, in 1489, it will be seen that the name of the "son and heir apparent" was *William*. Now, Sir William of Hooton had no son of that name. In addition to this, the appointment of Sir William Stanley's successor as Constable of FLINT Castle, was made in the same year that the celebrated Sir WILLIAM STANLEY was beheaded for aiding PERKIN WARBECK. This argument is further corroborated by the following entry from the Chester Rolls, which also gives an insight into the state of the county at that time :—

" 1462-3, Jan. 15. Appointment of WILLIAM STANLEY, Chamberlain of CHESTER, Peter de Legh, WILLIAM de STANLEY, of Hooton, armiger, Richard Carlele, and Randal Bolde, to inquire into the alleged poverty of the inhabitants of the County of FLINT, and their inability to pay the debts due from them to the King, on account of the continued riot and rebellion prevailing there, and in the adjacent parts ; and to receive from the said inhabitants such a grant, fine or subsidy, in lieu of the debts so due to them, as the said alleged poverty of the inhabitants would permit them to grant.

" Jan. 24. Afterwards, a grant of 4,000 marks was made to the King, to be collected in six years."

On the 16th of June, 1461, JOHN WERBERTON was appointed "Steward of the Town of FLINT during pleasure," and on the 11th of November, 1462, "the office of Janitor of the Castle of FLINT" was granted to THOMAS HURLETON for life. This latter grant was subsequently confirmed, thus :—

" 1466-7, Feb. 20. Appointment of THOMAS HURLETON, for life, as Janitor of the gate of the Castle of FLINT, with 4*d.* a day wages ; a former grant of the same office of the 11th November, 2 Edw. IV., being rendered invalid by Act of Parliament of 4th November, 4 Edward IV.

" 1469, July 28. Appointment of THOMAS HURLETON to the office of Janitor, and Keeper of the gate of the Castle of FLINT for life, on the surrender by him of a former appointment to the same office of 11th November, 2 Edw. IV., annulled by Act of Parliament."

The following are further appointments of collectors of subsidies in the Town of FLINT :—

- " 1463, June 10. Gilbert del Wode and John Werberton.
- " 1464, June 18. Thomas Hokes and William Fakenald.
- " 1465, June 16. Richard Salbury and Edmund Foxlowe.
- " 1466, June 20. Richard Broune and John del Wode.
- " 1467, June 12. Richard Broune and Robert Says.
- " 1468, June 14. John Spicer and John Bagh.
- " 1469, June 13. Edmund Foxlowe and John Perkyn.
- " 1470, June 20. Thomas Hokes and John Broune."

The following entry refers to Sir THOMAS MANLEY as Constable, of whose appointment to which office there is no record :—

" 1469-70, Feb. 11. Remission to THOMAS MANLEY, Knt., of a debt due by him to the Earl of Chester for the rent of the herbage, agistment, etc., of

the forest of Lamare (De-la-Mere), in consideration of the said Thomas not having received £52 6s. 8d. promised to him by the King's father for surrendering into his hands the office of Sheriff of FLINT and *Constable of the Castle.*"

On the 5th March, 1471-2, GILBERT del WODE was appointed "Steward of the Town of FLINT, during pleasure," and on the 19th October, 1474, a similar appointment was made in favour of PETER STANLEY. The following entries refer to the payment of "arrearages" :—

" 1472, April 9. Commission to WILLIAM STANLEY, Knt., chamberlain of CHESTER ; THOMAS SALESBURY, junior, armiger, undersheriff of the county of FLINT ; PETER de STANLEY, armiger ; THOMAS GODEFELOWE, and JOHN MASCY, to treat with the tenants and inhabitants of the county of FLINT, touching the amount of a subsidy or fine to be paid by them, the said tenants, for remission of debts or arrearages, due by them, of the profits of the said county ; and also of a certain subsidy of 1,000 marks granted by the commonalty on the 10th June, 7 Edw. IV., which arrearages the said inhabitants were unable to pay, owing to the poverty induced by the depredations of the rebels under Jasper, Earl of Pembroke."

" 1472, Ap. 9. The commonalty grant a subsidy of 600 marks.

This sum of 600 marks was evidently accepted in discharge of all claims, as we find from the following entry :—

" 1472, June 4. Pardon to the tenants and inhabitants of the County of FLINT, of certain arrearages of the profits and revenues of the said County, due to the King, as EARL of CHESTER, in consideration of a subsidy of 600 marks granted to him by the commonalty of the County.

The following are appointments of collectors of subsidies in FLINT Town :—

- " 1472, June 1. Thomas Hokes and Edmund Foxlowe.
- " 1474, Oct. 1. William Leyland and Richard Birchor.
- " 1475, Oct. 24. Jollyn ap Mad' and John Spicer.
- " 1476, Oct. 24. Thomas ap Atkyn and David ap Jollyn ap Jevan ap David.
- " 1477, Nov. 1. Walter ap Yeogi and John Bagh'.
- " 1478, Oct. 19. William del Hey and William Broune.
- " 1479, Nov. 1. William Werberton and Ralph Aresmyth.
- " 1480, Nov. 1. Matto ap Jevan ap Gruff' and Jankyn ap Richard ap Dio.
- " 1481, Nov. 1. Nicholas Skynner and Ith' ap dd' ap Jevan ap dd'.

On the 20th September, 1481, a lease of "the Town of COLSHULL" was granted to THOMAS, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Mary of BASYNWERKE, for six years, at four marks, 4s., yearly, sureties, ROBERT del Wodde, and JOHN ap GRUFF'. Subsequently Abbot THOMAS and THOMAS SALESBURY took on lease for twenty-eight years "the Manor of COLSHULL." This Abbot THOMAS was THOMAS PENNANT, referred to by his descendant, THOMAS PENNANT the antiquary. The Abbot quitted his profession and became (in the legal term) a monk deraigne, and married ANGHARED, daughter of GUILLIM ap GRYFFYDD ap GUILLIM of the house of PENRHYN, Carnarvonshire, and was the founder of the families of PENNANT of BAGILLT and of PENRHYN.

On the 6th March, 1481-2, THOMAS SALESBURY, junr., armiger, leased "the Mills of the Town of FLINT" at 10 marks yearly; and on the 20th of April following he took on lease the pleas and perquisites of the Town of FLINT, together with the tolls of markets and fairs, for four years, at 20s. yearly, and was also appointed Steward of the Town, his sureties being DAVID ap JOLLYN and DAVID ap JEVAN ap BLETH'. This lease was subsequently renewed for four years from Michaelmas 1485.

The "THOMAS SALUSBURY, jun., armiger," mentioned in this and a previous extract, we take it was the son of Sir THOMAS and Lady JANET SALUSBURY, of LLEWENI, who married MARGARET, daughter of JOHN HOOKES of LEADBROOK, and through her acquired that estate and became the founder of the "Leadbroke Salusburys." We have little doubt that the name "Hokes" is synonymous with that of "Hokes" found in the earlier extracts from the Chester Rolls.

In a writ of distress for Crown debts dated February 5th, 1482, one JOHN LEWYS, deceased, is described as "late" one of the bailiffs of the Town of FLINT.

"The men of Flintshire" took a prominent part on the side of RICHMOND at Bosworth Field. There was RICHARD ap HOWELL, the ancestor of the MOSTYNS, with his 1,600 miners and colliers well equipped for battle. The SALUSBURYS, too, were there, the staunch friends of Sir RICE ap THOMAS, by reason of which they were called *Salsbriaid y Brain* (friends of "the Raven"), alluding to the armorial bearings of RICE ap THOMAS' house.

" Next after God and the King that day,
Rice and his ravens did bear the sway."

HUGH CONWAY (who was sent over to HENRY in Brittany to convey to him the intelligence of the intended movement in his favour) was present with his followers: and, for aught we know to the contrary, Sir WILLIAM STANLEY may have led the garrison of FLINT CASTLE thither with many a stalwart burgess of the good old town.

HENRY did not forget his friends. He had spent a considerable time at MOSTYN Hall, and on one occasion narrowly escaped being taken prisoner there by the Yorkists, but evaded them by jumping out of a window. To RICHARD ap HOWELL he gave the belt and sword he had that day worn, and pressed him to attach himself to his court; but RICHARD replied, "I dwell among my own people." In subsequent years HENRY is reported to have stayed at MOSTYN, and also at HAWARDEN Castle, one of the seats of his stepfather the EARL of DERBY,—it is said, with the object of soothing that nobleman for the execution of his brother, Sir WILLIAM STANLEY.

It appears that, a few years after HENRY VII. had been established on the throne, and before Sir WILLIAM STANLEY's implication in the WARBECK conspiracy, he confirmed, or rather renewed, the appointment of that warrior as Constable of FLINT CASTLE, and extended it to his son WILLIAM, thus :—

" 1489, Nov. 19. Grant to WILLIAM STANLEY, Knt., and WILLIAM STANLEY his son and heir-apparent, for life in survivorship, of the office of Constable of the Castle of FLINT."

The following poem is a satire on the English residing in FLINT, translated from the Welsh of *Lewis Glyn Cothi*, a bard and genealogist who flourished in the reigns of HENRY VI., EDWARD IV., RICHARD III., and HENRY VII.,—indeed, much of the success of the latter was owing to the inspiring influence of his songs.

" THE SAXONS OF FLINT.¹

" A man, like others, formed by God,
On Sunday morning last I trod
The streets of FLINT ; an ill-built maze—
I wish the whole were in a blaze !
An English marriage-feast was there,
Which, like all English feasts, was spare.
Nought there revealed our mountain land,
The generous heart—the liberal hand—
No *hirlas* there was passed around
With richly foaming mead high crowned.
The reason why I thither came
Was something for my art to claim—
An art that oft from prince and lord
Had won its just, its due reward,
With lips inspired I then began
To sing an ode to this mean clan :
Rudely they mocked my song and me,
And loathed my oft-praised minstrelsy.
Alas ! that through my cherished art
Boors should distress and wound my heart.

Fool that I was ! to think the muse
Could charm corn-dealers—knavish Jews :
My polished odé forsooth they hissed,
And I midst laughter was dismissed.
For William Beisir's bag they bawl,
' Largess for him ! ' they loudly squall ;
Each roared with throat at widest stretch
For Will the piper—low-born wretch !
Will forward steps, as best he can,
Unlike a free, ennobled man ;
A pliant bag 'tween arm and chest,
While limping on, he tightly prest.
He stares—he strives the bag to sound ;

¹ See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. i., p. 153.

He swells his maw—and ogles round ;
 He twists and turns himself about—
 With fetid breath his cheeks swell out.
 What savage boors ! his hideous claws
And glutton's skin win their applause !
 With shuffling hand, and clumsy mien,
 To doff his cloak he next is seen ;
 He snorted ; bridled in his face,
 And bent it down with much grimace.
 Like to a kite he seemed that day,
 A kite, when feathering of his prey !
 The churl did blow a grating shriek,
 The bag did swell and harshly squeak,
 As does a goose from nightmare crying,
 Or dog, crushed by a chest when dying ;
 This whistling-box's changeless note
 Is forced from turgid veins and throat ;
 Its sound is like a crane's harsh moan,
 Or like a gosling's latest groan ;
 Just such a noise a wounded goat
 Sends from her hoarse and gurgling throat.
 His unattractive screeching lay
 Being ended, William sought for pay :
 Some fees he had from this mean band,
 But *largess* from no generous hand ;
 Some pence were offered by a few,
 Others gave little halfpence too.
 Unheeded by this shabby band
 I left their feast with empty hand.
 A dire mischance I wish indeed
 On slavish FLINT and its mean breed !
 Oh ! may its furnace be the place
 Which they and piper Will may grace !
 For their ill luck my prayer be told,
 My curses on them—young and old !
 If once again I venture there,
 May death a second visit spare."

It is justly remarked by the editors of *Lewis Glyn Cothi* that FLINT, even in the bard's time, was famous for its furnaces. It is needless to say that we of FLINT do not participate in the sentiments so unequivocally expressed in this poem. It is inserted here as an exemplification of the jealousy with which the Welsh and English mutually regarded each other about the commencement of the Tudor dynasty,—a feeling which happily has long since died out. FLINT being so near to the English border, and a corporate town with a Norman castle, its inhabitants, as previously stated, were almost exclusively English.

Again to refer to the Chester Rolls, it appears that on

"January 26, 1489-90, a Commission (was granted) to JOHN HAWARDYN, THOMAS SALESBURY, and WILLIAM TATTON to enter, in the Earl's (Earl of Chester) name, all the honors, castles, etc., in the lordship of FLINT, and to

survey and approve the same ; and to hear and keep the appearance or attendance of all the tenants, etc., and to receive the attornment of the same."

THOMAS SALESBURY, above-named, was, on the 20th of December following, appointed "Steward of the Town of FLINT." On the 13th of November, 1500, a lease was granted to

" RALPH FOXLOWE of the pleas and perquisites of the Court of the Town of FLINT ; together with the tolls of markets and fairs for 10 years from Michaelmas (then) last, at 2*s.* yearly and 2*s. 4d.* yearly of increase."

Then there are the following appointments of collectors of subsidies in the Town of FLINT, viz. :—

- " 1487, Sepr. 13. Thomas Bottyn and Matto ap Jevan ap Geffray.
- " 1488, Sepr. 4. Gibon Salesbury and David ap Ith' ap dd'.
- " 1489, Sepr. 14. Nicholas Taillor and Jankys ap Ykebon.
- " 1490, Sepr. 20. Thomas Perkyn and David ap Jollyn ap Jevan ap dd'.
- " 1491, Sepr. 20. Reginald Wodde and John ap Gibon.
- " 1502, July 12. Roger Salesbury and Peter Stanley, armigeri.
- " 1503, June 12. Gilbert Salesbury and William Werberton.
- " 1504, June 12. P'kyn and Reginald Wodde.
- " 1506, June 12. Henry Matto and Thomas Wight.
- " 1508, June 12. Roger ap dd' ap — and Robert Knolles."

On the 10th of April, 1495, Sir SAMPSON NORTON, Knt., was appointed, during pleasure, Constable of the Castle of FLINT, with £30 yearly as his fee. Also, on the 29th of January 1497-8, JOHN ANTIKNAP, "Yeoman of the Earl's Chamber," was appointed "Janitor of the gate of the Castle of FLINT," during pleasure. Who these gentlemen were we have been unable to ascertain.

One more of these entries, and we have done.

" 1501-2, Feb. 24. COUNTY of FLINT. Commission of WILLIAM, Bishop of LINCOLN, president of the Earl's Council, Master ROBERT FROST, chancellor, RICHARD POLE, Knt., chamberlain, THOMAS ENGLEFIELD, vice-justice of CHESTER, THOMAS, Abbot of BASYNWERK, and THOMAS MAYNWARING, to survey all the Earl's manors, honors, hereditaments, etc., and to approve the same, and to survey all forests in the said county, and to correct all abuses in the government of the same ; also to conclude with the magnates, knights, peers, and other free tenants touching the subsidy usually given to the Earl on his coming into his inheritance."





CHAPTER VII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ENGLISH JUDICATURE IN THE PRINCIPALITY.—WALES FOR THE FIRST TIME RETURNS MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT.—SEVERANCE OF FLINTSHIRE FROM THE PALATINATE OF CHESTER.—LISTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE AND OF THE BURGESSES RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.—THE REFORMATION.—EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS.

THE following are the only entries on the PALATINATE ROLLS relating to FLINT during the reign of HENRY VIII. PETER ap RICHARD ap HOELL, named in the entry of 1539, was the son of RICHARD ap HOWELL before mentioned and CATHERINE (Salisbury) his wife. PETER (or Pyers) was the founder of the family of MOSTYN of TALACRE. "THOMAS SALUSBURY of FLINT, gentleman," named in the same entry, was the son of THOMAS and MARGARET SALUSBURY, of LEADBROOK: he married JANE, daughter of ROBERT MASSIE, of CODDINGTON, in Cheshire. EDWARD STANLEY, also referred to in the same entry, was the first FLINT Borough member of whom we have any record: he and PETER STANLEY both belonged to that branch of their family that was settled at FLINT.

"1512, April 16. Appointment, for life, in survivorship, of JOHN ANTEKNAP and HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, to the office of Janitor and Keeper of the port of the Castle of FLINT, on the surrender by the said John of a grant of the same office.—1st Sept. 16 Hen. VII.

"1515, July 1. Appointment, for life, of JOHN ANTEKNAP as Janitor of FLINT Castle.

"1516, May 24. Grant, during good behaviour, of the office of Constable of FLINT Castle to SAMPESON NORTON, Knt., and JOHN NORTON his kinsman, with £20 yearly fees.

"1516, Dec. 1. Appointment of JOHN GRYMESDICHE as Janitor of FLINT Castle, for life, vice JOHN ANTEKNAP, deceased.

"1517, April 6. Grant, during good behaviour, to JOHN NORTON, gentleman, of the office of Constable of FLINT Castle, with £20 yearly wages.

"1511, Dec. 8. Lease of the pleas and perquisites of the Court of the Town of FLINT, to PETER STANLEY, junior, for 21 years, at 23*s. 4d.* yearly; sureties, THOMAS VENABLES, armiger, and JAMES CONWEY.

" 1512, November 27. Lease of the mills of FLINT to HENRY PERKYN, for 12 years, at 4 marks yearly; sureties, PETER STANLEY, jun., aforesaid, and HENRY CONWEY.

" 1517, June 12. Appointment of PETER ap ATKYN and HUGH WALKER as collectors of a subsidy in the Town of FLINT.

" 1519, June 12. Appointment of HUGH WERBERTON and ELYS ap TONA as collectors of a subsidy in the Town of FLINT.

" 1520. Appointment of JOHN ap ATKYN and DANALD FARGUS as collectors of a subsidy in the Town of FLINT.

" 1521, June 14. Writ of livery, setting forth the finding of an inquisition, viz., that PETER STANLEY, senior, armiger, held not on the day he died any lands, etc., in the County of FLINT, because one MARGERY, late wife of PETER STANLEY, and mother of the aforesaid Peter Stanley, whose heir he is, was seized of etc., etc.; that the said Peter died the last day of April 'last' past, and that PETER STANLEY was his son and heir, and of the age of forty-six.

" 1539, August 11. Charter of JOHN BATKYN, otherwise ap ATKYN, burgess of the town of FLINT, granting to PETER ap RICHARD ap HOELL, one burgrave or messagee in the town of FLINT; also one acre of land lying in a place called "the Red Hill," in the said town, in width between the lands of the heir of GILBERT SALESBURY, on each side, and in length between the land of THOMAS SALESBURY of FLINT, gentleman, at one end, and the land of EDWARD STANLEY, gentleman, at the other; also half an acre of land in the "Crabtree furlong," in width between the land of Thomas Salesbury on one side, and that of Gilbert Salesbury on the other, and in length between the land of the said Edward Stanley at one end and the way which leads from the town of FLINT towards the Hall of the Wod at the other, within the franchise and county aforesaid."

The following is in the possession of Mr. P. B. Davies-Cooke, of Gwysaney:—

" 28th Henry VIII. Lease for forty years (from KING HENRY to Peter Stanley, Esq., one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's Chamber) of the Manor of Ewlowe, co. FLINT; together with all the profits and issues of the court there, and of the mines of sea-coal, and of the King's Mill at FLYNT; and all the perquisites of the court of the town of FLYNT, together with the tolls of the markets and fairs held there, etc., etc., etc., at a yearly rent of £20 10s., and for the said mill iij marks, and for the profits of the said court of FLYNT, etc., etc., xxiiis. iiijd."

On the 17th May, 17 Elizabeth (1575) we find, from a copy of the lease kindly given us by the late Lord HANMER, a similar grant of the Courts and Fair Tolls of Flint "now or late granted and demised, to one PETER STANLEY, Esquire," was made by Queen ELIZABETH "to our beloved servant LAUNCELOT BOSTOCK, one of our Gentlemen Pensioners," for the term of twenty-one years at the same rent of twenty-three shillings and fourpence.

HENRY did not forget the just claims his kinsmen in the Principality had upon him; for to him belongs the distinguished honour of uniting England and Wales in the bonds of equal rights and equal justice. Though the policy of EDWARD I. had allowed the Welsh nation to enjoy their liberties, and to hold their estates by their ancient tenures, they had for a long period much reason to complain of the excessive rigour which had been exercised over

them by the officers of justice, and the rapacity of the English barons who had settled in Wales.

The powers of the Lord Marchers were still in their full force ; and were exercised with such severity upon the Welsh, as to render an Act of Parliament necessary. The statute is to the following effect :—

“ Whereas many robberies, murders, and other evil practices have been daily committed in the County Palatine of Chester and FLINT, in Wales ; and also in Anglesey, Caernarvon, Merionydd, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Glamorgan, because justice is not administered there in such form as in other places in this realm : for the remedy of this, it is enacted that the Lord Chancellor of England, or Keeper of the Great Seal, shall nominate and appoint Justices of the Peace, Justices of the Quorum, and Justices of the Gaol Delivery in the said Counties, and that they shall have the like power and authority as those in England.”

It will be seen that DENBIGH, MONTGOMERY, BRECKNOCK, and RADNOR, are not mentioned in the above. The districts which they now include had not then been formed into counties.

This statute in some measure lessened the evils complained of, as it was the means of keeping the offenders in awe ; they not being able, as before, to escape, and flee from one Lordship Marcher to another. It also placed the administration of justice on a stable foundation. This statute, and another restraining the power of the Lord Marchers as to their Forest Laws, were some years after succeeded by another Act of Parliament, which rendered these Lords no longer objects of terror, and entirely destroyed their judicial authority.

Although these humane and salutary statutes relieved the Welsh from many of their sufferings, yet the line of distinction was still preserved, and they remained a separate people ; a distinction which could only serve to keep alive their national prejudices. But the Welsh themselves petitioned HENRY that he would extend his liberal intentions and give them a more extensive effect. A copy of this petition will be found in Parry's *Royal Visits and Progresses to Wales*, p. 305.

Upon this petition, the Statute 27 Henry VIII., chapter 26, was enacted, which provides that—

“ I. The dominion of WALES shall be for ever united with the Kingdom of England.

“ II. That all Welsh-born shall have the same liberties as other the King's subjects.

“ III. That land in WALES shall be inheritable according to the English tenures and rules of descent.

“ IV. That the laws of England, and no other, shall be used in WALES.”

The statute of 34 & 35 Henry VIII., chapter 26, confirms the same, and adds further regulations, dividing Wales into twelve

shires, and provides that one knight shall be chosen and elected to Parliament by every shire; and for every borough being a shire-town, except the shire-town of the County of Merioneth, one burgess. It further enacts that "the Knights' fees be levied and gathered of the commons of the shire that they be elected in; and that the Burgesses' fees be levied and gathered as well of the Boroughs and Shire-Towns as they be Burgesses of, as of all other Ancient Boroughs within the same shire." It also provided that Wales shall have courts within itself, independent of the process of Westminster Hall. These were called the Courts of Great Session, —which, however, were abolished by the Statute 1 William IV., chapter 70, which Act also provided for the holding of the Assizes. The Judges of the Great Session for the Palatinate of CHESTER and FLINT appear to have been appointed sometimes for both counties, and at others for one county only; they held their courts at FLINT or CAERWYS until the middle of the seventeenth century, when FLINT became the place of judicature for the county. This remained so until within recent times, when the authorities thought fit to hold both the Assizes and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at MOLD, and to cause a building called the County Hall to be erected there. This, however, does not deprive FLINT of the title to be the "county town," and the Knights of the Shire and Coroners are still elected here, according to ancient custom.

It will be observed that the Act of 34 & 35 Henry VIII. ch. 26, specifies that the shire-town alone, being a Borough, was to return the Burgess to Parliament, although the other ancient Boroughs (*i.e.* those having royal charters) within the shire were to contribute towards the payment of his fees. This was amended by the 35 Henry VIII., ch. 11, entitled "The Bill for Knights and Burgesses in Wales concerning the payment of their Fees and Wages." The preamble of this Act is very curious and quaint, and runs thus :—

"Where the Knights of all and every shire of this Realm of England and Wales, and the Burgesses of all Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of the same, be named, elected, and chosen for their Assembly in the King's High Court of Parliament, as by ancient laudable Laws and Customs of this Realm hath been used and accustomed, at and by the King's Majesty's High Commandments, unto the which Knights and Burgesses their Fees and Wages be assigned certainly; that is to say, to every Knight by the Day 4*s.*, and to every citizen and Burgess by the day 1*s.*, or more, as heretofore hath been accustomed, accounting for the same so many Days as the said High Court of Parliament endureth; with addition thereunto of so many days as every such Knight and Burgess may reasonably journey and resort from their Habitations or Dwelling-places to the said High Court of Parliament, and from the said High Court to return to their Habitations or Dwelling-places, together with their Costs of Writs and other ordinary Fees and charges, etc."

We imagine that our respected Knight of the Shire, LORD

RICHARD GROSVENOR, estimates his services as worth more than four shillings a-day, and our worthy Borough Member, MR. JOHN ROBERTS, would, we think, set a higher value than two shillings on his day's work ; at the same time, doubtless, both he and our friend CAPTAIN PENNANT would have made no objection had the ratepayers defrayed "their costs of writ and other ordinary fees and charges" at the last election. Sections I. and II. of this Act provide that the Sheriff shall gather the wages of the Knights from the inhabitants of the county, and the Mayors those of the Burgesses from the inhabitants of the towns ; and Section IV. declares that the unfortunate taxpayers of the borough shall contribute not only to the payment of their own Member, but also to that of the Knight of the Shire. Section III., however, is the part of this Act of Parliament which more immediately concerns us, and gives the explanation for which we are in quest : it provides that forasmuch as the inhabitants of all cities and towns, not finding Burgesses for the Parliament themselves, must bear and pay the Burgesses' wages within the shire-towns ; the Burgesses of the Borough which shall be contributory to the payment of Burgesses' wages of the said shire-towns shall have notice to attend the elections,—

"in which elections the Burgesses shall have like voice and authority to elect, name and choose the Burgesses of every of the said shire-towns like and in such manner as the Burgesses of the said towns have or use."

The ancient contributory Boroughs in FLINTSHIRE were RHUDDLAN, CAERGWRL, CAERWYS, and OVERTON;¹ and previous to the passing of the Reform Act in 1832 the inhabitants of these boroughs and of the shire-town FLINT, paying Scot and Lot, returned the Borough Member. By the last-mentioned Act the Towns of HOLYWELL and MOLD and the City of St. ASAPH were added to them.

The following Lists of Knights of the Shire and of Burgesses returned to Parliament from the earliest period up to the present time are the most complete, we believe, that have ever yet appeared, and have been collated from the best known authorities.

¹ The following Charters to these old Boroughs will be found at the Record Office :—

RHUDDLAN. Charter Roll, 12 Edward I., No. 14 (Rothelan); 1 Edward III., No. 9 (Rothelan); Patent Roll, 2 Richard II., Part 2, m. 5 (Rothelan).

CAERGWRL. Chester Recognizance Rolls, 24-25 Edward III., m. 3 (Hope); 22-3 Richard II., m. 3 (Hope).

CAERWYS. Patent Roll 9 Henry IV., Part 2, m. 5 (Cayrus), confirming previous Charters of 18 Edward I., The Black Prince, and 2 Richard II.

OVERTON. Charter Rolls 7 Edward I., No. 23 (Overton market and fair); 20 Edward I., No. 55 (Overton Burg).

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.

Anno Dom.	Date of Return.	Regnal Year.	Name.
1541		33 Henry VIII.	
1545		37	
1547		1 Edward VI.	
1553	6th Feb.	7	Thomas Hanmer, Esq.
1553	18th Sep.	1 Mary	Robert Massye.
1554	2nd March	1 Mary	Sir William Moston, Knt.
1554	12th Nov.	1 & 2 Phil. & Mary	Sir William Moston, Knt.
1555	14th Oct.	2 & 3 "	Robert Massy, Esq.
1558	Jan.	4 & 5 "	John Conwey, Esq.
1559	30th Jan.	1 Elizabeth.	John Gruffyth, Esq.
1563	11th Jan.	5 "	George Raynscroft, Esq.
1572	8th May	14	William Mosten of Mosten,
1584	2nd Nov.	27	John Hope, Esq.
1586	3rd Oct.	28	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1588	28th Oct.	30	Roger Puleston, Esq.
1593	19th Feb.	35	Thomas Hanmer, Esq.
1597	19th Sep.	39	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1601	12th Oct.	43	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1604	27th Feb.	1 James I.	Roger Puleston, Esq.
1614		12	
1620	Dec.	18	
1624	2nd Feb.	21	
1624	6th Dec.	21	
1625	28th April	1 Charles I.	Sir John Hanmer, Bart.
1626	Feb.	1	Sir John Trevor, jun., Knt., vice Sir John Hanmer, Bart., deceased.
1628	Feb.	3	Sir John Trevor, jun., Knt. ¹
1640	9th March	15	John Salesbury, Esq.
1640	19th Oct.	16	Robert Jones, Esq.
1640		16	John Mostyn, Esq.
1646	7th Dec.	22	John Mostyn, Esq. ²
1646			John Trevor, Esq. ³
1654	12th July		John Trevor, Esq., vice John Mostyn, Esq., disabled to sit.
1654	12th July	Commonwealth	{ John Trevor. Andrew Elice.
1656	August	"	{ John Glynne, Chief Justice of the Upper Bench. John Trevor, Esq.
1658	Jan.		John Trevor, Esq. ⁴
1660	April	Convention }	
1660	April	"	
1660	12th Nov.	12 Charles II.	Kenric Eyton, Esq.

¹ In the Crown Office List this name is run through with a pen.² Disabled 5th Feb. 1643, for deserting the service of the House, being in the King's Quarters, and adhering to that party. Writ issued 11th Sept. 1646.—*Parl. Hist. England*, vol. ix., p. 15.³ In the Crown Office List for 1640 this name is given.⁴ *Parl. Hist. of England*, A.D. 1760, vol. xix., p. 260.⁵ For the Convention Parliament (April 1660) no return can be found. It is probable the writ miscarried.—*Parl. Hist. England*, vol. xxii., p. 225.

Anno Dom.	Date of Return.	Regnal Year.	Name.
1661	29th April	13 Charles II.	Sir Henry Conway, Bart.
1669	1st Nov.	21 "	Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., vice Sir Henry Conway, Bart., deceased.
1678	18th Nov.	30 "	Mutton Davies, Esq., vice Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., deceased.
1679	10th Feb.	31 "	Mutton Davies, Esq.
1679	22nd Sep.	31 "	Mutton Davies of Gwrsaney, Esq.
1681	4th March	33 "	Sir John Hanmer, Knt. and Bart.
1685	7th April	1 James II.	Sir John Conway, Bart., of Potwithan (<i>nem. con.</i>).
1689	15th Jan.	Convention.	Sir Roger Puleston, Knt.
1690	17th March	2 Will. and Mary	Sir Roger Puleston of Emral, Knt.
1695	18th Nov.	7 William III.	Sir John Conway, Bart.
1698	24th August	10 "	Sir John Conway, Bart. (<i>nem. con.</i>)
1701	8th Jan.	12 "	Sir John Conway, Bart.
1701	10th Dec.	13 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1702	22nd July	1 Anne	Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.
1705	23rd May	4 "	Sir John Conway, Bart.
1708	19th May	7 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1710	1st Nov.	9 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1711	26th Dec.	10 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., re-elected after appointment to an office of profit by the Crown.
1713	30th Sep.	12 "	Sir John Conway, Bart. .
1715	16th Feb.	1 George I.	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1722	11th April	8 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1727	13th Sep.	1 George II.	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1734	15th May	8 "	Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Esq.
1741	26th May	13 "	Sir John Glynne, of Broad Lane, Bart.
1747	22nd July	21 "	Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.
1754	1st May	27 "	Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.
1758	26th April	31 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., vice Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., deceased.
1761	6th April	1 George III.	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1768	13th April	8 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1774	19th Oct.	15 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1780	19th Sep.	21 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1784	21st April	24 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
1790	30th June	30 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1796	6th June	36 "	Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1796	8th Nov.	37 "	John Lloyd, of Tyddyn, Esq., vice Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., deceased.
1799	8th Nov.	40 "	Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart., vice John Lloyd, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.
1802	16th July	42 "	Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1806	13th Nov.	47 "	Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1807	18th May	47 "	Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1812	14th Oct.	53 "	Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1818	25th June	58 "	Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1820	16th March	1 George IV.	Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.

Anno Dom.	Date of Return.	Regnal Year.	Name.
1826	20th June	7 George IV.	Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart.
1830	7th August	1 William IV.	Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.
1831	10th May	1 "	Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Esq.
1832	17th Dec.	3 "	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn.
1835	12th Jan.	5 "	The Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn.
1837	11th August	1 Victoria	Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.
1841	5th July	5 "	Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart. ¹
1847	3rd August	11 "	Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, of Mostyn Hall.
1852	26th July	16 "	Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn.
1854	8th May	17 "	Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, vice Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, called to the Upper House as Lord Mostyn.
1857	9th April	20 "	Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn.
1859	2nd May	22 "	Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn.
1861	30th May	24 "	Hon. Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor, vice Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, deceased.
1865	15th July	29 "	Hon. Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor.
1868	21 Nov.	32 "	Hon. Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor.
1872	4th March	35 "	Hon. Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor, re-elected after ap- pointment as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
1874	4th Feb.	37 "	Hon. Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor, Vice-Chamberlain.
1880	1st April	43 "	[Right] Hon. Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor.

¹ Return amended by Order of the House dated 23rd May, 1842, by erasing the name of the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, of Mostyn, and substituting that of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.

BURGESSES RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT FOR THE
BOROUGH OF FLINT AND ITS CONTRIBUTORIES.

Anno Dom.	Date of Return.	Regnal Year.	Name.
1541		13 Henry VIII.	
1545		37	[Edward Stanley (?)]
1547		1 Edward VI.	Edward Stanley, of Flint, Esq.
1553	6th Feb.	7	Edward Stanley, Esq.
1553	18th Sep.	1 Mary	Robert Massye, Esq.
1554	2nd March	1	Robert Massye, Esq.
1554	12th Nov.	1 & 2 Phil. & Mary	Edward Stanley, Esq.
1555	14th Oct.	2 & 3 "	Petrus Moston, Esq.
1558	Jan.	4 & 5 "	John Hanmer, Esq.
1559	30th Jan.	1 Elizabeth	John Conwey, Esq.
1563	Jan.	5	Humphrey Hanmer, Gent.
1572	8th May (?)	14	Richard Lloyde, Esq.
1584	2nd Nov.	27	Michael Doughtye, Gent.
1586	3rd Oct.	28	John Edwards, Esq.
1588	28th Oct.	30 & 31	Thomas Grifith, Esq.
1593	19th Feb.	35	Edward Morgan, jun., Gent.
1597	19th Sep.	39	John Price, Esq.
1601	12th Oct.	43	Roger Brereton, Esq.
1604	27th Feb.	1 James I.	
1614		12	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1620	11th Dec.	18	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1624	2nd Feb.	21	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1625	April	1 Charles I.	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1626	Feb.	1	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1628	25th Feb.	3	William Ravenscroft, Esq.
1628	1st Dec.	3	Peter Wynne, Gent., vice William Ravenscroft, Esq., deceased.
1640	9th March.	15	Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.
1640	19th Oct.	16	John Salisburie, Esq., jun. ¹
1640		16	Thomas Middleton. ²
1646	7th Dec.	22	Thomas Middleton, Esq., vice John Salisburie, jun., Esq., disabled to sit. ³
1654	12 July	Commonwealth	{ John Trevor. Andrew Ellice.
1656	Aug.	,	{ John Glynne, Chief Justice. John Trevor.

¹ Disabled 5th Feb. 1643, for deserting the service of the House, being in the King's quarters and adhering to that party. Writ issued 1st Sept. 1643.—*Parl. Hist. England*, vol. ix., p. 15.

² In the Crown Office List for 1640 the above-named is given, Middleton being inserted twice, one of which is run through with a pen—being, we suppose, a repetition, and not intended to apply to the note on the cover, that “on account of several members going to Oxford to the King the House was filled with others in their places.”

³ Thomas Middleton was secluded by the army since the vote of the 5th Dec. 1648.—*Vide Parl. Hist. England*, vol. x., p. 469.

BURGESSSES RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

II 5

Anno Dom.	Date of Return.	Regnal Year.	Name.
1658	Jan.	Commonwealth	
1660	April	Convention	¹
1660	12th Nov.	12 Charles II.	Roger Whitley, Esq.
1661	29th April	13	Roger Whitley, Esq.
1679	10th Feb.	31	Roger Whitley, Esq.
1679	23rd Sep.	31	Roger Whitley, senior, Esq.
1681	7th March	33	Thomas Whitley, Esq.
1685	3rd April	1 James II.	Sir John Hanmer, Knt. and Bart., Flint (Rhuddlan, Cilcen, Caerwys and Caergwrley) Borough.
1689	14th Jan.	Convention	Sir John Hanmer, Knt. and Bart.
1690	17th March	2 Will. and Mary	Thomas Whitley, Esq.
1695	28th Oct.	7 William III.	Sir Roger Puleston, Knt.
1697	8th April	9	Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq., vice Sir Roger Puleston, Knt., deceased.
1698	13th August	10	Thomas Mostyn, Esq. (<i>nem. con.</i>)
1701	11th Jan.	12	Thomas Mostyn, Esq. (<i>nem. con.</i>)
1701	13th Dec.	13	Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. (<i>nem. con.</i>)
1702	2nd Feb.	13	Sir John Conway, Bart., vice Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., elected to serve for Thetford, County Norfolk (<i>nem. con.</i>)
1702	1st August	1 Anne	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.: Flint (Rhuddlan, Caerwys, Caergwrley, Overton) Boroughs.
1702	2nd Dec.	1	Thomas Mostyn, Esq. (<i>nem. con.</i>), vice Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., who elected to serve for the County of Chester.
1705	29th May	4	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.: Flint (Rhuddlan, Caerwys, Caergwrley, and Overton) Boroughs.
1708	20th May	7	Sir John Conway, Bart.: Flint (Rhuddlan, Caerwys, Caergwrley, and Overton) Boroughs.
1710	17th Oct.	9	Sir John Conway, Bart., Flint (Rhuddlan, Caerwys, Caergwrley, and Overton) Boroughs.
1713	21st Sep.	12	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. (<i>nem. con.</i>)
1715	18th Feb.	1 George I.	Sir John Conway, Bart.
1721	10th June	7	Thomas Eyton, Esq., vice Sir John Conway, Bart., deceased.
1722	30th March	8	Thomas Eyton, Esq.
1727	31st August	1 George II.	Salisbury Lloyd, Esq.
1734	16th May	8	Sir George Wynne, Bart.: Flint (Rhuddlan, Overton, Caerwys, Caergwrley) Boroughs.

¹ For the Convention Parliament (April 1660) no return can be found. It is probable the writ miscarried.—*Parl. Hist. England*, vol. xxii., p. 225.

Anno Dom.	Date of Return.	Regnal Year.	Name.
1741	14th May	14 George II.	Richard Williams, Esq.
1747	3rd July	21 "	Kyffin Williams, Esq.
1753	28th Nov.	27 "	Sir John Glynne, Bart., vice Kyffin Williams, Esq., deceased.
1754	20th April	27 "	Sir John Glynne, Bart.
1761	2nd April	1 George III.	Sir John Glynne, Bart.
1768	28th March	8 George III.	Sir John Glynne, Bart., of Broad Lane, County Flint.
1774	14th Oct.	15 "	Sir John Glynne, Bart., of Broad Lane, County Flint.
1777	26th June	17 "	Watkin Williams, Esq., vice Sir John Glynne, Bart., deceased.
1780	14th Sep.	21 "	Watkin Williams, of Penbedw, Esq.
1784	5th April	24 "	Watkin Williams, Esq.
1790	28th June	30 "	Watkin Williams, Esq.
1796	2nd June	36 "	Watkin Williams, Esq.
1799	19th March	39 "	Watkin Williams, re-elected after appointment as Constable of Flint Castle.
1802	10th July	42 "	Watkin Williams, Esq.
1806	11th Nov.	47 "	Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart.
1807	27th May	47 "	William Shipley, Esq.
1812	10th Oct.	52 "	Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart.
1818	20th June	58 "	Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart.
1820	13th March	1 George IV.	Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart.
1826	13th June	7 "	Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart.
1830	3rd August	1 William IV.	Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart.
1831	4th May	1 "	Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart.
1831	22nd Sep.	2 "	Henry Glynne, Esq., vice Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., called to the Upper House as Baron Mostyn.
1832	25th Feb.	2 "	Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., vice Henry Glynne, Esq., who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.
1832	11th Dec.	3 "	Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.
1835	10th Jan.	5 "	Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.
1837	1st August	1 Victoria	Charles Whitley Deans Dundas, of Aston Hall, County Flint, Esq.
1841	30th June	5 "	Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, County Anglesey, Bart.
1847	31st July	11 "	Sir John Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, County Flint, Bart.
1852	13th July	16 "	Sir John Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, Bart.
1857	28th March	20 "	Sir John Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, Bart.
1859	29th April	22 "	Sir John Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, Bart.
1865	12th July	29 "	Sir John Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, Bart.

Anno Dom.	Date of Return.	Regnal Year.	Name.
1868	19th Nov.	32 Victoria	Sir John Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, Bart.
1872	16th Oct.	36 ,,	Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, of Gladwyn, Wrexham, Bart., vice Sir John Hanmer, called to the Upper House as Baron Hanmer of Hanmer and Flint.
1874	6th Feb.	37 ,,	Peter Ellis Eyton, of Englefield House, Russell Road, Rhyl, Attorney-at-Law.
1878	5th July	42 ,,	John Roberts, Esq., of Bryngwenalt, in the Parish of Abergale, County Denbigh, vice Peter Ellis Eyton, Esq., deceased.
1880	3rd April	43 ,,	John Roberts, Esq., of Bryngwenalt, in the Parish of Abergale, County Denbigh.

BASINGWERK ABBEY was dissolved in 1535, and soon after we find FLINT formed into a PARISH, having a separate Minister or Rector of its own. The REGISTERS of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS at the Church commence in the years 1598—1620, and the Accounts of the Churchwardens and of the Overseers of the Poor in the year 1708. In these the clergymen style themselves sometimes Warden, and at others Minister, Presbyter, Curate, Perpetual Curate, Incumbent, Perpetual Incumbent or Rector. We reserve the lists of Rectors, Churchwardens, etc., until we come to the consideration of the Churchwardens' Accounts hereafter. The following is a translation of an extract from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, which shows that FLINT was then considered to be an independent Parish or Rectory.

"True value of the parish church or rectory of FLINT, in the diocese of St. Asaph, made out from the certificate of Richard Hurlestone, Edward Plankney, Thomas Birckened, Richard ap John, John Whitley, senior, John ap Griffith ap Hughe, gentleman, and John Win[n]e, clerk, Commissaries of our lord EDWARD the SIXTH, by the grace of God of England, etc., King, by virtue of the commission to them directed, dated at Westminster the 13th day of January, in the year afsd."

"Rectory of FLINT. The said parish church or rectory of FLINT,—upon the lawful oath of the men whose names are in the said certificate contained, is worth in glebe lands, viz.: in the eighth part of an acre of land, called the "Personne's Crofte," yearly rent 6*d.* And the tenths of grain, hay, wool, lambs, and all other tenths, £13 6*s.* 8*d.*, altogether £13 7*s.* 2*d.* Thereupon to the Bishop of ST. ASAPH, *pro lactuacibus*, 6*s.* 8*d.*, for procurations annually, 6*s.* 8*d.* To the same for each, triennially at his Visitation, 6*s.* 8*d.*, on rendering the account, 2*s.* 2*½d.* per annum, and there remains clear £12 6*s.* 7*½d.*, the tenths thereupon £1 5*s.* 2*d.*"

Subsequently it was for a time attached to NORTHOP,—at any rate “the tyth of the Parish of FLINT, worth six and thirty pounds per annum,” belonged to the Rector of NORTHOP; and, as such, it passed with that Rectory to the BISHOP of ST. ASAPH. It is now, however, a separate Parish, and in 1872 the townships of Leadbrook Major and Leadbrook Minor were added to it. It would be well if the townships of COLESHILL FAWR and COLESHILL FECHAN were also included within it; and that the Municipal Borough was likewise extended, so that the Borough and Parish might comprise one and the same area. The OLD CHURCH, which was dedicated to *Saint Mary*, was on the usual plan of a parallelogram, having a small wooden bell turret at the west end, a north chancel aisle and a north-western porch; it is said to have had also at one time a Golgotha, a ghastly yet common adjunct to our older town and country churches. Its probable date was the latter half of the thirteenth century. Perhaps it was built about the time of the erection of the Castle and the creation of the Borough by King EDWARD, upon the site of the old chapel of COLESHILL, but upon that point we are without direct evidence. The shaft of the old Cross, probably the “High Cross,” which is shown in SPEED’S map to have stood near to the site of the present TOWN HALL, was in the churchyard in 1800, but alas! it has vanished now. This picturesque old structure was unfortunately taken down in 1847, and the present erection substituted for it. We give a copy of a neatly executed engraving of the old church, which accompanies a letter Mr. Parkes wrote to good old “Sylvanus Urban” in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for January, 1801. The writer was a distinguished antiquary, and his letter may be trusted for accuracy of detail.

“SHREWSBURY, September 1 (1800).

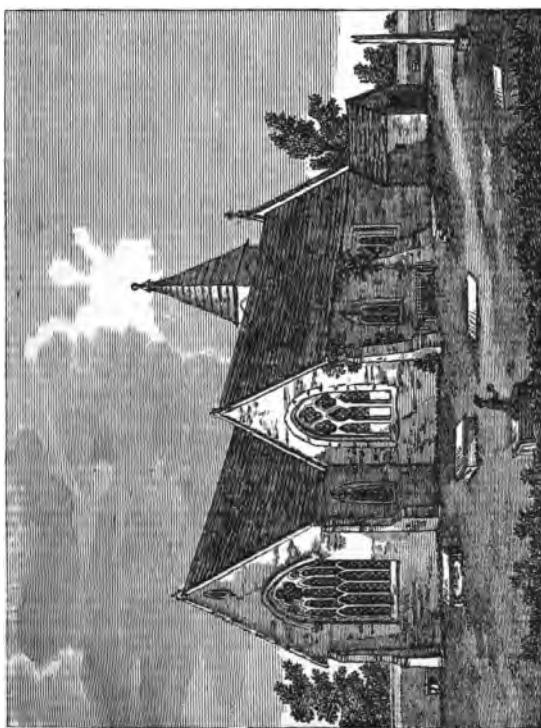
“Mr. Urban,

“Being at FLINT (the county town of Flintshire, N. Wales), last July, I made a drawing of the church, which I send to you, and hope you will give it a place in your Magazine.

“FLINT church is of considerable antiquity, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a perpetual curacy to Northop. The interior is plain, and contains little that claims the attention of the traveller; there are some remains of painted glass in the windows, but too mutilated to be described. On a brass-plate on the floor, in the north side, is the following inscription:—

‘ HIC IACET CORPVS THOMÆ SALUS-
BVRIE DE LEADBROOK ARMIGERI :
QUI OBIT DECIMO QVARTO DIE
MARTII ANNO DOMINI 1602. ÆTATIS
SVÆ 42.

SALVS — BVRIE
IVNCTA SALVS FVNVS SVNT IN COGNOMINE FVNVS
PRÆTERIIT REMANET PERPETVATA SALVS :
A CINERE AD SALVTEM.’



THE OLD PARISH CHURCH, FLINT, IN 1800.

From a Sketch by Mr. D. Parkes, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1801.

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

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"The following are in the churchyard.

"On a plain tomb-stone :

'HERE LIES IN HOPES OF A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTION
THE BODY OF THOMAS PIERS, OF CHWAREL, WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 12 DAY OF DECEMBER IN THE 50 YEAIRE OF
HIS AGE AND WAS BVRIED THE 15 OF THE SAME MONTH,
ANNO DOMINI 1710—HE IS NOT DEAD BVT SLEEPETH.'

"On another :

'Here lies the body of
Peter Davies, son of
David Davies, who departed
this life March 21st, 1775.
Aged 19.

Think on the fate of mortal men,
How soon they go to dust ;
But they that live a godly life
Shall rise among the just.
You that are young, prepare to die,
For I was young, though here I lie ;
My marriage bed is in the dust,
And Christ my bride in Whom I trust.'

"Yours, etc., D. PARKES."

THOMAS SALUSBURY, named on the brass plate mentioned in the above letter, was the son of THOMAS SALUSBURY and his wife JANE MASSIE, and the grandson of THOMAS SALUSBURY and MARGARET HOOKES; he married FRANCES, daughter of THOMAS RAVENSCROFT of BRETTON; his eldest son ROBERT married Mary, daughter of JOHN EDWARDS of CHIRK, by whom he had an elder son EDWARD, another son and two daughters. We give this short pedigree, as some of the M.P.s hereafter mentioned bear the names above referred to, and it is possible that the Leadbrook influence, which was considerable in the Town of FLINT, may have had something to do with their being elected. Many eminent Welsh families claim descent from this branch of the Salusbury family. Their names are frequently to be met with in the FLINT Registers. They had a "town house" in FLINT called the "Tower," now known as the Victoria Stores : TRELAWNY SQUARE was formerly known as SALUSBURY SQUARE. The Salusburys remained for many generations at LEADBROOK ; the last of them, a female, was the "MADAME LLOYD" hereafter mentioned in an extract from the Parish book, dated 15th April, 1734. LEADBROOK eventually passed to the BRERETONS, and from them to the TRELAWNYS. SIR JOHN SALUSBURY TRELAWNY, the present Baronet, recently sold it to Mr. HUNTLEY, the present owner, a former Mayor and a Borough Magistrate.

There is absolutely nothing to record respecting FLINT during the short reign of EDWARD VI. In the last year of this sovereignty,

viz., on the 6th February, 1553, we find "EDWARD STANLEY, of FLINT, Esq.," returned as MEMBER for the BOROUGHS. He is the first Borough Member of whom we have any record; and possibly he is the same "EDWARD STANLEY, gentleman," who is named in the deed of the 11th August, 1539, to which reference has already been made. It is presumed he was a son of PETER STANLEY, the son and heir named in the Writ of 1521 before mentioned.

EDWARD STANLEY married MARGARET, daughter of SIR JAMES STANLEY, of Crosshill, Lancashire, and was buried at HAWARDEN in January, 1608-9. His son ROBERT married ALICE SALUSBURY, of LEADBROKE; their only daughter, ANNA, was married to JOHN MOSTYN, of COED ONN, at FLINT Church, on the 8th June, 1607, as appears by the Parish Registers. The following Certificate of his funeral is taken from the original record preserved in Harleian MS. 2041, and printed in the *Cheshire Sheaf*:—

"EDWARD STANLEY, of Ewloe, in the County of Flint, Esqr., dyed on the daye of January, A'o 1608 [-9] and lyeth Interred in hawrdene Church in the said County.

"He maryed MARGARET daughter to S'r JAMES STANLEY, Knight, second sonne to George lorde Strange, by whom he had yssue, who dyed younge : also

Henry Stanley.

Robert Stanley married Alice Salusbury daughter to Mr. Thomas Salusbury of flint, Esquier, by whom he had an only daughter Anne, who married John Moston of Coed On.

Peter Stanley, Edward Stanley.

Henry Stanley, Thomas Stanley.

George Stanley marryed Ellin Byngly, daughter to Byngly of Broughton, gent.

Will'm Stanley, John Stanley.

Richard Stanley.

Katheren marryed to Richard Gryffith of Kylkyn.

Anne marryed to Anto : Aston, of p'ke hall in Staffordshire.

Margrett marryed to Robt. Salusbury¹ [in another hand in different ink] seacond sone to S'r John Salusbury knight.

Mary Stanley dyed young.

Elizabeth maried to Thomas Lee of Middleton, and after to Richard Houghton.

Iffraunces married to Arblaster Wentworth of Gosfield in Essex, gent.

"This defunct bare xij severall Coates, the first by the name of Stanley, being descended of a seacond sonne of S'r Will'm Stanley of hooton, knight ; the seacond coat by the name of Audeleigh ; the 3rd Bamvyll ; the 4th Silvester al's Stourton ; the 5th hooton ; the 6th houghton ; the 7th Lea ; the 8th grosuenor ; the 9th pulford ; the 10th phesant ; the 11th harington ; the xijth by the name of Heileigh."

"THOMAS HANMER, Esq.," was returned for the County on the

¹ He is elsewhere called "Doctor" Salusbury. His descendants settled at Ewloe. He was uncle to Sir John Salusbury.

same day that EDWARD STANLEY was elected for the Boroughs. He must have been a member of the "FENNS" branch of the HANMER family, as SIR THOMAS HANMER, who was knighted at Musselburgh in Scotland at that date, was then only seventeen years of age. He probably lived at the family seat at OAKENHOLT, just outside the Borough boundary ; which, by the way, gives a name to the celebrated Paper Mills of the "NORTH WALES PAPER COMPANY," in which Messrs. M'CORQUODALE are interested. Here is made the paper on which so many of the London and provincial newspapers, *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*, and other important publications, are now printed.

In the first year of Queen MARY's reign (18th September, 1553) EDWARD STANLEY was again returned for the Boroughs, and "ROBERT MASSYE" for the County. ROBERT MASSIE, of CODDINGTON, the father-in-law of THOMAS SALSBURY, of LEADBROOK,¹ was living temp. HEN. VIII.; his youngest son was also named ROBERT.

¹ The widow of Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrook married Raufe Ravenscroft, who died in 1604, and was buried in FLINT CHURCH, as appears by the following Certificate extracted from the *Cheshire Sheaf*, taken from Harl. MS. No. 8019 :—

"Arms: Quarterley of six; 1st and 6th, Argent, a chevron Sable between three ravens' heads erased proper [Ravenscroft]. 2nd, Azure, semée de lys and a lion rampant gardant Argent [Holland]. 3rd, Argent, three bulls' heads erased Sable [Skevington]. 4th, Sable, 3 garbs Or within a bordure of the last [Brick-hull, of Bretton]. 5th, Argent on a bend vert, three spades of the field; in sinister chief a mullet Sable [Swettenham]. In the middle of the escutcheon a crescent gules. [*This was the mark of cadency denoting the second son.]

"Mr. RAUFE RAVENSCROFT, of Bolles,¹ in the Countie of flynt, gent., second sonne of THOMAS RAVENSCROFT, of Bretton, Esquire, Deceased on the second day of November, 1604. And lyeth enterred in flynt Church.

"He maried to his fyरste Wyfe Eliz.* Massy, Daughter to Richard* Massy, of Coddington, in the Countie of Chester, gent., By whom he had no yssue.

"To his second wife he maried Katheryn* Moston, Daughter to Pieres* Moston, of Delacre, Esquier, By whom also he had no yssue."

"In the Ravenscroft pedigree, as drawn by Mr. John Salisbury, of Erbistock, the first wife is named 'Catherine,' daughter to Robert Massie, of Coddington, and relict of Thomas Salisbury, of Ledbrook, co. Flint,' but in the Massie pedigree in Ormerod her name is given as 'Jane.'

"Again, in the Ravenscroft pedigree the second wife is entered as 'Anne.' She married first Harry ap Jevan ap Lewis; secondly, Edward Bellot, Esq.; and thirdly, Raufe Ravenscroft.

"In the Mostyn pedigree she is called 'Amy,' but it was more likely to have been Anne. Raufe Ravenscroft's mother was Catherine, daughter to Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, Esq., who died 27th July, 3rd of Henry VIII."

¹ Probably, Plas yn Balls, near FLINT, now the property of His Grace the Duke of West-minster, K.C.

* These four Christian names have been added in the original. In Harl. MS. 2041 the wife's name is given as Katheren Massy, but her father's Christian name is blank. His second wife's name is given as Anne Moston, daughter of Peires.

PENNANT states that a branch of the MASSIE family was settled at *Maes Myfan*, near CAERWYS, the ancient seat of Prince LLEWELYN, which they sold to the MOSTYNS. ROBERT MASSYE was on the 2nd March in the following year again elected for the Boroughs, and re-elected on the 12th November in the same year. On the 14th October he was once more elected member for the County, and EDWARD STANLEY for the Boroughs.

"WILLIAM MOSTYN, Esq.," sat for the County in the two Parliaments of 1554. He was in the ninth year of Queen ELIZABETH, together with other chief gentlemen of North Wales, directed by Her Majesty's Commission to hold an Eisteddfod, at CAERWYS (the last held by royal authority); in which Commission it is stated that his ancestors had the right to bestow the Silver Harp on the person adjudged most worthy by the Commissioners. This harp is still at MOSTYN, and was exhibited at the recent "Art Treasures Exhibition" at WREXHAM. He married MARGARET, daughter of ROBERT POWELL, of PARK; and had three sons—THOMAS, JOHN, and HENRY—and two daughters.

On the 5th of November, 1555, a Confirmation of the CHARTER of EDWARD I. to the Borough was granted by the Crown. The following is a copy of the original, which will be found upon the Confirmation Roll 2 and 3 PHILIP and MARY, at the Public Record Office :—

"The King and Queen to all whom, etc., greeting. We have inspected the Letters Patent of the Lord EDWARD, formerly King of England, Our progenitor, made in these words: 'Edward by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and all Bailiffs, and his faithful people, greeting.'

"Know ye that We will and grant for Us and Our heirs, that Our Town of FLINT be henceforth a free Borough, and Our men of the same Town be free Burgesses; and that the Constable of Our Castle of FLINT for the time being be Mayor of that Borough, sworn as well to Us as to the said Burgesses, who, the oath being first taken (and so on, repeating the words of the Charter). Given by Our hand at FLINT on the eighth day of September, in the twelfth year of Our reign.

"WE also holding firm and valid the Letters aforesaid, and all and singular the things contained in the same, for Us and Our heirs as much as in Us lies, do accept and approve of them; and to Our beloved now Burgesses of the same Our Town of FLINT ratify and confirm the same, as the Letters aforesaid in themselves reasonably testify. In witness whereof, etc. Witness the King and Queen at Westminster the fifth day of November, 1555.

"For forty shillings paid in the Hanaper."¹

¹ The Hanaper was an office now abolished. Writs relating to the business of the subject and their returns were anciently kept *in hanaperio* (in a hamper), and those relating to the crown *in parva baga* (in a little bag), and hence arose the names "Hanaper" and "Petty Bag" Office.

Why this Confirmation was granted, it is impossible now to say. In Miss STRICKLAND's *Queens of England*, the following passage from Pollino is given :—

"MARY was declared heir of the realm by the King her father, and Princess of Wales, which was the usual title of the King of England's eldest son. She likewise governed that province according to the custom of the male heir."

Perhaps she found the ancient charter to FLINT had been neglected; and therefore, especially as the Borough was within her Palatinate of CHESTER, she wished to revive it.

In the last year of the reign, "JOHN CONWEY, Esq., " was elected knight of the shire, and "PETER (or PYERS) MOSTYN, Esq." was returned member for the Boroughs.

Queen ELIZABETH, priding herself as she did upon being "*a Princess of the House of Tudor*," was warmly attached to WALES and its inhabitants; and a part of Her Majesty's household generally consisted of some of the Welsh nobility or gentry. Among them was Sir RICHARD BULKELEY, Knight, who was brought up at Court from his infancy, and held in great esteem by Her Majesty; so much so, that ROBERT DUDLEY, Earl of Leicester, the Queen's favourite, was jealous of him, and wanted to have him committed to the Tower. "What! *Sir Richard Bulkeley*," said the Queen, "*we have brought him up from a boy*, and have had a special trial of his fidelity; ye shall not commit him!"

On the Queen's accession to the throne, a new Parliament was convened; when, on the 30th January, 1559, "JOHN GRIFFITH, Esq." (of Caerwys ?), was returned for the County, and "JOHN HANMER, Esq., " for the Boroughs. The latter was afterwards knighted. He married JANE SALSBURY, of LLEWENY, and died in 1604. His wife survived him, and lived for many years at OAKENHOLT. In 1563, "GEORGE RAYNSCROFT, Esq., " was elected Knight of the Shire, and "JOHN CONWEY, Esq., " was returned M.P. for the Boroughs. The former was a member of an old Flintshire family, now, we believe, extinct, whose seat (the foundations of which with the moat are still to be seen) was at BRETTON, on the confines of the City of CHESTER. He married DOROTHY DAVIES, of GWYSANEY. He was the son of THOMAS RAVENSCROFT, of BRETTON. The connection of the celebrated Lord Chancellor THOMAS EGERTON with this family is very interesting. He was the natural son of Sir RICHARD EGERTON, of RIDLEY, in Cheshire, by a servant-girl named Alice Sparks, from whom he is said to have inherited great beauty of countenance. He was nursed by a farmer's wife at LOWER KINNERTON, where one day THOMAS RAVENSCROFT saw the child, and being struck with his beauty, made inquiries about him. He then communicated with Sir RICHARD'S

friends, who caused him to be well educated. He distinguished himself at Oxford, and afterwards at the Bar, and was created Lord Chancellor by Queen ELIZABETH, and afterwards by JAMES I. He married ELIZABETH, the daughter of THOMAS RAVENSCROFT, and they both lie buried at DODLESTON. He was the founder of the BRIDGEWATER family.

JOHN CONWEY was, we presume, the JOHN CONWAY of the BODRHYDDYN family, who married MARGARET MOSTYN. His grandson was created a baronet.

In 1568 a controversy arose as to the jurisdiction of the County Palatine of CHESTER in the case of one THOMAS RADFORD, who refused to comply with the order of the Palatinate Vice-Chamberlain to put in sureties of the Peace, and in default to be imprisoned. The Lord President and Council in Wales enlarged him from such imprisonment, and a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the case ; the result of which was that the County of FLINT, which up to this time had formed parcel of the County Palatinate, revolted, and joined itself to the "Principality of Wales ;" but even in 1601 it was evidently considered an English county, as appears by the following extract from the *Report of the "Historical Manuscripts Commissioners"* on the MS. Records of the Corporation of the City of CHESTER :—

"43 Elizabeth. File of Muster-Rolls of soldiers levied for service in Ireland, in one or another of the following English Counties. Bucks, Northampton, Stafford, Bedford, Surrey, Hertford, Salop, Derby, Flint, Warwick, and the County Palatinate of *Chester*. Each roll being in the form of an indenture between deputy-lieutenants of a county of the one part, and of the person appointed to conduct the soldiers levied in the same county to the port of CHESTER of the other part."

The connection of FLINT with the Palatinate accounts for the Borough having no armorial bearings, crest, or motto ; for while forming part of the Palatinate it was entitled to those of CHESTER.¹

From the Chester Rolls we find that on April 24th, 1571, EDWARD MACKWILLIAM was appointed Constable of the Castle "during good behaviour."

On the 8th May, 1572, a parliamentary election was held, and "WILLIAM MOSTON, of MOSTON, Esq.," was returned for the County, HUMFREY HANMER being chosen for the Boroughs. Again, on the 2nd of November, 1584, another election took place, and "JOHN HOPE, Esq.," was returned for the County, and "RICHARD LLOYD, Esq.," for the Boroughs. JOHN HOPE, we

¹ The "Glossary of Heraldry" says, "With respect to Corporate Bodies, it will be generally admitted that they may bear the arms of their founders, just as the founders themselves bore them." Accordingly Flint is entitled to adopt the arms of Edward I. (viz., three lions passant, gardant in pale), and perhaps those of the other sovereigns and princes who have granted charters to the borough.

presume, was the member of the family of that name settled at HAWARDEN, who married MAUD, daughter of THOMAS RAVENSCROFT of BRETON.

On the 3rd of October, 1586, we find another Parliament convened and an election held, when "WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT, Esq.,^r" was returned for the County, and "MICHAEL DOUGHTYE, gent.," for the Boroughs. WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT OF BRETON was the second son of GEORGE and DOROTHY RAVENSCROFT. MICHAEL DOUGHTYE hailed originally from Hanworth, in Norfolk, and at the time of his election as member for FLINT was serving the apparently menial, but really exalted, office of Clerk of the Kitchen to HENRY, EARL of DERBY. It was doubtless owing to the STANLEY influence that he was returned. The late Canon RAINES says of him that he "was an influential and wealthy man, and his office was both dignified and honourable." He resigned the Boroughs at the end of that Parliament, and was returned to the next, in 1588, as member for PRESTON; exchanging that again, in 1592, for the representation of LIVERPOOL, which he held until 1597.

On the 28th of October, 1588, "ROGER PULESTON, Esq.,^r" was returned to Parliament for the County, and "JOHN EDWARDS, Esq." (of Plas-Newydd ?), for the Boroughs. The former (afterwards Sir ROGER PULESTON, Kt.), was a member of the old Flintshire family of PULESTON of EMRAL. He was a contemporary friend and neighbour of Sir THOMAS HANMER, who succeeded him as Knight of the Shire. In 1593, he (the latter), then "THOMAS HANMER, Esq.,^r" was elected for the County, and "THOMAS GRIFFITH, Esq.,^r" for the Boroughs. THOMAS HANMER was one of the Council of the President of the Marches of Wales. He attended the EARL of DERBY into France with the Order of the Garter to HENRY III. from Queen ELIZABETH, and was himself knighted by JAMES I. in 1603. His son JOHN was created a Baronet in the year following his father's death, in 1620.

In 1595 we find from the *Calendar of State Papers* that LAUNCELOT BOSTOCK (to whom a grant of the courts and fairs was made in 1575) was appointed Constable of the Castle.

Another Parliament was convened in 1597, and WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT was again returned for the County, and "EDWARD MORGAN, Esq., jun.,^r" for the Boroughs. The latter gentleman was a son of EDWARD MORGAN of GOLDEN GROVE, by CATHERINE, daughter of JOHN DAVIES, of GWYSANEY. He married ANNE, daughter of JOHN CONWAY of BODRHYDDAN, and died in 1611.

The last Parliament of Queen ELIZABETH's reign was called together in 1601, when WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT was a third time elected Knight of the Shire, and JOHN PRICE Member for the Boroughs.

THE PARISH REGISTERS.

The Parish Registers commence, as before stated, with Book No. I. in 1598. In the previous year it was ordained that parchment register books should be purchased at the expense of the parish; and hence it is that so many Parish Registers begin about this date. From this book it appears that JOHN PROSSER was at the time the clergyman in charge of the Parish. He styled himself "Minister;" he was succeeded in 1620 by HENRY MORGAN, "Curate," and in 1624 by EDWARD JONES, who sets himself down as "Curate of this Parish Church."

The following are a few entries culled from Register Book No. I., 1598—1685 :—

BAPTISMS.

- " 1599, May 13th. Mary Salusbury.
- " 1603, flint. Baptizati per me Johannes Prosser ministrum ibid prudenter . . .
- " 1622, Jan. 1. Jane, dau. of Ed'd Dolben.
- " 1624, July 8. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Jones, Curate of this Parish Church.
- " 1627, Sep. 8. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Salusbury.
- " 1628, Dec. 11. Thomas, son of Henry Salusbury.
- " 1629, May 9. Robert, son of Thomas Salusbury, Ar.
- " 1629, Nov. 4. Anna, dau. of Robert Venables, of the Parish of Northop.
- " 1630, Nov. 22nd. John, son of Henry Salusbury.
- " 1630, Nov. 29th. Andrew, son of — Salusbury.
- " 1633, March 24th. Alice, dau. of Henry Salusbury.
- " 1633, July 21st. Jane, dau. of Thomas Salusbury.
- " 1633, Feb. 28th. Mary, dau. of John Venables.
- " 1634, Nov. 2nd. Henry, son of Hugh Jefferay, carcerati.
- " 1634, Jan. 3rd. Thomas, son of Thomas Starkie, tene Ric'o Spicer cle'ico.
- " 1635, July 1st. Thomas, son of Laurence Salusbury.
- " 1635, Oct. 11th. Mary, dau. of Henry Salusbury.
- " 1635. Stephen, son of Thomas Salusbury.
- " 1636, March 28th. Jane, dau. of Robert Salusbury.
- " 1637, Oct. 1st. Margaret, dau. of John Venables and Ann his wife.
- " 1638, July 5th. Mary, dau. of Laurence Salusbury.
- " 1638, Dec. 22nd. Thomas, son of Robert Salusbury and Mary Price.
- " 1639, Nov. 17th. Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Salusbury and Catherine.
- " 1640, Sep. 6th. Margaret, dau. of Robert Salusbury and Rebecca his wife.
- " 1640, Sept. 26th. Thomas, son of Thomas Salusbury and Jane his wife.
- " 1640, Sep. 26th. Arthur, son of Robert and Mary Salusbury.
- Richard Spicer ceased as Curate. Finis aut hic reliqui, 1641.
Henry Morris, Curate, 1641.*
- " 1642, May 1st. Edward, son of John Venables and Jane his wife.
- " 1642, Sep. 15th. Philip, son of Henry Salusbury, and Alice his dau., both by Katherine his wife.
- " 1642, Dec. 12th. John, son of Thomas Salusbury.
- " 1643, Feb. 15th. Thomas, son of Thomas Salusbury and Jane.
- " 1643, Sep. 3rd. Roger, son of Laurence Salusbury of Holywell and Ann his wife.

- " 1643, Nov. 10th. William, son of Thomas Salusbury and Victoria.
 " 1644, Jan. 29th. Rice, son of Thomas Salusbury and Rebecca.
 " 1644, Mar. 9th. Margareta, filia Richardi Morris Militis ex corp'e Annae Morris uxoris.
 " 1645, May 1st. Charles, son of Hugh Middleton and Mary his wife.
 " 1645, May 4th. Frances, dau. of Thomas Starkie and Elizth.
 " 1645, June 16th, Elizth, dau. of Thomas Salusbury and Victoria.
 " 1646, October 1st. Thomas and Henry, the twin sons of John Venables.
 " 1646, Nov. 5th. Parthenia, dau. of Hugh Middleton, gent.
 " 1648, May 23rd. Catherine, dau. of Hugh Middleton, gent.
 " 1649, March 21st. Edward, son of Thomas Salusbury.
 " 1651, Feb. 18th. Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Jones of Coed Onn.
 " 1652, April 22nd. Margaret, dau. of Hugh Middleton.
 " 1652, May 9th. Anthony, son of Anthony Haviland, gent.
 " 1652, July 30th. Roger, son of John Venables.
 " 1653, Dec. 3rd. Roger, son of Roger Jones, gent.
 " 1655, March 2nd. Thomas, son of Hugh Middleton,
 " 1656, April 10th. Mary, dau. of Roger Jones of Coed Onn, gent.
 " 1660, July 2nd. Prudence, dau. of Hugh Middleton.
 " 1661, April 16th. William, son of Oliver Brockton, then of Cornist.
 " 1667, Sep. 4th. Victoria, dau. of William Salusbury and Elizabeth his wife.
 " 1676, Feb. 27th. John, son of Roger Salusbury and Ann his wife.
 " 1680, Nov. 21st. Edward, son of Roger Salusbury.
 " 1681, Feb. 26th. Edward, son of Thomas of the Tower.
 " 1684, Oct. 4th. John, son of Thomas ap Richard of the Tower.

MARRIAGES.

- " 1607, June 8th. John Mostyn and Anna Stanle (John Mostyn of Coed Onn and Anne dau. of Robt. Stanley and Alice his wife, dau. of Thos. Salusbury of Leadbrook).
 " 1609, July 27th. John Venables and _____.
 " 1616, Sep. 8th. Robert Salusbury and Maria Price.
 " 1620, Feb. 12th. Eliza Price and Katherine Browne con'ti fuerant per me Hen. Morgan curatus ibidem.
 " 1628, Feb. 10th. Randolph Tottie and Margaret v'z Piers.
 " 1629, July 27th. Thomas Salusbury and Lucy v'z William.
 " 1631, Nov. 27th. Thomas Starkie and Elizabeth Salusbury (dau. of Thos. Salusbury and Margaret his wife).
 " 1634, May 31st. Thomas Griffith and Elizabeth Brereton.
 " 1639, Jan. 29th. Maurice Thomas and Sarah Salusbury.
 " 1640, May 26th. Peter Griffith and Anna Salusbury.
 " 1642, Sept. 8th. William Brocke and Elizabeth Bearwood, *civitatis cestrie*.
 " 1643, June 24th. Thomas Kenricke and Sydnea Mostyn.
 " 1644, June 8th. Hugh Jones and Alice Salusbury, of Holywell Parish.
 " 1660, Dec. 28th. Pierce _____ and Catherine Salusbury.
 " 1664, Jan 15th. Henry Hughes and Margaret Salusbury.
 " 1675, Aug. 1st. Thomas Piers and Janet Venables.
 " 1676, Nov. 25th. Roger Salusbury and Anna Jones.
 " 1679, June 12th. Samuel Mostyn and Ursula Stanley.

BURIALS.

- " 1612, May 26th. Robert Salusbury.
 " 1614, June 14th. Margaret, daughter of Edward Kyffin, Rector of Caerwys.
 " 1615, May 25th. John Salusbury.

- " 1615, June 16th. Alice Salusbury.
- " 1618, Jan. 6th. Robert Mostin.
- " 1619, Jan. 26th. Thomas Salusbury.
- " 1619, Feb. 3rd. Maud Mostin.
- " 1620, Jan. 27th. Anne Salusbury.
- " 1621, Jan. 4th. John Venables.
- " 1622, May 21st. Alice Salusbury.
- " 1624, Sept. 21st. Catherine Mostyn, widow of Robert Mostyn.
- " 1627, April 15th. Jane Venables.
- " 1627, Nov. 29th. Jane, daughter of Henry Salusbury.
- " 1628, May 29th. Katherine Salusbury.
- " 1630, July 2nd. John Foulkes of Kilcwen.
- " 1630, Oct. 18th. George Catchmay, servant to S'r J'n Bridgeman, Chiefe Judge.
- " 1633, May 18th. Robert Salusbury, infant.
- " 1633, Aug. 9th. Alice, daughter of Henry Salusbury.
- " 1634, June 30th. Elizabeth Venables, widow.
- " 1634, Dec. 31st. Roger Salusbury and Jane Peake, his wife (both on the same day).
- " 1637, Oct. 4th. Anne, daughter of John Venables.
- " 1637, March 24th. Jane Conway, spinster.
- " 1638, April 5th. Elizabeth Brereton, wife of Thomas Griffith.
- " 1638, March 11th. Catherine, daughter of Peter Mostyn.
- " 1640, May 7th. George Bowes, of the County of York, "hippodamus" (horsebreaker).
- " 1640, Feb. 19th. Sarah Salusbury.
- " 1642, Sept. 25th. Elizabeth Salusbury.
- " 1642, Oct. 3rd. Philip Salusbury.
- " 1642, Oct. 4th. Anna Salusbury.
- " 1643, Sept. 11th. Arthur, son of Robert Salusbury.
- " 1643, Sept. 14th. Thomas, son of Robert Salusbury.
- " 1644, Feb. 29th. Elizabeth Salusbury.
- " 1644, Oct. 25th. Robert Salusbury.
- " 1645, April 28th. Kenrick Hanmer.
- " 1645, Oct. 28th. William Whitley.
- " 1645, Feb. 24th. Thomas Salusbury, armiger.
- " 1645, March 18th. Thomas, son of Hugh Middleton, gent.
- " 1648, June 23rd. Thomas, son of John Venables.
- " 1648, Aug. 4th. Edward Griffith, surgeon.
- " 1648, Sept. 29th. Grysell, daughter of Thomas Salusbury, of Leadbrooke, gent.
- " 1648, Oct. 27th. Edward, son of John Venables.
- " 1648, Jan. 16th. Catherine Starkey, virgo.
- " 1649, May 16th. Parthenia, dau. of Hugh Middleton.
- " 1649, June 17th. Jane Salusbury.
- " 1649, Oct. 24th. Francis Salisbury, widow.
- " 1649, Nov. 1st. John Venables.
- " 1650, Feb. 20th. The wife of John Venables.
- " 1653, April 25th. John Hughes of Cornist, gent.
- " 1657, Sept. 6th. *Edward Evans, Presbyter and preacher of the Divine Word.*
- " 1657, Nov. 8th. Thomas Salusbury of Counselft.
- " 1657, Jan. 2nd. Doodley, son of Salusberie de Lebrog.
- " 1659, March 25th. Mary, dau. of Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrook.
- " 1659, April 22nd. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrook.
- " 1659, May 31st. Victoria, dau. of Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrook.
- " 1659, July 31st. Katherine Mostyn.

- " 1662, March 11th. Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrook, Esq.
 " 1663, Aug. 1st. Domina Elizabetha Smith de Leadbrook, *vere vidua matrona nobilis et pientissima*.
 " 1668, June 24. Anna, dau. of Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrook, Esq.
 " 1669, Jan. 3. Judith, dau. of William Salusbury of Leadbrook, minor.
 " 1670, Dec. 28th. Alice Salusbury.
 " 1674, July 1st. Margaret Mostyn.
 " 1678, April 20th. Rebecca, the wife of Thomas Salusbury of Flint.
 " 1678, Nov. 28th. Thomas and Robert, Roger Salusbury's twins.
 " 1678, March 22nd. Mary, the wife of Mr. Hugh Middleton.
 " 1678, July 14th. Margaret, a child of Edward Lewis, of Northop. 'Buried in flammes.'
 " 1681, April 2nd. Thomas Brown, gent., of flint.
 " 1682, June 11th. Jane Salusbury of Flint.
 " 1683, April 6th. Rhee Salusbury, of Flint.
 " 1684, Jan. 4th. Anne Parry, of Flint, aged 103.
 " 1685. John Jones, *Rector of Flint*, died 17th of April, being Good Friday, and was buried y^e 20th of y^e same."

On the accession of JAMES I. to the throne, "ROGER PULESTON, Esq.," was again returned as Knight of the Shire, and "ROGER BRERETON, Esq.," for the Boroughs: the latter hailed, we believe, from BORRAS, near GRESFORD, co. Denbigh.

We have the following from the *Calendar of State Papers*, 1608. "Grant to NICHOLAS GRIFFIN of the office of Porter of FLINT CASTLE for life." On his death, in Nov. 1615, the same office was granted to WILLIAM WILLIAMS, "with the wages of £6 1s. 8d. yearly."

In 1620, another Parliament was convened; there is no return for the County, but WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT was for a fourth time elected for the Boroughs, and was re-elected in 1624, when Sir JOHN HANMER, Knt. and Bart., was returned as his colleague for the County. Sir JOHN was born in 1590, and was created a Baronet by King JAMES in 1620: he was one of the Council of the Marches of Wales, and a leader of the Puritan party. He married DOROTHY, daughter of Sir RICHARD TREVOR, of ALLINGTON, and died in the same year in which he was elected for FLINTSHIRE. He was succeeded in the representation of the County by his wife's kinsman, "Sir JOHN TREVOR, jun.", of PLAS TEG. The founder of this house was Sir JOHN TREVOR, the father of the member, who built *Plas Teg* mansion. Sir JOHN, the father, was the second son of Sir JOHN TREVOR, who built the present house of *Trevalyn*; he was secretary to the EARL of NOTTINGHAM, the victor over the Spanish Armada, and Comptroller of the Navy, in the reigns of ELIZABETH and JAMES I. He died in 1630, and there is a mural tablet to his memory in HOPE Church. Sir JOHN, the member, on the death of his father and of his uncle Sir RICHARD, inherited the TREVALYN as well as the PLAS TEG estate. He married ANNE, daughter of EDWARD HAMPDEN

of WENDOVER, co. Bucks, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. In the following reign he took the side of the Parliament, as also did his son JOHN, hereafter mentioned; but they both afterwards sagaciously changed their views at the Restoration. He died "full of years in the City of Westminster," in 1673. The original special pardon to "Sir JOHN TREVOR, Knight of the County of Middlesex," dated the 24th July, 12 Charles II., 1660 (which is in excellent preservation), is now in the possession of Colonel TREVOR ROPER at PLAS TEG.





CHAPTER VIII.

THE CIVIL WAR—SIEGE AND DISMANTLEMENT OF FLINT CASTLE—THE COMMONWEALTH AND RESTORATION.

THE unfortunate monarch, CHARLES I., ascended the Throne on the death of his father, JAMES I., in the year 1625. A new Parliament was summoned, and again Sir JOHN TREVOR was returned for the County and WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT for the Boroughs. The latter was re-elected the following year, and again in 1628; but in that year he died, and "PETER WYNNE, gent," was returned in his stead, on the 1st December. We have no information about the last-named gentleman. For the County "JOHN SALUSBURY, Esq." was returned in 1626, and "ROBERT JONES, Esq." in 1628. We can find nothing recorded of Mr. JONES, but surmise he hailed from LLWYN ONN. Mr. SALUSBURY was a son of THOMAS SALUSBURY, of Leadbrook.

For the Parliament of March, 1640, "JOHN MOSTYN, Esq." was elected knight of the shire, and again in the October following for the "Long Parliament." He was the second son of Sir ROGER MOSTYN, Knt. (grandson of Sir WILLIAM MOSTYN), by MARY his wife, eldest daughter of Sir JOHN WYNNE of GWYDIR. He previously represented ANGLESEY. Mr. MOSTYN died at his seat at MAESMYNAN, unmarried, and left his estate to the heir of his elder brother. In the first parliament of 1640, Sir THOMAS HANMER, Bart., was returned for the Boroughs. He was the 2nd Bart. of that family, and was born in 1612. At his father's death he was twelve years old. He became a page at Court, and afterwards held the office of Cupbearer. He was a warm Royalist. His wife was ELIZABETH, the daughter of Sir THOMAS BAKER, of WHITTINGHAM, co. SUFFOLK, who was one of the Maids of Honour, and an heiress. They had two children—JOHN, the 3rd Bart., and a daughter TREVOR, afterwards LADY WARNER, who became a nun.

He died in 1678. He did not sit long, as for the Long Parliament we find "JOHN SALUSBURY, Esq., jun.," elected.

From the memorandum book of PIERCE ROBERTS, of BRON-HWYLWA, (see *Arch. Cam.*, 1864,) we have the following:—

"1625. Election. Mem. That on Mondaye xxx of Jan. there was an election betweene Baronet Hanmer, and John Salusbury, of Bachegraoge, held at Flynt, ffor appoyntinge one of them to be knigte of y^e shire ffor y^e Parlemente, to be then after held in K. Ch. time, whiche s'd election passed with Mr. John Salusbury on the Wednesdaye followinge."

Mr. JOHN SALUSBURY, of BACHEGRAIG, married ELIZABETH, the daughter of Mr. JOHN RAVENSCROFT, of BRETTON. He was the son of ROGER SALUSBURY, D.C.L., of Jesus College, Oxford (6th son of Sir JOHN SALUSBURY, of LLEWENI), by his wife CATHERINE, daughter of Sir RICHARD CLOUGH (by his second wife, CATHERINE OF BERAIN).¹ Mr. JOHN SALUSBURY died in 1685; he was a Royalist, as was Mr. JOHN MOSTYN, his colleague for the County before mentioned: on the 5th February, 1643, the House of Commons declared them both unable to sit, "for deserting the service of the House, being in the King's quarters, and adhering to that party." Mr. SALUSBURY is the gentleman of that name hereafter referred to as having been selected as a Knight of the Royal Oak; his kinsman, Sir THOMAS SALUSBURY, the 2nd Bart. of *Lleweni*, was elected in the same year for DENBIGHSHIRE. They were both firm Royalists, and accompanied the King to OXFORD in 1642, and hence got into trouble.

We find that on the 18th October, 1635, the amount of the Ship Money Tax demanded from the Borough of FLINT was £16, and from the whole of the County £738 4s. 8d. The inhabitants were dissatisfied at this, as from the Calendar of State Papers we find that they presented a petition to the Treasury, alleging that FLINT was poor in comparison with other Counties of North Wales, and had theretofore been taxed at "one half," in accordance with a

¹ Pennant, referring to a portrait of this lady, formerly at Lleweni, says:—"She was daughter and heiress of Tudor ap Robert Fychan, of Berain. She took for her first husband John Salusbury, heir of Lleweni, and on his death gave her hand to Sir Richard Clough. The tradition goes that at the funeral of her beloved spouse she was led to church by Sir Richard, and from church by Morris Wynn, of Gwydir, who whispered to her his wish of being her second. She refused him with great civility, informing him that she had accepted the proposals of Sir Richard on her way to church, but assured him (and was as good as her word) that in case she performed the same sad duty (which she was then about) to the knight, he might depend on being her third. As soon as she had composed this gentleman, to show that she had no superstition about the number three, she concluded with Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq., departed this life August 27th, and was interred at Llanyfnydd on the 1st of September, 1591." There is a portrait of her at Chirk Castle.

special order of QUEEN ELIZABETH, and praying their Lordships to confirm the ancient order. Whether or not their prayer was granted does not appear.

In the same Calendar of State Papers we find the following :—

“ 1638, May 3. Grant to THOMAS EDWARDS, his Majesty’s servant^t of the office of Constable of Flint Castle, void by the death of THOMAS GRIFFITH, with the fee of £10 per annum, to be paid by the receiver of the revenues of the principality of North Wales.”

And now we arrive at the time when the King and Parliament could no longer agree, and the Country was involved in all the horrors of Civil War. CHARLES raised his Standard at NOTTINGHAM on the 22nd of August, 1642. The nobility and gentry of FLINTSHIRE sided with the Royalists, except some of the RAVENSCROFTS, the TREVORS, and a few others. Whilst the King was at YORK, a petition was presented to him by “ the Gentry, Ministers, and Freeholders of the County of FLINT,” expressive of their loyalty to him, and concluding thus :—

“ And your Petitioners, as in duty, and by the oath of allegiance and supremacy they conceive themselves bound, shall not only pray for the preservation of your Majestie’s sacred person, honour, estate, and lawful prerogative, but shall always be ready to hazard their lives and fortunes, for the mayntenance and defence of the same, against all powers and persons whatsoever.

“ Subscribed by the hands of the Knights, Gentry, Justices of the Peace, Ministers, and Freeholders of the County of FLINT.”

His Majestie’s Answer to the Petition of the County of Flint.

“ HIS MAJESTIE hath commanded me to return this answer to this Petition. That His Majestie is much pleased with the duty and affection expressed by the petitioners, and with so evident a testimonie, that the grievances He hath redressed, the laws He hath passed, and the declarations He hath made, have produced the effects for which they were intended ; the satisfaction, gratitude, and confidence of His good subjects, which He doubts not but the whole course of His government will daily increase. That His Majestie is no lesse pleased to see them so sensible of what hath and ever will best preserve their happiness and security, and that therefore they desire only to be governed by that rule, which He is resolved only to governe by, the knowne established laws of the land ; assuring them that, according to this oath, He will always protect them from the invasion of any other assumed arbitrary power whatsoever, as long as He shall be able to protect Himselfe, being resolved of nothing more than to stand and fall together with the law. And that He will not expect they should be any longer ready to expresse their duties to Him by the hazard of themselves and fortunes for the preservation of His person, honour, estate, and lawful prerogative, against all persons and powers whatsoever, than His Majestie shall ever be mutually ready to discharge His duty towards them by the hazard of Himself and fortune for the preservation and defence of the religion and laws established, of the just priviledges and freedome of parliament, and of the liberty and prosperity of the subject, against whomsoever shall endeavour either to destroy or oppose them.

“ FALKLAND.

“ At the Court of York, August 4th, 1642.”

The County at once took an active part on the royal behalf. Sir ROGER MOSTYN was one of the first to take up arms on the King's side. Under his Majesty's commission he raised in a very little time 1,500 men for his service, and maintained them at his own expense. After he had taken HAWARDEN CASTLE, he entered with his regiment into CHESTER, then besieged by the Parliamentary forces. He was appointed Governor of FLINT CASTLE, and after repairing it, and putting it in a defensible state at his own cost, he garrisoned it with a large force. In a MS. of the time in the British Museum, relative to the different castles and garrisons in Wales and its borders, FLINT CASTLE is mentioned as "ye King's own Castle." The following is the result of the siege of FLINT CASTLE, as given in Whitelock's *Memorials of the English affairs during the reign of King Charles the First* :—

" 1643. The Castle of *Flint* was besieged by Sir *William Brereton*, and Sir *Thomas Middleton*; the Governor of it for the King, held it out till all provisions, even to Horses, failing him, and then rendered it up upon honourable terms.

" Then the Parliament Forces took in *Mostyn-house*, belonging to Colonel *Mostyn*, the Governor of *Flint*, and in *Mostyn* they took 4 pieces of Ordnance and some Arms.

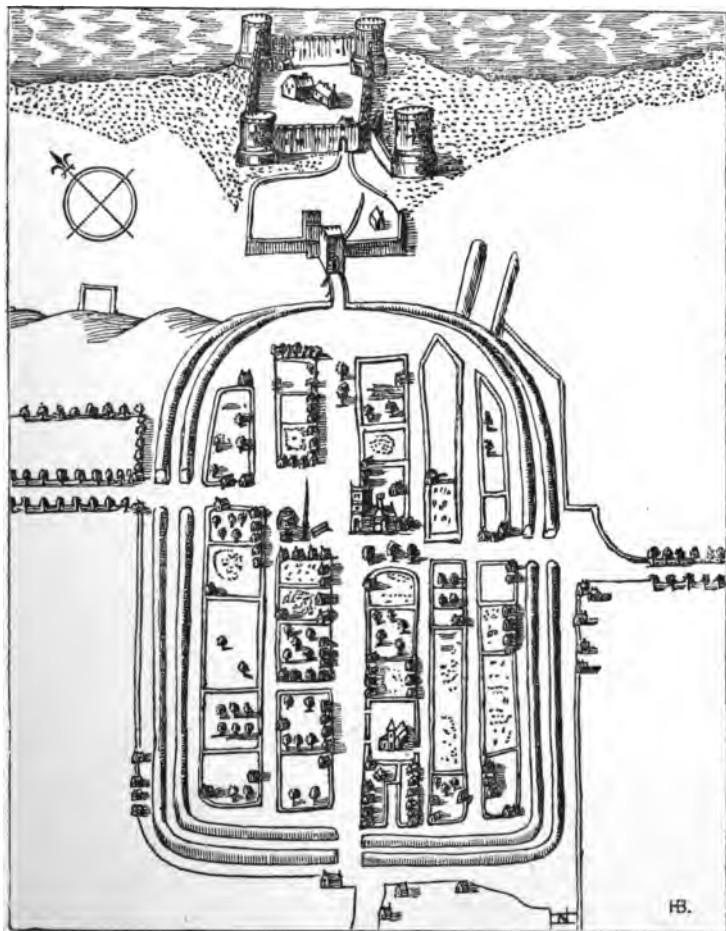
" This Colonel *Mostyn* is my Sister's Son, a Gentleman of good parts and mettle; of a very ancient family, large possessions, and great interest in that Country; so that in twelve hours he raised 1,500 men for the King, and was well beloved there, living very nobly."

Sir ROGER seems to have been nothing daunted by his reverses at FLINT; for we find him taking part in the defence of CHESTER during its celebrated siege, and named as one of the Commissioners, in a precept signed by Prince MAURICE, and dated 4th March, 1644. When CHESTER fell, Colonel MOSTYN escaped, and evaded his enemies for some years, as we find in Whitelock's *Memorials* the following :—

" 1658, May 13. Sir Roger Mostyn was secured, and a Prisoner to Colonel Carter (the owner of Kinmel), at Conway.

" May 15. I procured Sir Roger Mostyn's Liberty upon his Parole, to be at his own House at *Mostyn*, engaging to do nothing prejudicial to the present government."

He, like many other Royalists, suffered severely for his allegiance to his King, for he spent about £60,000 (an immense sum in those days) in the service of his Majesty: his house at MOSTYN was stripped of all its valuables, and he was obliged to desert it, and retire for several years to a small farmhouse called *Plas Ucha*, about a mile from MOSTYN. However, he was fortunate in having a "friend at Court" in WHITELOCK, and to have had his life spared him. At the Restoration he was created a baronet, 3rd August,



"Performed by John Speede."

FLINT CASTLE AND TOWN, 1610.

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

1660. PENNANT relates that his ancestor, PYERS PENNANT, and Sir ROGER were boon companions, as evidenced by the postscript to the following epistle :—

“ MOSTYN, —— 1674.

“ DEAR PYERS,

“ I hope you will excuse me for asking for the £4 you owe me for the pair of oxen ; for I want the money to make up £20 to send my son to Oxford next week.

“ I am, dear Pyers,

“ Yours, etc., etc.,

“ ROGER MOSTYN.

“ P.S. How does your head do this morning?—mine aches confoundedly.”

At this time money was so scarce, that £4 was a price for a pair of oxen ; and the baronet of *Mostyn* was thought very liberal in sending his heir-apparent to the University with £20 in his pocket. There is a picture at *Mostyn*, in which Sir ROGER is represented at kit-cat length, in a strange flaxen wig, a breast-plate, buff skirts, and antique *Roman* sleeves ; a negro holding his helmet.

FLINT CASTLE was afterwards retaken by the Royalists, under the command of Sir WILLIAM VAUGHAN, in September, 1645 ; and was reinforced in the November following by the garrison of BEESTON CASTLE, which after a gallant defence had capitulated, and were permitted to march into FLINT CASTLE with all the honours of war. In ORMEROD's *History of Cheshire* it is stated that they went to Denbigh, but this seems to be an error.

The following particulars are from the historian WHITELOCK :—

“ 1646, June 1. Major-General Mitton besieged Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, and Holt Castles.

“ 1646, August 3. Denbigh Castle held out against the Parliament, and Flint Castle seemed tractable to come to a Treaty.

“ 1646, August 29. The Houses sat not. Intelligence came of the Surrender of Flint Castle to Major-General Mitton.

“ 1646, December 22. The House voted that Holt, Flint, Harding, Rothe-land, and Ruthen Castles should be slighted.”

In the case of FLINT, this slighting or dismantlement was done effectually. Taylor, the water-poet, who paid a visit to FLINT in 1652, describes the Castle as then almost buried in its own ruins. The Town itself had also evidently suffered severely, and was apparently almost deserted. Taylor remarks, “ Dun-fir,” said he, “they have no saddler, taylor, weaver, brewer, baker, botcher, or button maker ; they have not so much as the signe of an alehouse, so that I was doubtful of a lodging.” In this latter respect FLINT has made up for lost time, as there are now thirty-five public-houses in the Town, and the proprietors of all of them recently objected to close on Sundays.

For many years the Castle ruins supplied materials for the build-

ing of houses in the Town and neighbourhood ; but now, what few remains survive, under the care of the present Constable, are well looked after. On the preceding page we give a copy of the Plan of the Town and Castle prior to the dismantlement of the latter, taken from Speed's *Map of Flintshire*, published in 1610.¹

The above are the only facts we have been able to gather respecting the Siege of FLINT CASTLE; but should the Historical MS. Commissioners examine the valuable MOSTYN muniments, papers, and library, we venture to think that some time or another much new light will be thrown upon its history. Few lives appear to have been lost in the siege; at any rate, the Parish Register, the only record of deaths at that time, records no unusual number of burials; but of course the dead would be buried after the manner practised in warfare. There are no entries whatever in the Register, the only contemporary parish record extant, of anything relating to the siege.

On the 7th December, 1646, "JOHN TREVOR, Esq.," sat as Member for the County, and "THOMAS MIDDLETON, Esq.," for the Boroughs, in the place of Mr. SALUSBURY, removed. Mr. MIDDLETON, however, was himself "secluded by the army since the vote of the 5th December, 1648;" so that he evidently was not an ardent Parliamentarian, or if he was, he did not approve of CROMWELL'S assumption of the Protectorate. Mr. TREVOR was the son of Sir John Trevor, the former Member. He died 28th June, 1672 (a year before his father's death), aged forty-seven years. His wife was RUTH, the third daughter of JOHN HAMPDEN, of Hampden, co. Bucks, a kinswoman of the celebrated JOHN HAMPDEN. He was a very eminent man, and cleverly sided with the dominant party for the time being; but after being returned for FLINTSHIRE as a Parliamentarian during the Commonwealth, at the Restoration he filled the office of Secretary of State, and was a member of the Privy Council of CHARLES II. Immediately after his election in 1646, Mr. TREVOR proceeded to take his seat at Westminster, and travelled with the celebrated Parliamentary General, Colonel CARTER (afterwards of Kinmel), as is evidenced by the following warrant, mentioned in the Historical MS. Commissioners' Report on the Chester City Records :—

" 15th December, 1646. Requisition and Warrant addressed by the Governor of the City of CHESTER to all Mayors, bailiffs, postmasters, etc., etc. To furnish four horses and a guide, for every stage of the road from Chester to Westminster, to JOHN TREVOR, Esq., a member of the House of Commons, and Colonel CARTER, who are repairing with all speed to WESTMINSTER."

¹ At the foot of this map is the following : " Performed by John Speede, and are to be sold in Pope's head alley, against the exchange, by John Sudbury and George Humbell. Jodocus Hondius Cœlavit Cum Privilegio. 1610."

Colonel CARTER married Miss HOLLAND, the heiress of KINMEL, and it was said at the time that he "had chosen the best piece of Holland in the country." During the Commonwealth Mr. TREVOR was twice re-elected; first in 1654, having as his colleague "ANDREW ELLICE"; and again in 1656, with the Chief Justice JOHN GLYNNE, the founder of the HAWARDEN family. Captain ANDREW ELLICE hailed from *Althrey*. He, Sir JOHN TREVOR, and Colonel TWISLETON purchased from the "Trustees for Sale of Delinquents' Lands" the forfeited Flintshire Manors of JAMES, EARL OF DERBY. Subsequently, by various negotiations between CHARLES, EARL OF DERBY, Sir JOHN GLYNNE, and the three purchasers, the Manor of HAWARDEN was conveyed to Sir JOHN GLYNNE, and the Manors of MOLD and HOPE to the three purchasers. Afterwards the latter divided their purchase as follows: Captain ANDREW ELLIS chose the Manor of MOLD and certain lands in MOLD; Colonel TWISLETON other lands in MOLD; while Sir JOHN TREVOR took the Manor and lands of HOPE, and the remainder of the lands in MOLD. This partition was duly carried out; but the conveyances contained an exception of "mines and minerals," which seem to have been even at that time valuable, and which the representatives of the three purchasers still continue to enjoy as a common property under the popular designation of the "*Lords of Mold*."¹

JOHN GLYNNE was the son of Sir WILLIAM GLYNNE, of Glyn-Llifon, Carnarvonshire, and was born in 1602. He was educated at WESTMINSTER and OXFORD, entered at Lincoln's Inn, and became a Bencher. His abilities were immediately discovered by the popular party, by whose influence he was made Steward of WESTMINSTER, Recorder of LONDON, and twice elected Member of Parliament for WESTMINSTER. On the 8th September, 1647, he was expelled the House, committed to the Tower, and charged with high treason. He submitted to the rising powers. In the next year he was restored to his place in the House, appointed one of the commissioners for carrying on the treaty with the King in the ISLE of WIGHT, and voted by the House to be a sergeant-at-law: He evaded all concern in the trial of the King, but temporized fully with the powers then in being. In 1654 he was constituted Chamberlain of CHESTER, and in the following year Chief Justice of the Upper Bench. He was appointed on the committee to receive the Protector's scruples about being made king, and urged his acceptance with the utmost zeal. The prudent

¹ Lord Dacre, Col. Trevor-Roper, and the Trevalyn Estate now represent one-third of the "*Lords of Mold*," the Mostyn Estate another one-third, and the Messrs. Howard (Soughton) and Lloyd Clough the remaining one-third.

lawyer maintained his position till the Restoration, when he was received by CHARLES II. with distinguished marks of favour. He was knighted, made prime sergeant, and his eldest son was created a baronet. He died in LONDON in the year 1666.

The following Address of the Grand Jury of the County is evidence that during the Commonwealth the Royalist feeling in these parts was not subdued :—

“ At the Great Sessions of the Countie of FLINT, held at FLINT the 23rd day of April, 1655.

“ We, who have been returned to serve of the Great Inquest for the bodie of this Countie, attended at the same Sessions—being trewlley informed of the late suddaine and dangerous designs of divers ould and inveterate enemies to raise a new war on behalfe of the sonne of the late King, and to make unlawful insurrections in the several parts of the Commonwealth, to the hazard of reviving and introducing again the miseries of the former wars, and involving us in bloud, doe with all thankfulness humbly acknowledge the goodness and mercies of God so seasonably and kindly preventing the same, etc., and having seen the results of the neighbouring counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, at their several sessions immediately preceding ours—we do, etc., to the utmost of our ability promise to oppose the plotts, designs, and attempts of those who shall endeavour to maintaine any of the family or ward of the Stewarts within this nation—patiently waiting upon the Lord till He shall in His due time confirme and settle the just rights and liberties of the people of this Commonwealth—the overthrow whereof hath been (and we have reason to foresee) still is the unwearied wish and endeavour of that partie who idolise that family, against whom and whose tyrannies and bloodsheds the Lord hath given such testimonies of His wrath, and gloriously appeared in the behalf of the Parliament and good people of this Commonwealth, adhering to them and their righteous cause.—(Signed), David Griffith, Jno. Thomas ap Thomas, Wm. Ledsham, Edw. John Roberts, Rees ap Edwards, Thos. Davies, John Edwards, William Edwards, Andrew Bithell, Thos. ap Richard ap Thos., Thos. Vaughan, Roger ap Williams, Edw. Morgan, Thos. Ellis, Henry Parry.”

In 1634, we find from the Parish Register that RICHARD SPICER was acting as “Curate,” and that he died in 1641, when HENRY MORRIS succeeded him. They were followed by EDWARD EVANS, who died and was buried at FLINT on the 6th September, 1657. According to the Puritan parlance of the time, he is called in the entry of his burial, “Presbyter and Preacher of the Divine Word.”

The following list of the Flintshire knights and gentlemen, who compounded with the Parliament for their estates, is taken from “the printed general catalogue of sufferers,” and is inserted with the view of identifying a large portion of the families distinguished for their adherence to the Royal cause in this unfortunate war. It is a very short list, and there can be but little doubt that many heads of families, by moving about from place to place, and by reason of age and other infirmity, escaped altogether compromising themselves on either side :—

	£ s. d.
“ Davies, Robert, of Gwisanney, Esq.	645 11 4
“ Eyton, John, junior, of Ledswood, Gent.	42 0 0
“ Eyton, John, senior, of Ledswood	172 15 0
“ Griffith, Peter, of Carny, Esq.	113 0 0
“ Hanmer, William, of Fenhall, Esq.	1370 0 0
“ Jones, John, of Halkin, Gent.	156 11 4
“ Lloyd, Edward, of Herieth, Gent.	64 10 0
“ Mostyn, Roger, of Mostyn, Esq.	852 0 0
“ Philips, Edward, of Worthenbury	24 0 0
“ Pennant, David, of Bighton, Gent.	42 14 0
“ Pennant, Robert, of Whitford	298 0 0
“ Whitley, Thomas, of Ashton	125 0 0
“ Salisbury, William, and Charles, his son, of Buckhymtid, co. Denbigh, Gent	781 0 0”

The following is a list of the gentry of Flintshire who were deemed “fit and qualified to be made *Knights of the Royal Oak*,” with the value of their estates in 1660. At this period, £4,000 would be equal to about £18,000 of the present day:—

“ Sir Roger Mostyn, Knt. of Mostyn, Bart.	£4,000
“ Sir Edward Mostyn, Knt.	1,500
“ — Salisbury, of Bachegrag, Esq.	600
“ Robert Davis, Esq.	2,000
“ John Puleston, Esq.	2,500
“ John Hanmer, Knt., Bart.	3,000
“ William Hanmer, Esq.	1,500”

To the first Parliament convened on the accession of CHARLES II., “KENRICK EYTON, Esq.,” was returned for the County, and “ROGER WHITLEY, Esq.,” for the Boroughs. The former was a son of Sir GERRARD EYTON, of Eyton, Knt. and Baronet. He married ELEANOR, daughter and co-heiress of Sir PETER MUTTON (or Mytton), Knt. The latter was the second son of THOMAS WHITLEY, of Aston Hall, in the parish of HAWARDEN. Mr. WILLETT, in his *History of Hawarden*, relates that the earliest records of the Whitleys of Aston state that RICHARD WHITLEY married MARGERY, daughter and heiress of WILLIAM MESSAM, son of ROBERT MESSAM, son of HARRY de MESSAM,¹ by his wife, the daughter and heiress of RICHARD ASTON, of ASTON, who was living 4 EDWARD III., 1368. JOHN WHITLEY, the third in descent from the said RICHARD, married CONSTANCE, daughter of PYERS STANLEY, of Ewloe, and JANE his wife. His eldest son, THOMAS, married CATHERINE, daughter of ELLIS EVANS, of Northop Hall, and had a son THOMAS, whose

¹ Ewloe Hall, which was in the possession of Harry de Messam in 1265, and has belonged to a Mesham ever since, is now the property of Captain Arthur Mesham, of Pontryffdd, near Bodfari. His great-grandfather was the last of the name who resided there.

first wife was DOROTHY, daughter of THOMAS RAVENSCROFT, of *Bretton*: by her he had a son THOMAS, and a daughter KATHERINE. He was Sheriff of FLINT in 1637. He married, secondly, ELIZABETH BRERETON, by whom he had ROGER WHITLEY, the member for FLINT. ROGER was a distinguished colonel in the army of CHARLES I., and afterwards knight, and harbinger of CHARLES II., in 1671. Subsequently, not approving of the policy of the Court, he was returned M.P. for CHESTER, as a Whig. He entertained King WILLIAM at Peel Hall, on his way to Ireland. He filled the office of Mayor of CHESTER in the years 1692—1695. He became possessed of the *Llys* estate, adjoining *Bryn Edwin*, perhaps from the STANLEYS; which estate descended to the EARL of PLYMOUTH, who sold it to ROBERT, Earl Grosvenor, in the beginning of this century. The *Aston* estate passed by marriage into the DUNDAS family, who, a few years ago, sold it to the present PREMIER, the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE.

The following is the inscription on the monument to the memory of Col. WHITLEY, placed in the old church at HAWARDEN:—

“Near this place lieth / interred the Body of / Colonel ROGER WHITLEY, / late of PEEL, in the County of CHESTER, / eldest son of THOMAS WHITLEY, Esq., / of ASTON, in this Parish, by Elizabeth Brereton, his second wife. / He married Charlotte, sister of the right honourable / Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, / And had issue by her, three sons and six daughters, viz., / Gerard, Thomas, Roger, Elizabeth, Charlotte, / Henrietta Maria, Penelope, Jane, and Anne. / He died July 17th, 1697. / This monument was erected to his memory / By his Grand-daughters, Charlotte and Elizabeth Mainwaring, / Daughters of Sir John Mainwaring, / of Peover, in the County of Chester, Bart., / and Elizabeth Whitley, / 1722.” /

We are favoured by Mr. PHILIP BRYAN DAVIES COOKE, of GWSANEY, with the following copy of a letter, written by Col. WHITLEY to his ancestor, ROBERT DAVIES, relative to the election of 1660, which is an early precedent of a member's address of thanks for his election to Parliament:—

“For my honoured cousin, Robert Davyes, Esq., High Sheriffe of flintshire.
“These present
“London, 17th Nov., 1660.

“Sir,

“I must acknowledge myselfe obliged to you for very many favours, and especially this last, that you are pleased, with our good friends in flintshire, to vouchsafe me the great honour to choose me your member of Parliament. I beseeach you to accept of my most humble thanks, and be assured that I will always testify my grafitude by all true respect and services to your particular, as I hope to do to my country in general, by my integrity and zeal for all its concerns. Sir, I have desired my counsen Eyton to acquaint you how well satisfied I am at your choice of him for your knight, esteeming myselfe abundantly honoured that you think mee worthy to serve you in your other capacity. I was only troubled that there should be any dispute about it, being resolved (by all means) to waive it except it were in obedience to the commands of the

country to receive it, and I pray do mee ye right to think thus of me. Sir, I pray let my services be acceptable to yourself, good Ladye and family, in particular to my couesen Davyes (your son) and honest Robin, and please always to esteem and use mee in the quality of your most obliged couesen and

"humble, faithful servant,
 "(signed) Ro. WHITLEY."

In the Parliament called the following year, COLONEL WHITLEY was re-elected for the Boroughs, having as his colleague for the County Sir HENRY CONWAY, Bart., of BODRHYDDAN. Sir HENRY was born in 1630; he married, in 1661, MARY, daughter of Sir RICHARD LLOYD, Bart., of ESCLUSHAM, and dying in 1669, was succeeded by his son, Sir JOHN CONWAY. We are also favoured by Mr. COOKE with the following copy of a manifesto by CHARLES, Earl of Derby, to his Flintshire tenants, which we presume had the desired effect, as two stout Royalists were returned in the persons of the gentlemen elected:—

" To all my Loving Tenants, and my other good friends in ye County of
flint.

"This

"Loving friends,

"After my hearty commendations, Having had several Testimonies
of your affection and Respects to mee, in ye worst of Times, I am now y^e freer
to desire you to hearken to my advice in disposing of your votes in y^e choyes of
Members to serve for y^e Country in y^e next parliament. And I think I shall
not much divert your owne Inclination, by mooving you to appear at y^e
Election, and bestow your votes as Robt. Davis, Esq., y^e late High Sheriffe of
y^e County, shall direct, and for such p'sons as he shall nominate. His Loyalty
to his Prince, his affection to his Country, and his friendlinesse to his neighbours,
are sufficiently known, so y^e y^e worth and fitnessse of such persons as he shall
propose to you cannot be doubted of you. I question not y^e readynesse to
comply wth my desire, and therefore I commend mee kindly to you, and remaine
"Your assured friend

" Your assured friend,
" (signed) DERBY.

"Chester, April 8th,
" 1661."

From the Calendar of State Papers we have the following:—

"1661, August 19. Grant with survivorship to JAMES PHILLIPS and ENDYMION his son, of the office of Constable and Porter of Flint Castle, void by the death of Thomas Edwards.

"1664, September. Grant to RALPH WHITLEY, in reversion after Thomas Edwards, of the office of Constable of Flint Castle, fee £10, and for the Keepership of the Gaol, fee £6 1s. 6d."

On the death of Sir HENRY CONWAY, Sir THOMAS HANMER, who had previously been returned for the Boroughs in 1640, succeeded to the representation of the County. Sir THOMAS died in 1678, and "MUTTON DAVIES, Esq.,^r" was elected in his stead. This gentleman was born 19th February, 1634, and was the son of

ROBERT DAVIS (the High Sheriff, to whom the letter of ROGER WHITLEY is addressed), of Gwysaney, and on the death of his father succeeded to that estate, and also in right of his mother, ANN, daughter and co-heiress of Sir PETER MUTTON (or Mytton), Kt., to that of *Llanerch*. He assisted his father to defend *Gwysaney*, which was besieged by Sir WILLIAM BRERETON, and surrendered to that general, 12th April, 1645. He was taken prisoner, and detained at CHESTER, but was released 29th January, 1659. He was High Sheriff in 1670, and in 1674 was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County. He died in November, 1684, and was buried at MOLD, in which church there is a mural monument to his memory. He travelled in Italy for some time, and there is an old Welsh legend about an incident which occurred to him when there. It was he who made the Italian garden at *Llanerch*, which PENNANT mentions as being "the astonishment of rustic spectators." Through the kindness of Mr. Cooke we are favoured with the following copy of a letter from his ancestor, MYTTON DAVIES to THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq., of Rhual,¹ date 12th March, 1680 :—

" MAR. 12th, '80.

" DEAR BROTH.,

" I much wonder that the K's² coming unexpectedly among those gent^m you mention (all drunk, as the story go's), should prevale so much upon the beliefe of either friend or adversaries as to occasion those romances that fly about Town. I thought to prevent the same in the Country by giving my bro^r Pen^t³ a particular relation of it, who I doubt hath not been so communicative as usually he is, els you and others would not have been put to conjecture the truth of the passage, which in short was thus : there were half a dozen gent^m, most of your acquaintance, treated at dinner by Mr. Chiffins,⁴ whose chamber is under the King's, and about an hour or two after dinner, about candle light (for it was in Jan^y, and we dined late), the K^s (I suppose privately informed of the company) honour'd us with his presence ; when we all with profound respect (and no mimickal gestures, as your author has it) kept his hand : he pleasantly said he came to drink a glasse of wine with us, and it should be to the happy meeting of his Parl^{mt} at Oxford, where he would go as far as any man (that was his expression) for the preservation of the protestant religion as by law establish'd, and the utter extirpation of popery, wherupon S^r Tho^r. Vernon said, 'Amen, and Presbytery too,' to which the K. rejoyn'd, with all my heart, for I have

¹ Thomas Edwards of Rhual, near Mold, Flintshire, married 2nd August, 1672, Jane Davies, of Gwysaney ; they were married in the private chapel in Gwysaney House.

² The King is Charles II.

³ "My bro^r Pen^t," was Pyers Pennant, of Bychton, co. Flint, who married, 3rd September, 1656. Katherine Davies, of Gwysaney.

⁴ "Mr. Chiffins" is Mr. Chiffinch (*vide* Macaulay's Hist., vol. i., pp. 438 and 453).

Query. Was Sir Thomas Vernon son of Sir George Vernon, of Hodnet, co. Salop ?

smarted from those people already ; afterwards the discourse leading his Maj^v to tell us how the Irish bill had like to have miscarried had he not put the Cham^r in mind of it, I took the occasion to say that not only we there present, but the royallest part of the kingdom, were infinitly oblig'd to his Maj^v for his care in that particular ; and if we were not bound by higher obligations, yet the sense of that should cause us to stand by him with our lives and fortunes. This was that speech over which the gentleman you mention and his mimick made so wide a mouth. This was all that pass't, unless it were some occasionall discourse. Only pardon the vanity if I tell you that when at first I kiss'd amongst the rest his Maj^v's hand, and Mr. Chiffins telling him my name, the King said he knew Mr. Davies to be an honest man. Pray pardon this tedious story, which hath help'd to fill my letter as it did yours, and with service to our friends at Rhual, I rest yours, &c.,

"M. DAVIES.

"Commend me kindly to Councillor Ned, whose condition when you writt your letter shall be printed when the first volume of his drunken reports comes out. I am sure, had he swallow'd downe law in his lifetime as freely as he hath done ale, Plowden had been a foole to him."

Mr. DAVIES and Colonel WHITLEY continued to represent the two constituencies until the last Parliament of CHARLES II., when "Sir JOHN HANMER, Kt. and Bart," was elected for the County, and "THOMAS WHITLEY, Esq., for the Boroughs. The former was the third Bart. of his family. He advanced £600 to aid in the restoration of the King, and was named as one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak. He was appointed "Keeper of the game in the Crown Lordships of the six counties of North Wales." He got together a body of sixty horse when the King was expected in 1660 ; and in 1684 his cavalry are mentioned in the progress of the first Duke of Beaufort, as Lord President of Wales, thus : "The Flintshire troop was led by Sir JOHN HANMER, Bart., an excellent horse officer, whose equipage, sumpters, led horses caparisoned, etc., were very noble, and altogether like a soldier being so mounted himself." Sir JOHN's name not unfrequently occurs in Grey's *Parliamentary Debates*. In Lingard's *History of England* he is mentioned, together with Lord Cavendish, afterwards first Duke of Devonshire, as engaged in a fierce party dispute in committee, in which swords were drawn ; and which caused the Speaker suddenly to resume the chair "without order," to put an end to it. In 1670 he was one of the Commissioners of the Navy. He was Member for Evesham before his election for FLINT. THOMAS WHITLEY was the son of Colonel ROGER WHITLEY.

In 1664, HENRY THOMAS was appointed Perpetual Curate of the Parish. He was succeeded in 1677 by JOHN JONES, who died on the 17th April, 1685, and was buried at Flint. He is described in the entry of his burial in the Parish Register as "Rector of FLINT."

The following is a catalogue of the names of the Justices on the Commission of the Peace for the County of Flint in 1680 :—

" Isaac, *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph*; Sir George Jefferies, *etc.*; George Johnson, *Esquire, etc.*; Sir John Salisbury, *Baronet*; Sir Roger Mostyn, *Baronet*; Sir Thomas Middleton, *Knight*; Sir John Hanmer, *Knight*; Sir John Trevor, *Knight, one of his Majesty's Council, learned in the Law*; Sir Thomas Hammer, *Knight*; Sir Kenrick Eyton, *Knight*; Robert Powell, *Doctor of Divinity*; Kenrick Eyton, *the younger, Attorney-General for the County*; William Price, Mutton Davies, Thomas Hammer *de la Fons*, Edward Ravenscroft, William Mostyn, William Griffith, Robert Whitley, Roger Whitley, John Salisbury, Thomas Lloyd, William Hammer, Richard Parry, Thomas Evans, Thomas Cratchley, William Rutter, Owen Barton, Thomas Griffith of Carewys, Thomas Eyton of *Lees-wood*, John Wynne, Edward Penant, Thomas Edwards of *Rhyoal*, John Broughton, John Salisbury, *Esquires*.

" The following were formerly in commission, but are now left out :—

" George, *Duke of Buckingham*, Thomas Ravenscroft, Thomas Mostyn, Ralph Whitley, Charles Jones, *Esquires*."

It is not recorded that JAMES II. passed through FLINT, on his way to *Saint Winifred's Well* at HOLYWELL, but many Flintshire families are known to have sympathised with him and his son, the " Pretender." We believe there is a shield or piece of plate at MOSTYN bearing the arms of those families.

In the Parliament of this reign, Sir JOHN HANMER was again returned, but this time for the Boroughs, and Sir JOHN CONWAY, Bart., of BODRHYDDAN, for the County. Sir JOHN CONWAY was a great supporter in after years of the House of Hanover, all his neighbours being strong Jacobites. He represented his native County in the Parliaments of 1695-8 and 1705, and the Boroughs in those of 1701-8-10-13-14. He died in 1721, and his daughter succeeded to his estates. His grand-daughter married WATKIN WILLIAMS, M.P. for FLINT Boroughs, hereafter mentioned; and his great-great-grandson, Colonel SHIPLEY, who will also be presently referred to, was returned for the same constituency in 1807.

In the following Parliament Sir ROGER PULESTON, Kt., of Emral, was elected Knight of the Shire. He was born in 1663, the son of ROGER PULESTON, of Emral, by Jane, daughter of Sir ROGER MOSTYN, and co-heir of her mother, Prudence, daughter and heir of Sir Martin Lumley, of London, Kt.

In the same Parliament Sir JOHN HANMER for the third time was returned for the Boroughs.



CHAPTER IX.

FLINT DURING THE REVOLUTION.—LISTS OF THE RECTORS, CHURCHWARDENS, OVERSEERS, AND GUARDIANS.— EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH RECORDS.

OF Flintshire men, Sir JOHN HANMER took a prominent part in the Revolution which placed WILLIAM and MARY on the throne. JAMES II. includes him by name among his adversaries in the St. Germain's Notes, published in Macpherson's *State Papers*. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne. Afterwards his name appears in Story's list of King WILLIAM's general officers in Ireland. He was also elected for Carlingford, and hence it was that in the Parliament of 1690 THOMAS WHITLEY was again elected for the Boroughs, and Sir ROGER PULESTON for the County; which latter seat he exchanged in 1695 for the Boroughs, and Sir JOHN CONWAY was again elected for Flintshire. Sir ROGER warmly supported Baron PRICE (afterwards Justice of the Common Pleas) in the House of Commons, in his opposition to the King's grant of the Welsh Lordships to the Earl of Portland, which grant was revoked. Sir ROGER died in 1697, and Mr. THOMAS RAVENSCROFT, of the Bretton family, was elected in his stead. He died in the year following his election. He was the last of his line who were Members for FLINT. The following is the inscription on a monument to his memory in Hawarden Church:—

“Here lieth the Body of / THOMAS RAVENSCROFT, / of Broadlane, in the County of FLINT, Esq., / the only son of Edward Ravenscroft, Esq., / who departed this life the 3d day of / May, A.D. 1698, / in the 28th year of his age. / In the year 1691, he married Honora, / the only daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Keel Hall, in the County of Stafford, Esq., / by whom he had issue one Son, Thomas, / and three Daughters, Honora, Catherine, and Ann. / He died in the service of his Country, a Member / of Parliament, and lamented by all that knew / him; he was a kind Husband and Father, / Just to his word and Friend.” / Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus. /

The son died in 1698, and the daughter ANN in childhood. As the name "RAVENS CROFT" frequently occurs in the list of Members and Sheriffs of FLINT, we here give the descent of the family from Mr. Willett's *History of Hawarden*.

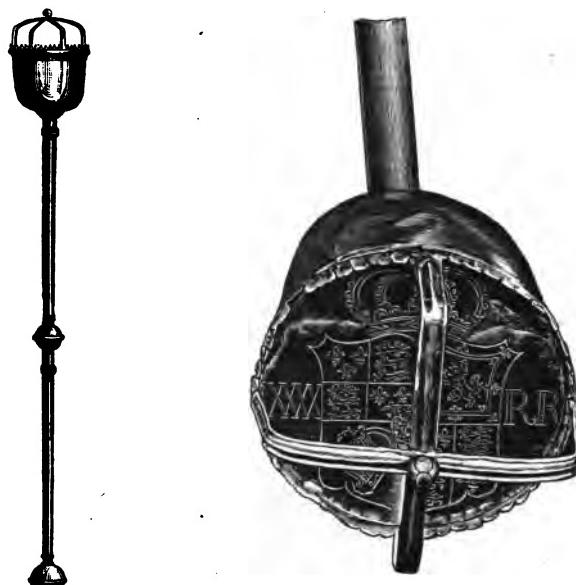
"Sir John Glynne, Bart., married Honora, daughter of Henry Conway, son and heir of Sir John Conway, of Bodrhyddan. This Honora¹ was the daughter of Henry Conway, Esq., and Honora Ravenscroft, co-heiress with her sister Catherine. These co-heiresses were the daughters of THOMAS RAVENSCROFT, M.P., and Honora Sneyd, married in 1691; which Thomas, was the son of Edward Ravenscroft and Ann Lloyd, the daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, of Esclusham, married 1669, the son of Col. Thomas Ravenscroft and Margaret Salisbury, married in 1638, the son of Robert Ravenscroft and Elizabeth Mainwaring. Robert died 1640, he was the son of Thomas Ravenscroft and Catherine Brereton married in 1588, the son of George Ravenscroft, of Bretton and Broad Lane, and Dorothy Davies (of the Gwysaney family). George died 1592, which George was the son and heir of Thomas Ravenscroft, son of George Ravenscroft, son of Ralph Ravenscroft, son of Henry Ravenscroft, son of Hugh Ravenscroft, who was steward of Hopedale; and of the Lordships of Hawarden and Mold, and about the year 1440 married Isabel, the daughter and heiress of Ralph Holland, of Bretton, and Rose, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Skiffington, son of William Skiffington, and of Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of *Hugh Brickhill*; and by this match Hugh Ravenscroft became the ancestor of the Ravenscrofts of Bretton. He was the descendant of Richard de Ravenscroft, of the Manor of Ravenscroft, nr. Middlewich."

In the Parliaments of 1698 and January 1701, Sir JOHN CONWAY was returned for the County, and "THOMAS MOSTYN, Esq.", for the Boroughs, unopposed. THOMAS MOSTYN was the second son of Sir THOMAS MOSTYN, the 2nd Bart. of that family, and married MARGARET the eldest daughter and heiress of WILLIAM MOSTYN of *Rhyd*, in FLINTSHIRE. He died without issue 21 December, 1737. In December, 1701, Sir ROGER MOSTYN, Bart., was elected for the County, and Sir THOMAS HANMER, Bart., for the Boroughs, without opposition; but the latter being also elected for THETFORD, county NORFOLK, he chose to sit for that constituency, and Sir JOHN CONWAY was chosen in his stead for FLINTSHIRE. Sir ROGER MOSTYN was the 3rd Bart., and subsequently was appointed, by Queen ANNE, Paymaster of the Forces; and by GEORGE I. one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. He married ESSEX, eldest daughter of DANIEL, EARL of NOTTINGHAM, by whom he had six sons and six daughters. He died 4th May, 1739. He was appointed Constable of FLINT CASTLE, and evidently took an interest in the Borough; for it was through his influence that the last confirmation of the Borough CHARTERS was obtained, as is evidenced by the Confirmation itself. The Corporation silver MACE is of this date, and the monograms of WILLIAM and MARY on each side of the Royal

¹ This lady also, through her paternal ancestors, was a descendant of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland. See *Notes and Queries*, Jan., 1883.

Arms on the crown of the Mace are very curious. It is possible that Sir ROGER may have presented it to the Town. Its extreme length is twenty-six inches. We give a full-length drawing of it, and another of its crown. The following is a copy of the CONFIRMATION, which will be found upon the Charter Rolls at the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, London:—

“ 19 Dec., 1700. Exemplification of LETTERS PATENT, granted 5th Nov. 2 and 3 Ph. and Mary, confirming the Charter granted by EDWARD the FIRST to the Town and Borough of FLINT.



THE CROWN OF THE MACE, SHOWING THE ARMS AND MONOGRAM OF WILLIAM AND MARY.
THE MACE.

“ WILLIAM the THIRD, by the Grace of GOD, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., to all to whom Our present Letters shall come, Greeting. We have inspected the Enrolment of certain Letters Patent of Confirmation, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of November, in the second and third years of the Reigns of the late King and Queen PHILIP and MARY, made and granted to the Burgesses of the Town of FLINT, enrolled in the Rolls of our Chancery, and there remaining of Record, in these words:—The King and Queen to all to whom, etc., Greeting. We have inspected the Letters Patent of the Lord Edward, formerly King of England, Our Progenitor, made in these words:—EDWARD, by the Grace of GOD King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers,

and all Bailiffs and his faithful (people), Greeting. Know Ye that We Will and grant (and so on, repeating the words of the Charter, and concluding) Given by Our hand at FLINT, the eighth day of September, in the twelfth year of Our Reign. We also, holding firm and valid the aforesaid Letters and all and singular the things contained in the same, for Us and Our heirs, as much as in Us lies, accept and approve them, and to Our beloved now Burgesses of the same Our Town of FLINT, and to their heirs and successors, Burgesses of the Town aforesaid, do ratify and confirm the same, as the aforesaid Letters in themselves reasonably testify. In Witness whereof, etc.—Witness the King and Queen at Westminster, the fifth day of November, in the second and third years of the Reigns of the King and Queen Philip and Mary, for forty shillings paid in the Hanaper. WE ALSO THE TENOR of the premisses aforesaid, at the request of ROGER MOSTIN, Baronet, and of the Burgesses of the Town aforesaid, have caused to be exemplified by these Presents. IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness OUR SELF at Westminster, the nineteenth day of December, in the twelfth year of Our Reign."

The following is a list of the Commissioners of Taxes for FLINT-SHIRE [1689], 2 WILLIAM and MARY :—

"The Right Honourable Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons and First Lord Commissioner of the great Seal of England, Sir John Hanmer, Knight and Baronet, Sir John Conway, Sir Evan Lloyd, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Sir William Glyn, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Richard Middleton, Baronets; Sir William Williams, Knight and Baronet, Sir Robert Owen, Knight, Sir Roger Puleston, Knight, Col. Roger Whitley, Col. William Price, Col. Thomas Whitley, Col. Thomas Salisbury, William Hanmer, Thomas Carter, Thomas Hammer, Robert Davies, William Lloyd, John Liangley, John Broughton, Edward Lloyd of Fathin, Richard Mostyn, Thomas Eyton, George Hope, John Hope, John Winn, Hugh Griffith, Owen Barton, Peirce Pennant, Thomas Evans, Thomas Whitley, Kenrick Eyton, Jerrick Eyton, Edward Lloyd, John Grosvenor, Edward Ravenscroft, Edward Kinaston, Edward Morgan, Richard Parrie, William Ruttler, Thomas Williams, Esquires; Owen Barton, Roger Mostyn, Ellis Young, — Lloyd, — Twisleton, William Griffith, Thomas Jones, Peter Winn, Roger Jones, John Pennant, Thomas Foulkes, Josiah Jones, Thomas Lloyd, Roger Edwards, Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Critchley, Roger Pennant Williams, Thomas Salisbury, John Winn of Farin, John Puleston of Pickhill, Roger Davies, Gentlemen."

In the first Parliament held in the reign of Queen ANNE, Sir THOMAS HANMER, Bart., was returned for the County, and Sir ROGER MOSTYN for the Boroughs. Sir ROGER was at the same time returned also (as a Tory) for CHESHIRE, for which latter constituency he elected to serve; and his uncle, who had previously, in 1698, represented FLINT, was returned in his stead. During the remainder of the reign Sir ROGER and Sir JOHN CONWAY sat respectively, the one for the County, and the other for the Boroughs.

Sir THOMAS HANMER was born at BETTISFIELD, 24th of September, 1677. In 1698, he married ISABELLA, Duchess of GRAFTON and Countess of ARLINGTON, whose estate of EUSTON in SUFFOLK he held for his life. The Suffolk neighbourhood of Mildenhall,

which Sir THOMAS inherited from his mother's family of North, most likely brought about his first acquaintance with her. She died in 1723; and he married secondly Miss ELIZABETH FOLKES, of Barton, co. Suffolk, whom also he survived. He died 7th of May, 1746, without issue by either of his marriages. After sitting for FLINTSHIRE, he represented SUFFOLK as long as he was in the House of Commons. He was a distinguished politician and man of letters, and took a very prominent part in the government of the country. He was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1712. He published an edition of *Shakespeare*, which Dr. Johnson speaks of approvingly. There is a mural monument to his memory in HANMER Church, with a long Latin inscription which Dr. JOHNSON is said to have paraphrased thus :—

“Near his ancestral shades he buried lies,
The grave, the gay, the witty, and the wise,” etc., etc.

We were favoured by the late Lord HANMER with a copy of the following letter from Sir THOMAS to his cousin, WILLIAM HANMER, of Fens, referring to his sudden summons from Bettisfield on the death of Queen ANNE, and to the then impending election on the accession of GEORGE I.; and which relates to one of those arrangements among the local gentry which were formerly made, but which were not always very agreeable to electors, even when best intended; and which, in these days, happily, would be of little avail.

“EUSTON, Nov. 13, 1714.

“DEAR COUSIN,—The unfortunate necessity which hurried me away from Bettisfield so suddenly, prevented me from speaking to you upon many things which I desired to have done. And now the near approach of elections calls upon me to inform you with what has passed on that subject with relation to the county of FLINT, that you may not be a stranger to it. Before the time of choosing the present Parliament, it was considered that the last agreement of the county was expired, and therefore if possible to lay the foundation of another. Lord Bulkeley, Sir John Conway, Sir Roger Mostyn, and myself, acting also for you as you have heretofore entrusted me, took an opportunity at London of talking together concerning it. The intention was to preserve peace and good neighbourhood among us, and the terms which were then proposed and consented to by all then present were these—that all parts of the former agreement should be renewed and stand good, with this alteration and addition only, that whenever within the new term, which was to be the same with the former, it should be Sir John Conway's turn to serve, either for the county or the brough, it might be in his choice to doe it himself, or name another gentleman belonging to the county, and agreeable to the rest of the gentlemen of it. This proposition had the consent of all us who were then present, if the other gentlemen who were not there and if the countrey had no objection to it, when it should be made to them; and I thought we were obliging you by endeavouring to establish quiet and a good correspondence in the countrey, for I have always heard you express it as your earnest desire that occasions of difference might be prevented. Whatever has passed since in the

country, you are likely to know better than I, and, as I imagine there will now be another meeting amongst you before the election, I hope no occasion will be given of breaking the good intelligence which is always wished by,

“Dear Cousin,
“Your most affectionate humble servant,
“THO. HANMER.”

Queen ANNE died early on Sunday morning, 1st of August, 1714. Secretary Bromley sent by special messenger a letter to the Speaker (Sir THOMAS), to inform him thereof, and to summon him to LONDON at once. The letter was delivered in HANMER Church, and the Speaker immediately left with the messenger.

In the year 1705, Sir JOHN TREVOR was appointed Constable of the Castle. Sir JOHN was the second, but only surviving son of JOHN TREVOR, Esq., of Brynkynalt, Denbighshire, by MARY JEFFERIES, the aunt of Judge JEFFERIES. He was called to the bar in May, 1661, and knighted in 1671. There is no doubt he was indebted to his cousin, the judge, for some of his preferments. On the accession of King JAMES II., he was made Speaker of the House of Commons, and in the October following he was appointed Master of the Rolls. While Speaker, during the reign of King WILLIAM, he is recorded to have been the first to manage a party by buying votes, for which purpose he was entrusted with money by the Court; but in 1694-5 was expelled the House, for receiving a bribe of a thousand guineas from the City of London, to expedite the passing of a bill which had stuck. The Commons designed to have impeached him, but the affair dropped by the prorogation of Parliament. He had to put the question to the House, “that Sir JOHN TREVOR, Speaker of the House, by reason of receiving a gratuity from the City of LONDON, etc., was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor.”

Mr. Foss, in his “*Judges of England*,” says:—

“The only honour he received in the reign of Queen Anne was that of Constable of FLINT Castle in 1705, in the place of his father-in-law, Sir Roger Mostyn. He died 20th of May, 1717, at his house in Clements Lane, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., and the widow of ROGER PULESTON, of Emral, in FLINTSHIRE; and had by her four sons and a daughter, who, by her marriage with MICHAEL HILL, of Hillsborough, in Ireland, was the mother of ARTHUR, first Viscount DUNGANNON, who, succeeding to his grandfather’s estates, took the name TREVOR. ANNE, the daughter of ARTHUR, was the mother of the great Duke of WELLINGTON.”

So that the “Iron Duke” not only had FLINTSHIRE blood in his veins, but was the descendant of two former Constables of FLINT Castle. The present owner of BRYNKYNALT, Lord ARTHUR EDWIN HILL-TREVOR, who succeeded to the estates of the late Viscount DUNGANNON, married Lady MARIA WINDSOR, daughter of OTHER,

5th Earl of PLYMOUTH, and a descendant of another Constable of FLINT Castle.

In vol. ii. of the "Calendar of Treasury" Papers we find the following entry, but we can give no information as to it :—

" 1707, April 22. The Report of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General to the Lord High Treasurer, on the memorial of Sir JOHN TREVOR, Constable of the Castle of Flint, and, as such, Mayor of the Town and Borough of Flint. The matters of fact as stated in the memorial. It would be for Her Majesty's service, and for the preservation of Her Majesty's rights, and the peace of the Town of FLINT, that the prosecutions therein mentioned should be taken care of by Her Majesty's solicitor of law prosecutions. Order according to the Report."

The Parish Register Book No. 2 commences in 1707, and ends in 1726. No. 3 includes the period 1727—1764. The Churchwarden's Accounts, and the Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor, begin as before stated in 1707. There are four books relating to the Church Rates and Churchwardens' Accounts, and seven books giving the Poor's Rate Assessments and the Overseers' Accounts. From these and from No. 1 Register Book we have compiled the following lists of RECTORS, CHURCHWARDENS, OVERSEERS, and GUARDIANS, which we believe to be the most perfect hitherto published. The names of the Churchwardens for the years 1829—1833 inclusive are wanting, as also are those of the Overseers for the same period and for the years 1846—1866, for which latter interval the names of the Guardians are likewise missing. The books relating to these dates are not to be found. We only give extracts from the earlier registers and books, so as not to infringe upon the rights of the present officers of the parish; but these will enable our readers to form some idea of the contents of the parish muniments in general. We regret that we have not space to print the contents of all the registers and other parish books in full. We trust that some one will ere long do so, for the benefit of the public generally, and of the historian and genealogist in particular.

RECTORS.

1603. John Prosser.	1677. John Jones.*
1620. Henry Morgan.	1707. Humphrey Howell.
1624. Edward Jones.	1712. Benjamin Conway, ¹ A.M.
1627. Richard Spicer.	1718. John Myddelton.
1641. Henry Morris.	1726. Robert Tamberlain. ^{**}
1648. Edward Evans.*	1766. George Davies. ^{**}
1657. — Owens.	1823. Chetwood Crewe Davies.
1664. Henry Thomas.	1824. Henry Jones, M.A. ⁴

* Buried in Flint Churchyard.

¹ Warden of Ruthin, 1713; V. Northop, 1717.

² V. Llanefydd, 1730; R. Llanferras, 1743.

³ R. Llanerfyl, 1776.

⁴ V. Northop, 1825.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1825. William Maddock Williams, | 1880. William Llewelyn Nicholas, |
| M.A. ¹ | M.A., Jesus Coll., Oxford; |
| 1840. T. B. Ll. Browne, ² M.A. | Deac., 1873; Pr., 1874; |
| 1850. Thomas Williams, ³ M.A. | Curate of Rhyl, 1873. |
| 1865. Evan Jenkins, ⁴ M.A. | |

CHURCHWARDENS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1707. Humphrey Jones. | 1733. Benjamin Hughes. |
| Dan. Peck. | Peter Williams. |
| 1708 to Kendrick Jones. | 1734. Robert Pritchard. |
| 1711. David Edwards. | Edward Parry. |
| Edward Jones, of Waen Issa. | 1735. Robert Pritchard. |
| 1713. Thomas Hughes. | Thomas Booley. |
| William Williams. | 1736. Thomas Jones. |
| 1714 and Kenrick Jones. | David Jones. |
| 1715. William Pritchard | 1737. Thomas Jones. |
| 1716 and Joseph Hughes. | Edward Davies. |
| Benjamin Hughes. | 1738. Edward Davies. |
| 1717. | 1739. Richard Jones, "the other |
| and Edward Jones. | Warden being dead." |
| 1720. Robert Jones. | 1740. Richard Jones. |
| 1721. Roger Roberts. | Richard Hughes. |
| Robert Hughes. | 1741. Richard Craft. |
| 1722. Roger Roberts. | Thomas Humphreys. |
| Thomas Hughes. | 1742. Richard Jones. |
| 1723. Thomas Hughes. | John Parry. |
| William Williams. | 1746 and Thomas Bayliff. |
| 1724. Michael Williams. | 1747. |
| James Evans. | 1748. Thomas Bayliff. |
| 1725. James Evans. | Thomas Allen. |
| Thomas Pierce. | 1749 and Thomas Bayliff. |
| 1726. Thomas Pierce. | 1750. |
| John Nicholas. | 1752. Thomas Bayliff. |
| 1727. John Nicholas. | John Nicholas. |
| Benjamin Hughes. | 1754. Thomas Bayliff. |
| 1728. William Pritchard. | 1755. John Parry. |
| John David. | Owen Jones. |
| 1729 and Robert Pritchard. | 1756. John Parry. |
| Edward Davies. | 1757. John Parry. |
| 1730. | Owen Jones. |
| 1731. William Williams. | 1758 and George Thomas. |
| Benjamin Hughes. | Richard Jones. |
| 1732. Benjamin Hughes. | 1759. |
| William Williams. | 1760. George Thomas. |
| | Peter Leach. |
| | 1761. |

¹ R. Halkyn, 1839; R. Llanfechain, 1851.² R. Bodvari, 1850.³ V. Northop, 1865.⁴ R. Manafon, 1880.

1762. William Shackfield.
 1763. Joseph Cash.
 1764. Thomas Pierce.
 and Stephen Evans.
 1765. Stephen Evans.
 1766. Stephen Evans.
 Edward Ledsham.
 1767. Thomas Bayliff.
 Joseph Jones.
 1768. Richard Pierce.
 to George Lewis.
 1770.
 1771. Samuel Davies.
 to John Thomley.
 1773.
 1774. William Shackfield.
 to John Lewis.
 1776.
 1777. Thomas Parry.
 and William Jones.
 1778.
 1779. John Kenrick.
 and Richard Craft, jr.
 1780.
 1781. Richard Craft.
 to William Williams.
 1793.
 1794. David Davies.
 to Daniel Jones.
 1800.
 1801. John Hughes.
 to Edward Evans.
 1812.
 1813. Thomas Hughes.
 to John Jones.
 1815.
 1816. Thomas Ledsham.
 to Peter Kendrick.
 1818.
 1819. Thomas Ledsham.
 J. B. Tipton.
 1820. Thomas Ledsham.
 to Richard Hughes.
 1824.
 1825. Edward Pierce.
 John Williams.
 1826. Robert Evans.
 Thomas Roberts.
 1827. George Jones.
 John Williams.
1828. Michael Parry.
 Benjamin Ledsham.
 1834. Thomas Parry.
 Peter Bibby.
 1835. William Hughes.
 Robert Bithel.
 1836. Joseph Evans, Grocer.
 Daniel Evans, Mount Pleasant.
 1837. Joseph Evans.
 1838. Benjamin Ledsham, Joiner.
 and Edward Roberts, Farmer.
 1839.
 1840. Charles Lloyd.
 and Bennett Williams.
 1841.
 1842. Robert Evans.
 to Richard Jones.
 1848.
 1849. John Jones. Bryn.
 to Thomas Ingleby Dyson.
 1851.
 1852. Thomas Gleave.
 Michael Parry.
 1853.
 to Thomas Gleave.
 1857. Edward Williams.
 1858.
 to Thomas Gleave.
 1863. Thomas Lewis. Bryn Edwin.
 1864.
 to Thomas Gleave.
 1867. Thomas Bibby.
 1868. Thomas Bibby.
 to Edward Williams.
 1872.
 1873. Edward Williams.
 Peter Bibby.
 1874. Edward Williams.
 and Robert Jones, Cross Foxes.
 1875.
 1876. Robert Jones.
 to Joseph W. M. Evans.
 1880.
 1881. Joseph W. M. Evans.
 and Peter Bibby.
 1882.
 1883. Joseph Wm. Evans.
 Robert Jones, Cross Foxes.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1749. | Thomas Bayliff.
Richard Craft. | 1780. | Daniel Jones.
John Hughes. |
| 1750. | Thomas Bayliff.
Peter Leach. | 1781. | Edward Jones.
Richard Nicholas. |
| 1752. | Peter Leach. | 1782. | John Kenrick.
Thomas Parry. |
| 1755. | Richard Jones.
and Robert Simon. | 1783. | Thomas Bibby.
Edward Davies. |
| 1756. | | 1784. | Humphrey Lloyd.
Thomas Bellis. |
| 1757. | John Davies.
John Jones. | 1785. | Richard Bibby.
Thomas Parry. |
| 1758. | Edward Davies.
Edward Williams. | 1786. | John Hughes.
Thomas Bellis. |
| 1759. | Daniel Seaman.
William Shackfield. | 1787. | John Pierce.
Josiah Thomley. |
| 1760. | Thomas Parry.
Richard Jones. | 1788. | Thomas Roberts.
Samuel Kenrick. |
| 1761. | Thomas Parry.
Richard Craft. | 1789. | Thomas Hughes.
Edward Edwards. |
| 1762. | Owen Jones.
Peter Lewis. | 1790. | Edward Jones.
David Davies. |
| 1763. | George Thomas.
Richard Lewis. | 1791. | Edward Shackfield.
Richard Craft. |
| 1764. | John Hughes.
John Ellis. | 1792. | William Williams.
Richard Nicholas. |
| 1765. | David Davies.
Jeremiah Thomley. | 1793. | Humphrey Foulkes.
John Jones. |
| 1766. | John Cli'ddro'.
Thomas Parry. | 1794. | Edward Ledsham.
Robert Rogers. |
| 1767. | Hugh Totty.
Robert Voice. | 1795. | Thomas Pierce.
Thomas Parry. |
| 1768. | David Hughes.
William Roberts. | 1796. | Thomas Axson.
John Jones. |
| 1769. | David Hughes.
Stephen Evans. | 1797. | Thomas Parry.
John Pierce. |
| 1770. | Thomas Pierce.
William Williams. | 1798. | Edward Evans.
Thomas Parry, Cooper. |
| 1771. | John Thomley.
Thomas Parry. | 1799. | Thomas Prichard.
Thomas Parry, Coed Onn. |
| 1772. | George Lewis.
Watkin Williams. | 1800. | George Lewis.
John Hughes. |
| 1773. | John Lewis.
John Hughes. | 1801. | John Thomley.
William Williams. |
| 1774. | John Ellis.
William Jones. | 1802. | Josiah Thomley.
John Hughes. |
| 1775. | Richard Craft, junr. | 1803. | John Jones.
Edward Evans. |
| 1776. | Humphrey Foulkes. | 1804. | Robert Humphreys.
Thomas Hughes. |
| 1777. | William Shackfield.
Edward Edwards. | 1805. | Thomas Bellis.
Sampson Roberts. |
| 1778. | John Jones.
Joseph Hughes. | | |
| 1779. | Joseph Simon.
Peter Lewis. | | |

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|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1806. | Humphrey Foulkes.
Jane Craft. | 1836. | Humphrey Jones.
John Owens, Waen. |
| 1807. | Thomas Ledsham.
John Owens. | 1837. | Henry Davies.
William Roberts. |
| 1808. | George Jones.
John Williams. | 1838. | Godfrey Jones.
Thomas Dyson. |
| 1809. | Richard Hughes.
Edward Pierce. | 1839. | William Dyson.
John Griffiths. |
| 1810. | John Hughes.
Joseph Hughes. | 1840. | Godfrey Jones.
Richard Jones. |
| 1811. | James Davies.
Peter Kendrick. | 1841. | Robert Evans.
William Hodgkinson. |
| 1812. | Thomas Hughes.
William Jones. | 1842. | Thomas Ledsham.
Joseph Jones, Smith, Flint
Mountain. |
| 1813. | David Davies.
Thomas Jones. | 1843. | George Potts Roskell.
Edward Williams. |
| 1814. | Leonard Craven.
John Williams. | 1844. | John Jones, Engineer.
Eli Williams, Butcher. |
| 1815. | Edward Shackfield.
Thomas Bellis. | 1845. | J. C. Jones, Timber Merchant.
Enoch Gratton, Butcher. |
| 1817. | John Jones.
John Jones. | 1867. | Robert Jones.
Edward Bevan. |
| 1818. | Thomas Jones.
John Thomley. | 1868. | Robert Jones, "Cross Foxes."
Robert Williams, "Old
Anchor." |
| 1819. | John Bibby.
Thomas Parry. | 1869. | Robert Williams.
Maurice Roberts. |
| 1820. | Humphrey Jones.
Edward Lewis. | 1870. | Robert Williams.
Edward Hughes, "Raven." |
| 1821. | Sampson Roberts.
Edward Evans. | 1871. | Robert Williams.
and John Jones, Castle Street. |
| 1822. | Thomas Roberts.
Michael Parry. | 1872. | John Jones.
Robert Williams Bowen. |
| 1823. | Joseph Hodgkinson.
John Owens. | 1874. | Robert Williams Bowen.
Thomas Hughes, "White
Horse." |
| 1824. | Edward Pierce.
Edward Lewis, Esq. | 1875. | R. W. Bowen.
to Richard Evans. |
| 1825. | Edward Roberts.
Edward Eytton. | 1879. | Richard Evans. |
| 1826. | David Griffiths.
Joseph Hughes. | 1880. | Richard Evans.
Edward Hughes, "Raven." |
| 1827. | Robert Jones.
Joseph Jones. | 1881. | Richard Evans.
and Robert Jones (Bradford House). |
| 1828. | Peter Bibby.
Evan Jones. | 1882. | Robert Jones |
| 1834. | George Jones.
Thomas Williams. | 1883. | Thomas Roberts, Green Farm. |
| 1835. | Richard Taylor.
Robert Griffiths, Bryn y
Garreg. | | |

GUARDIANS.

1837. Mr. Robert Eyton. David Scott, Esq.	1879 and 1880.	Robert Hughes. Peter Bibby.
1846. Joseph Evans. Charles Lloyd.	1881.	Peter Bibby. Thomas Jones.
1867. Michael Parry. John Davies. Edward Williams, <i>vice</i> M. Parry, deceased.	1882.	Thomas Jones. Samuel Wilkinson.
1868 John Davies. to Edward Williams.	1883.	Thomas Jones, Postmaster. Robert Evans, Pentre.
1878.		

REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1714. Feb. 5. John, son of Edward Salsbury.
 1720. Dec. 26. Margaret, daughter of John Myddelton and Mary his wife, born 21st Dec.
 1722. July 27. Frances, dau. of John and Mary Myddelton, born 25th July.
 1723. Aug. 16. Richard, son of Benj. Perrin, junr., of Farm, and Jane his wife.
 1723. Dec. 6. John, son of John and Mary Myddelton.
 1724. Aug. 30. Roger, son of John Myddelton.
 1727. Jan. 2. Edward, son of John Myddleton, Rector of Halkin.
 1731. July 6. Ann, daughter of William Butler of Cornist, gentleman, and Margaret his wife.
 1732. June 27. Edward, son of William Butler of Cornist, gentleman, and Margaret his wife.
 1732. June 28. Thomas, son of Thomas Myddelton.
 1733. July 13. William, son of William Butler of Cornist, gentleman (deceased), and Margaret his wife.
 1735. May 23. Mary, daughter of Robert Tamberlain, clerk, and Maria (or Mary) his wife.
 1736. May 21. Humphrey, son of Robert Tamberlain, clerk, and Mary his wife.
 1737. Mar. 29. Roger, the son of Thomas Myddelton and Mary his wife.
 1737. Mar. 29. Edward, the son of Robert Salisbury of Cornist, and Elizabeth his wife.
 1738. Jan. 16. Mary, the daughter of Robert Tamberlain and Mary his wife.
 1739. Jan. Anne, the daughter of Robert Tamberlain and Mary his wife.
 1740. Dec. 25. Thomas, the son of Richard Whitley and Magdalene his wife.
 1744. April 23. Mary, the dau. of Robert Tamberlain, clerk, and Mary his wife.
 1746. July 15. Robert, the son of Robert Tamberlain, clerk, and Mary his wife.
 1749. May 16. Elizabeth and Catherine, the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Brereton and Elizabeth his wife.
 1755. Nov. 9. Thomas, the son of Robert Hammer, of Mold Parish, and Anne his wife.
 1759. Jan. 7. Thomas, the son of Thomas Myddleton and Elizabeth his wife.
 1761. Feb. 15. John, the son of Thomas Myddleton and Elizabeth his wife.
 1764. Jan. 31. William, the son of Hugh Ingleby of Cornist.

MARRIAGES.

1714. Jan. 3. Bagot Read, Esq., and Margaret, daughter of Hum. Jones, Esq.
 1720. Oct. 9. David Jones and Eleanor Parry of Flint, both upwards of 80 years of age.
 1730. Oct. 18. Edward Prichard and Ann Salisbury of Flint.
 1731. April 20. Henry Haworth, gentleman, and Dorothy Williams, widow, of Flint.
 1733. May 19. The Reverend Mr. Robert Tamberlain and Mistress Mary Jones, of fflynt, spinster, by Benjamin Conway, Vicar of Northop.
 1739. April 28. Robert Prichard and Mary Myddleton.
 1742. May 7. William Owen, gentleman, and Elizabeth Barthur.
 1743. Thomas Starkey and Margaret Maurise.
 1744. Aug. 25. John Jones of ffwyney, gentleman, and Susanna Jones of Penrallt in Abergelley.
 1745. May 14. John Jones, clerk, Rector of Llan St. fraid, and Grace Chambers of Henllan. Lic. from Mr. Tam[berlain].
 1753. July 13. Daniel Seaman, gentleman, and Margaret Haworth. Lic. from Mr. Price of Holywell.

BURIALS.

1707. Jan. 13. Roger Salusbury.
 1712. Sept. 12. Thomas Venables.
 1712. Oct. 3. John Salusbury, gentleman.
 1713. June 2. Catherine Middleton of fflynt.
 1714. Feb. 14. Anna, wife of Thomas Panton, of Coleshill, gentleman.
 1715. May 26. John, son of Edward Salusbury of Claudd.
 1715. Jan. 18. Andrew Green of Flint, who left twelve pound for ever to ye poor, and 20s. to be distributed at his burial.
 1716. Mar. 30. Thomas Salusbury of Lead Brook, Esq.
 1716. Sept. 19. Elizabeth, wife of William Butler of Cornist, gentleman.
 1718. Nov. 14. Prudence Myddeton.
 1719. Sept. 25. Thomas Estwick.
 1719. Nov. 14. John Estwick.
 1720. Jan. 12. Catherine, wife of Edward Salusbury of "Claudd."
 1721. July 17. Nesula Roberts of Coed Onn.
 1722. Sept. 25. Susanna, wife of John Salusbury.
 1723. Jan. 8. Frances, infant daughter of John Myddelton.
 1729. Mar. 15. Ann, daughter of Thomas Myddelton and Mary his wife.
 1730. Feb. 27. Elizabeth, daughter of —— Grosvenor of Coleshill, and Mary his wife.
 1727. Nov. 19. Thomas Roberts (who died in prison).
 1728. Jan. 9. Dorothy Estwick, widow, of Flint.
 1728. Jan. 16. Esther Estwick, widow, of Croes Lane.
 1728. Feb. 8. Margaret Salusbury, of Balls.
 1728. Mar. 4. Jane Patton, sister of Thomas Patton of Coleshill, gentleman.
 1728. Mar. 17. Edward Salusbury of Flint.
 1728. Mar. 28. Thomas Colewell (who died in prison).
 1728. Aug. 3. Edward Salusbury of Claudd.
 1729. Dec. 9. Edward Butler of Cornist, gentleman.
 1731. May 20. Mary Myddleton, widow, of Flint Wood.
 1731. Nov. 22. Thomas Patton of Coleshill, gentleman.
 1731. Mar. 17. Roger, son of Mary Myddleton, widow, of Coleshill.

1733. Mar. 16. William Butler of Cornist, gentleman.
 1734. June 19. Mary Estwick of Pentre.
 1735. May 28. Mary Tamberlain, infant, of Flint.
 1736. Dec. 5. Margaret Salisbury of Pentre.
 1736. Dec. 11. Anne Estwick of Flint.
 1737. Mar. 29. Edward Salisbury, infant; of Cornist.
 1737. May 8. Roger Myddleton, infant, of Flint.
 1737. May 25. John, the son of Margaret Estwick of Leadbrook.
 1737. Nov. 13. Sarah Myddleton of Flint.
 1738. Feb. 10. Thomas Myddleton of Flint.
 1739. Feb. 14. Mary Tamberlain of Flint.
 1739. May 19. John Salisbury of Flint.
 1740. Dec. 2. Henry Mostyn.
 1741. Jan. 5. Mary, the wife of William Owen, gent.,
 1741. Mar. 1. Richard Salisbury.
 1742. June 22. Sarah, the wife of Evan Davies of the Castle.
 1742. July 24. Sarah, the daughter of Margaret Buttler, Cornist.
 1743. Jan. 4. Ellen Patton of Coleshill.
 1743. Jan. 7. Anne Tamberlain, infant.
 1749. Oct. 9. Robert Tamberlain, infant.
 1750. June 10. Elizabeth, the daughter of Bagot Read, Esq.
 1750. July 22. Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brereton.
 1754. Jan. ye 8. Benj. Perrin, junr.
 1754. May 14. Jane Read, infant, of Chester.
 1761. Mar. 3. Anne Buttler of Cornist.
 1761. Dec. 11. Edward Buttler of Cornist, gentleman.
 1761. Dec. 15. Ben. Perrin, of Flint, gentleman.
 1761. Dec. 23. Thomas Panton of Flint, gent.
 1763. Thomas Myddleton of Flint, gent.
 '765. Robert Tamberlain, clk., who died the 18th Dec., aged 65.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Vestry and Parish Books.

- " 1707, March 28.
 is ordered that henceforth no person be buried within (the precincts, or fabric) of the aforesaid Church without the consent of the Churchwardens and Sidesmen for the time being.
- " 1710, January 17.
 "Ordered, that no person belonging to any other Parish shall bury any corpse whatsoever in the said Church or Chapel of FLINT without first paying the sum of 10s., or for burying in the Churchyard, 5s.
- " 1712, August 14.
 "It is ordered and agreed, that from this time forwards no person whatever shall be payd or allowed anything for y^e killing either fox, polecat, hedgehog, or any other vermin what'r yt is destroyed within the said Parish of FLINT af's'd.
- " 1722, July 14.
 "At a vestry then held at the Parish Church or Chapel of FLINT it was agreed upon and consented to, by the Minister, Churchwardens, and the major part of the parishioners in y^e said Vestry then assembled, that Mr. William Butler of St. Bennet's Parish in London may have free liberty to erect (in that part of the South Isle of the afores^d Church that adjoins on y^e south end of the several pews or seats of Thomas Hughes Esq^r y^e present High

Sheriff of this County and of Bagot Read Esq^r) of y^e following Dimensions, viz. from East to West twelve foot and from North to South four foot. He paying therefore to y^e Minister and Churchwardens of y^e said Parish of FLINT the sum of twelve pounds, to be by them layed out for y^e use of the Poor of y^e said Parish for ever, and not encroaching on the right and possession of any person whatsoever.

" 1725, June 11.

" At a Vestry then held at y^e Parish Church or Chappel of FLINT, and from thence adjourned to y^e house of Thomas Hughes, it was agreed upon and consented to by y^e Minister, Churchwardens, and y^e major part of the Parishioners then and there assembled, that a Lay not exceeding y^e sum of seventeen pounds ten shillings shall be assessed and levy'd upon the Township or Parish of FLINT, towards y^e repairing of y^e said Church or Chappel, and for y^e use and relief of y^e Poor of y^e said Parish, and other necessary incidents for y^e year 1725. Be it remembered that two pounds ten shillings are allowed Roger Roberts, the parish clerke, out of y^e above mentioned sum, for ringing y^e eight a clock Bell, cleaning y^e church and church linen, and all other services that he used to do heretofore for y^e Parish ; and that two pounds ten shillings now be allowed Edward Hughes ; and ten shillings more to Jane Williams, widdow of Thomas Estwick ; and twenty shillings more to Jane Adams ; and two pounds more to Benjamin Davies, a lame child of y^e late Joseph Davies of Croes Atti, towards their several maintenance. Be it also remembered that it was then and there agreed and consented to by the sayd Minister, Churchwardens, and Parishioners then and there assembled as aforesayd, that Mr. BENJAMIN PERRIN, Sen., of FARM, in y^e Parish of Holywell, Gent, may have free liberty to erect a pew or seat in that part of the South Isle of y^e aforesayd Church or Chappel (being hitherto common) that adjoins to a seat of BAGOT READ, Esq., on y^e East, extending thence Westward eight foot, and from y^e South Wall of the sayd Isle seven foot six inches northward. In consideration whereof He y^e sayd BENJAMIN PERRIN promises to pay to y^e sayd Minister and Churchwardens the sume of fifteen pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain ; to be by them layd out for y^e use of the Poor of y^e said Parish for ever, and not to encroach upon y^e Right and possession of any person or persons whatsoever.

" 1726, Septr. 17.

" Memo : that the money mentioned to have been received from Mr .GREEN, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. PERRIN, and Mr. CLECTON should be levy'd by y^e Wardens and accounted in y^e above mentioned sum [i.e., the amount levied for the Church Rate or Lay].

" 1734, April 15.

" At a Public Vestry or Parish Meeting held this day, being Easter Monday, the 15th April, 1734, for the electing Churchwardens for the Parish of FLINT, wee whose names are hereunder subscribed, being the major part of the Parishioners of the said Parish paying Scot and Lott, have consented and agreed to the nomination or choice made by Madam LLOYD of LEADBROKE (by her Agent now present) of ROBERT PRITCHARD, of Boats, for one of the Churchwardens of y^e said Parish for this year ensuing ; and of Edward Parry of FLINT (at y^e nomination of the Minister here) for another Churchwarden of y^e said Parish for this year ensuing. And wee take this opportunity to declare wee have heard from our fathers and other old people now dead, and doe believe that the said Mad'me LLOYD and her ancestors, owners of LEADBROKE, hath and have always had y^e nomination or choice of one Churchwarden for the said Parish on every Easter

- Tuesday, and that such her or their choice was always approved off, allowed, and consented to by the said Parish.
- " 1834. At a Vestry holden this day in the Church, being Easter Monday, March 31st, 1834, Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES of FLINT, Butcher, on the part of the Perpetual Curate of the Parish, and Mr. ROBERT BITHEL on the part of Sir WM. L. S. TRELAWNY, Bart., were appointed Churchwardens for the ensuing year.
- " 1838. That the Surveyor be empowered to build a Bridge over the Brook at BRYN-Y-CWN, in conjunction with the Surveyor of CAERVALLWCH Township.
- " 1842. March 28 (being Easter Monday) in the Church—That Mr. ROBERT EVANS on the part of the Perpetual Curate, and Mr. RICHARD JONES on the part of the Honble. E. M. LL. MOSTYN, M.P., be appointed Churchwardens for the ensuing year.
- " 1849. Moved by Mr. Haywood, and seconded by Mr. Ellis, that Mr. THOMAS J. DYSON be appointed Churchwarden on the part of the Parishioners, and carried unanimously.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
" 1718. Paid for ale at y time of walking y ^e boundaries	2	6	
" 1721. For drink to y ^e Clerk for ringing y ^e bell on y ^e 5th Novbr.	1	4	
For pack thread to y ^e bell rope	0	1	
Paid for Ruches against Whitsundite and carriage	4	0	
" 1722. Pd. for Ale att Vestry	4	4	
" 1761. Septr. 22. Payd John Lloyd for Ringing the Bell at the King's Coronation	1	0	
" 1762. April 6. Then paid for ale to the singers, had Decbr. 25th,			
1761	3	0	
May 26. To Mrs. Perrin for a Welch Book	1	6	
" 1763. Decbr. 25. To the singers of Christmas Carols	5	0	
" 1778. Augst. 23. Two Books for the fasting day	0	6	
" 1799. Planks to mend the Porch Seats	4	0	
Rafters for the Church Porch	1	6	
Nov. 12. Wire to cover the window over y ^e Gallery	5	3	
" 1784. April 29. Mr. Woollam, Schoolmaster, a Qr. Sallary	1	6	3
Singers of Carols	3	0	
Ps'im Singers do.	5	0	
" 1786. Thomas Barclay, Mason, for mending the stile	2	0	
" 1807. Paid for a Burying Box	1	17	0
" 1813. Paid Bell Ringers for Good News	2	3	
" 1814. Paid for postage of a letter for the Mayor of Flint	1	0	
" 1816. Paid John Roberts, Crier	0	4	
" 1819. Sepr. Paid James Morris for painting the face of the Clock	1	18	0
Do. for Ale when setting it up	2	0	
" 1820. January 12. Paid John Hughes for mending the Bell	10	0	
Do. for Ale when setting the Bell	2	0	
" — October. Taking down the Bell and setting do.	3	0	
" 1822. January. Paid for mending the Burying Box	1	6	
" — Augs. 3. Paid for Hand Bills to prevent men from Hiring	10	0	
" 1824. April 3. Paid John Bellis for gathering the Bones in the Churchyard	1	8	
" 1825. John Davies of Chester for the Coat of Arms in the Church	4	15	0

	£ s. d.
“ — June 20. Carting Stones from the Castle to the Churchyard Wall, 8 loads at 1s. per load	8 0
“ 1827. March 29. Paid for destroying and killing sparrows, 121 dozen and three, at 4d. per doz., as per acct.	2 0 7
“ — April. Paid for Repairing Joseph Jones' Clarenet	1 0
“ 1828. April 17. Paid Mr. Poole and Harding (Chester) for Violin String	0 10
“ 1828. May 1. Paid to different persons for 82 and half doz. of Sparrows' Eggs at 2d.	13 9
“ — October. Paid Richard Jones' servants at BRYNYCWYN for 6 Hedgehogs”	2 0

The above are only a few items taken here and there from the accounts, which are chiefly for repairs to the Church (upon which considerable sums were constantly being paid, doubtless on account of the age and condition of the fabric), the clock, the bell, etc., for cleaning and heating the inside of the building, etc., etc.

The Overseers' accounts show the assessments of the various owners and occupiers of property in the Parish, and the payments made for relief, etc. The following items are interesting as relating to a period when the country was in dread of an Invasion, early in this century :—

	£ s. d.
“ 1804. Paid John Rogers on acct. of enquiry of Substitute	3 0
To enlist a Person 1s., Doctor 1s.	2 0
Paid Substitute for John Hughes	30 0 0
“ 1805. Paid Mr. Edwd. Humphreys part of the penalty in force for not providing men for the Army of Defence	20 0 0
“ 1811. Paid to 3 Militia Men	31 0 0
Paid 2 Militia Men	21 0 0

The following items relate to FLINT as a seaport and bathing place, which it formerly was, prior to the days of Railways, when the now fashionable watering places on the Welsh Coast were unknown. FLINT on the one, and PARKGATE on the other, side of the Dee were the favourite resorts for bathing in the neighbourhood.

	s. d.
“ 1783. A coffin for THOS. YATES, a Saylor, drowned at Pentre Rock	9 0
Burying fees at do.	3 6
Ale at the Burying of do.	2 6
Cash pd. for carrying him and another Corps up to Town from the Sands	2 0
“ 1784. Wm. Williams for taking the Body of a Lad, drowned in Bathing, to Halkyn to bury him”	4 6

Mr. BENJAMIN PERRIN, who is named in the above entries as a Churchwarden and owner of a Pew, carried on the old Smelting Works afterwards owned by Mr. SEAMAN, Messrs. INGLEBY and Co., Messrs. JONES and Co., and in later years by Messrs. ROSKELL, TIPTON

and Co., Messrs. ROSKELL, WILLIAMSON and Co., but now absorbed in the larger ALKALI WORKS of Messrs. MUSPRATT BROTHERS and HUNLEY. Mr. PERRIN had a son, BENJN. PERRIN the younger, who was evidently living at FARM, situate in COLESHILL FAWR, at the time when his son RICHARD was born, and baptized in FLINT CHURCH, on the 16th August, 1723. RICHARD chose the profession of the Law, and became one of the Judges of the Land. The following account of him is taken from Foss's *Judges of England*:—

"RICHARD PERRYN was the son of BENJAMIN PERRYN, Esq., of FLINT. He commenced his study of the Law at Lincoln's Inn, but was called to the Bar in July, 1747, by the society of the Inner Temple, to which he had transferred himself in the previous year, and became a Bencher in April, 1771. Choosing the Court of Chancery for his legal arena, he soon acquired such a reputation there, as to be employed in almost every cause. After a long apprenticeship, he obtained a silk gown in 1771, and received the appointment of Vice-Chamberlain of CHESTER. On April 5th, 1776, he was promoted to a Barony in the Court of Exchequer, and Knighted. After a respectable career of three and twenty years as a Judge, he resigned in the summer vacation of 1799."

Here is an early instance of a Chancery Barrister becoming a Common Law Judge. Sir RICHARD purchased an estate at TRAFFORD, near CHESTER, which is still owned by one of his descendants. The family of BUTLER are described in the above entries (page 162, etc.), as of CORNIST. We are informed their residence was at *Cornist Canol*; they may, however, have lived at Cornist Hall. Cornist Canol afterwards passed into the TOTTY family. There is in St. Michael's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, a monument in honour of Rear-Admiral THOMAS TOTTY, of CORNIST, in the County of FLINT, Esq. (who died at sea in 1802, and was buried in the Garrison Chapel at Portsmouth), erected by WILLIAM TOTTY, the Admiral's brother, to whom the estate passed. On the death of WILLIAM TOTTY, it vested in his younger brother, the Rev. HUGH TOTTY, D.D., who entailed it upon his nephew, Mr. WM. CHAMBRES CHAMBRES. The CHAMBRES family recently sold it to Mr. MUSPRATT. The name *Cornist* is supposed to be derived from an old Welsh word, meaning a *fort*; and it is said that a kind of outpost existed here, and that the foundations, if not part of the old house, were built of the materials of this fort. The ELLIS family, who took a leading part in later days in the neighbourhood, filling the office of High Sheriff of the County, and being strong supporters of the MOSTYNS, owned it. They sold it to the EYTONS; and the late Town Clerk, Mr. PETER ELLIS EYTON, M.P., disposed of it to Mr. RICHARD MUSPRATT, the present worthy MAYOR, who, as before mentioned, is also the owner of *Cornist Canol*. CORNIST BACH is the property of His Grace the DUKE of WESTMINSTER, K.G.

Mr. BAGOT READ, mentioned in the above entries, was Recorder

of CHESTER, and was the owner of WERN, and of a considerable property not only in FLINT, but in other parts of FLINTSHIRE and in CHESTER city. WERN was sold by his descendant, Capt. CREWE READ, to Mr. HUNTLEY; BRYN COCH to Mr. MUSPRATT; and the late Mr. EDWARD BATE of KELSTERTON, Mr. THOMAS LEWIS of BRYN EDWIN, and others, bought the remainder of the FLINT property. Capt. CREWE READ now resides on his MONTGOMERYSHIRE estate, Llandinam Hall, nr. NEWTOWN.

The PANTON family named in these extracts are now represented by LADY VIVIAN, except as to that portion of their property which passed to the late Mrs. DEAN, and was sold some time ago.

MADAME LLOYD, as before stated, was the last of the SALSBURIES of LEADBROOK, in the direct line. Her claim to nominate one of the Churchwardens is curious; but at any rate it was sustained, and passed to her representative, Sir Wm. L. SALSBURY TRELAWNY, Bart., and afterwards to the present Lord MOSTYN; but in 1849, after the *old* Church (to a portion of which we understand the SALSBURYS claimed some proprietary rights) was pulled down, and the present building erected in its stead, this claim lapsed, and the Parishioners have ever since elected the Churchwardens in conjunction with the Rector.

Until we come to the days of the Rev. GEORGE DAVIES we can find nothing of authority about any of the Rectors, except of Mr. TAMBERLAIN, who appears from the Registers to have married Miss MARIA (or MARY) JONES of FLINT; the marriage ceremony being performed by his predecessor, the Rev. BENJAMIN CONWAY, then Vicar of NORTHOP. The names of his children frequently occur in the Registers.





CHAPTER X.

FLINT UNDER THE GEORGES—EXTRACTS FROM THE COURT LEET MINUTE BOOK, AND FROM THE REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS COMMISSIONER, 1834—LIST OF THE BAILIFFS OF THE BOROUGH.

SIR ROGER MOSTYN represented the County during the whole of the reign of King GEORGE the First, Sir JOHN CONWAY was returned for the Boroughs in the first Parliament. Sir JOHN died in 1721, and was succeeded by MR. THOMAS EYTON, who retained the seat until the accession of GEORGE II. He is the same gentleman who filled the office of High Sheriff in the year 1711-12, and is described as "THOMAS EYTON of LEESWOOD, Esq."

Sir ROGER MOSTYN still continued to represent the County in the first Parliament of GEORGE II., which was elected in 1727, when Mr. SALUSBURY LLOYD was returned for the Boroughs. He married Miss SALUSBURY of LEADBROOK, and, we presume, assumed her name as a prefix to his own. They had a son, who died unmarried; and, as we mentioned before, the estate passed to MR. BRERETON, who had two sons: the elder of whom—MR. OWEN SALUSBURY BRERETON, M.P. for CAMBRIDGE, 1734; Recorder of Liverpool, 1746; Constable of FLINT CASTLE, 1775; and who died in 1798—succeeded to the estate. Mr. SALUSBURY LLOYD is said to have been of BACHEGRAIG, probably renting that seat from Mr. SALUSBURY, the father of HESTER LYNCH PIOZZI. He died in 1734. In this year another Parliament was convened, when Mr. THOMAS MOSTYN was elected for the County in his father's lifetime. He was the eldest son of Sir ROGER MOSTYN, and succeeded his father as 4th Bart. in 1739. He married SARAH, daughter and co-heiress of ROBERT WESTERNE, Esq., of LONDON, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. He died 24th March, 1758.

For the Boroughs, on this occasion, Sir GEORGE WYNNE of

LEESWOOD was returned.¹ This election was one of the most fiercely contested of which we have any record. Sir JOHN GLYNNE of HAWARDEN was the unsuccessful candidate. Mr. WILLETT, in his *History of Hawarden*, states that Sir JOHN spent £35,000 in it ; and if Sir GEORGE expended an equal sum, the enormous amount of £70,000 (which would be equal to a considerably larger total in these days) must have been spent by the candidates, to say nothing of what their friends furnished to bribe the constituency. Some 73 years later—viz., in 1807—when there was a severe contest, 498 electors were polled ; and we may take it that in 1734 there were not as many “free and independents” as there were then, so that a very fair estimate may be formed of how much each vote cost. Our readers may imagine the scenes that took place at FLINT, where the electors from the several Boroughs were brought to record their votes, during the fourteen days that the election lasted. HOGARTH, with his inimitable pencil, has well depicted such scenes. The result was that Sir GEORGE won. There seems to have been a petition against his return ; for we find from the Journals of the House of Commons, that on the 28th April, 1737, a resolution was passed, that he was duly elected. From the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1734, we judge that Sir GEORGE was a Whig, and Sir JOHN a Tory. Sir JOHN GLYNNE's income was so crippled, that for some years he left HAWARDEN, and lived quietly at the *Rhyddyn*, near CAERGWRLE. Sir GEORGE died a debtor in the King's Bench Prison.² He spent an immense fortune. It was he who erected the magnificent iron gates at the entrance to LEES-WOOD, somewhat similar to those at EATON. He also built the large house near to the BLACK LION Hotel, Mold, and called *Ty Mawr*. There is a tradition that he made a present of a hundred fine oxen to King GEORGE II. The following account of him is taken from Kimber and Johnson's *Peerage and Baronetage* of 1771 :—

“Wynne of Lees Wood, Flintshire, created Baronet August 9th, 1731. Sir George Wynne, the first baronet of this family, was the son of Mr. Wynne of FLINT who, having discovered a rich mine³ on his estate, gained thereby a considerable fortune.

“Sir George was advanced to the dignity of a baronet, 5 Geo. II., and in default of issue male of his body, with remainder to John Wynne of Lees Wood, afore-

¹ From the Journals of the House, a dispute seems to have been carried on from 21 May, 1728, to 19 March, 1741, whether those Burgesses who held lands and tenements for which their landlords, and not they themselves, paid Scot and Lot were entitled to vote. In the end it was resolved by the House that they were not so entitled.

² It is said that he died in FLINT CASTLE.

³ There is a field at HALKYN (completely riddled by mining operations), which is to this day called *Sir George Wynne's field*.

said, Esq., brother of the said Sir George, and the heirs male of his body. Sir George married the daughter of Mr. Lloyd, of Flintshire, and by her (who died April 25th, 1743) he had one son George, who died in his father's lifetime unmarried, and two daughters, Esther and Mary, one of whom married Richard Hill Waring, Esq. Sir George several years represented the Town of Flint, and dying without any surviving male issue, was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Wynne of Lees Wood, Bart., who dying in November, 1764, was succeeded by his son, Sir John Wynne, the present Baronet."

In 1741, Sir JOHN GLYNNE, Bart., was returned for the County. He was the son of Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE, the first Bart. (the son of the Chief Justice), who removed with his family from Bisseter to *Broad Lane*,¹ a seat of the RAVENSCROFTS, near to the old Castle of Hawarden, and which seat is the site of the present family mansion now called HAWARDEN CASTLE, and is better known to the world as the residence of the present Premier, the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. As before stated, Sir JOHN married HONORA CONWAY, by whom he had six sons and eight daughters. Lady HONORA died in 1769, and Sir JOHN married, secondly, AUGUSTA BEAUMONT, but had no issue by her. He died 1st June, 1777. The trees in HAWARDEN Park, which Mr. GLADSTONE exercises himself in felling, are said to have been planted by Sir JOHN. About the same time (1741) RICHARD WILLIAMS of PENBEDW, was returned for the Boroughs. He was the third son of Sir WILLIAM WILLIAMS, the 2nd Baronet of WYNNSTAY. His second wife was CHARLOTTE, daughter and co-heiress of RICHARD MOSTYN of PENBEDW, third son of Sir ROGER MOSTYN. He was succeeded in the following Parliament by KYFFIN WILLIAMS. KYFFIN was the first cousin of RICHARD WILLIAMS, being the second son of JOHN WILLIAMS of CHESTER, Barrister-at-Law, who was second son of Sir WILLIAM WILLIAMS, the 1st Bart., Recorder of CHESTER, Speaker of the House of Commons, and ancestor of the WYNNSTAY family. KYFFIN married MARY BUNBURY. He resided in the Mansion known as Bridge House in Lower Bridge Street, CHESTER, and died in 1753; when Sir JOHN GLYNNE was elected, and retained the seat during the remainder of this reign. Sir THOMAS MOSTYN was returned for the County in 1747, and again in 1754; but dying 24th March, 1758, was succeeded in the representation, as well as in his title and estate, by his son, Sir ROGER MOSTYN, the 5th Bart. Sir Roger married, in 1766, MARGARET, daughter of the Rev. Dr. HUGH WYNNE, by CATHERINE, sister to WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq., of CORSGEDOL, co. MERIONETH, and heiress of ROBERT WYNNE, Esq., of BODYSGALLEN, co. CAR-

¹ From an old plan it appears that the Hawarden turnpike road ran in front of Broad Lane House; but in 1804 it was altered, and turned round to the back part of the house, enclosing it with the Castle in the Park; and from this date it received its present appellation of HAWARDEN CASTLE.

NARVON, by MARGARET, his first wife, and only daughter of EVAN LLOYD, of BOD IDRIS. By this marriage Sir ROGER had issue a son THOMAS, his successor, and several daughters, one of whom married Sir EDWARD PRYCE LLOYD, Bart., of PENGWERN.

In the year 1736, we find Sir GEORGE WYNNE filling the office of Constable of FLINT Castle; but in 1750 it appears that the EARL OF PLYMOUTH was appointed. His Lordship was the grandson of the second Earl, by ELIZABETH, daughter and heiress of THOMAS WHITLEY of Peel Hall, CHESHIRE, M.P. for the Boroughs in 1690. The following account of him is taken from Collins' *Peerage of 1812* :—

"1812. Other Lewis Windsor, the fourth Earl of Plymouth, had his rudiments of learning at Eton, near Windsor, from whence he removed for his further education to Queen's College, Oxford; and after his return from the University, his Majesty was pleased (30th March, 1750) to confer on his Lordship a grant of the several offices of Constable of the Castle of FLINT and 'Comptroller of the Records within the Counties of Cheshire and Flint,' and of the 'Comptroller of the pleas, fines, and amerciaments of the County of Carnarvon, North Wales.' His Lordship married Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Archer, by whom he had a large family. His Lordship, when he came of age, was constituted *custos rotulorum* of Flintshire. After the accession of George III. in 1761, he was continued in that office. He died 20th April, 1771."

On the accession of King GEORGE III. to the Throne, Sir ROGER MOSTYN¹ was re-elected for the County, and Sir JOHN GLYNNE for the Boroughs, both without opposition. They issued a *joint* address, and Mr. THOMAS THOMAS of HOLYWELL, the High Sheriff of the County, acted as Returning Officer for both Constituencies. These two Members continued to hold their seats up to the time of their respective deaths, no one venturing to oppose them. Sir JOHN GLYNNE died at his seat, Broadlane House, HAWARDEN, on Sunday, May 31st, 1777, whereupon Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS, of PENBEDW, was elected in his stead. Mr. (afterwards Sir) THOMAS HANMER issued an address, but was not nominated, and Mr. WILLIAMS walked over.

Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS was the eldest son of RICHARD WILLIAMS, Esq., of PENBEDW, M.P. for FLINT in 1741, by ANNABELLA, his third wife, daughter of CHARLES LLOYD, Esq., of DRENEWYDD, SHROPSHIRE. He married ELIZABETH, second daughter of Col. JAMES RUSSELL STAPLETON, by PENELOPE his wife, daughter of Sir JOHN CONWAY, Bart., M.P. for FLINSTHIRE in 1695. Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS was Lord Lieutenant of DENBIGHSHIRE, and also for MERIONETHSHIRE, Constable of Flint Castle, and, prior to his return for

¹ Sir ROGER MOSTYN's name is included in the list of 159 gentlemen mentioned in *Notes and Queries* of 23 Sept., 1882, as "advanced Liberals."

FLINT, was M.P. for MONTGOMERYSHIRE, being defeated by Mr. WM. MOSTYN OWEN at the election for that Constituency in 1774. He died in 1808. The "Cross Foxes" Hotel takes its name from the arms of the PENBEDW family (two foxes counter salient), and formerly belonged to Mr. WILLIAMS, whose representatives sold it to their old tenant, the late Mrs. BARBARA JONES.

On Mr. WILLIAMS being appointed Constable of the Castle, the office being one of profit under the Crown, his seat was vacated and a new writ was issued by order of the House of Commons.¹ He was, however, re-elected without opposition. The following is a copy of his address on the occasion, taken from the *Chester Courant*:—

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and other Burgesses of the Borough of FLINT, Rhuddlan, Caerwys, Caergwrle, and Overton.

Gentlemen,

"The KING having been pleased to appoint me Constable of the Castle at FLINT, whereby my seat in Parliament is vacated, I am again necessitated to trespass upon your kindness, by requesting the honour of your support, on the approaching day of election, of which due notice will be given.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"With the greatest respect,

"Your grateful

"and much obliged humble servant,

"WATKIN WILLIAMS.

"Penbedw, March 4th, 1799."

Sir ROGER MOSTYN died in 1796. In the Appendix to PENNANT'S "*Literary Life*" will be found "a letter from a Welsh Freeholder to his Representative," dated Feby. 10th 1784: this was written by Pennant to Sir ROGER, and in it the former praises PITT, and goes on to say:—

"Excuse me reminding you (but remind you I must), of the declaration you made at the last general election, that you would enlist under no party, follow no set of men, etc."

On the death of Sir ROGER MOSTYN, the Sheriff, according to the custom then in vogue, called together the "Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders," for the purpose of choosing a candidate. At this meeting, held on the 20th August, 1796, both Sir THOMAS MOSTYN, the son and successor of the late member, and Sir THOMAS HANMER were proposed: there was, however a majority of ten to one in favour of Sir THOMAS MOSTYN. This arrangement, however, did not prevent others entering the field, as appears by the following account taken from the *Chester Chronicle* of the day:—

¹ *House of Commons Journal*, vol. liv., p. 292. But an officer in the army, if a member, does not vacate his seat by accepting the office of Constable of Flint Castle. (See *Cunningham's Law of Elections*, p. 27.)

"On Tuesday (9th November, 1796) the election for a representative to serve in Parliament for the County of Flint came on at the Town of Flint; when Sir THOMAS MOSTYN, Bart. (son of the late worthy representative), was proposed by the Dean of St. Asaph, and seconded by EDWARD JONES, Esq., of Wepre Hall. This was opposed by P. W. DAVIES, Esq., of Broughton, who proposed the Honble. LLOYD KENYON (son of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench), which was seconded by RICHARD HILL WARING, Esq., of Leeswood. The two latter gentlemen were followed by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Lincoln's Inn, who, in a speech of considerable length, insisted upon the legal incompetency of Sir Thomas Mostyn to represent the County of FLINT in Parliament. Col. HUGHES then proposed JOHN LLOYD, Esq., of Tyddyn, which was seconded by W. WYNNE, Esq., of Mold. A poll was then demanded by each party, and at half-past two o'clock the numbers stood—

For Sir Thomas Mostyn	52
„ John Lloyd, Esq.	30
„ Hon. Lloyd Kenyon.	10

Mr. Kenyon and Mr. Lloyd then declined giving the freeholders any further trouble, and Sir THOMAS MOSTYN, Bart., was declared duly elected, and chaired through the Town of FLINT, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators.

Mr. LLOYD was a friend, but not a kinsman, of Sir THOMAS. It was alleged at the time that he was merely the nominee of the MOSTYN family deputed to keep the seat warm until Sir THOMAS, who was then only twenty years of age, attained his majority. The objection raised by Mr. KENYON's friends to Sir THOMAS' qualification on the ground of his minority was fatal; for, although he was returned, Mr. LLOYD filled the seat. The allegation made respecting Mr. Lloyd's collusion with the Mostyn interest would appear not to have been without foundation; for in November, 1799, he accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, on the ground of indisposition. Sir THOMAS MOSTYN thereupon was returned in his stead, and, for the remainder of the long reign of GEORGE III., sat in Parliament for the County unopposed. Sir THOMAS was the only son of Sir ROGER MOSTYN, and was born on the 20th October, 1776. He died unmarried on the 17th April, 1831. He was the last Baronet of his branch of the family. He left his estates to his nephew, the present Lord Mostyn, who assumed the name and arms of Mostyn in addition to those of LLOYD, in compliance with the terms of the will of his uncle.

When a new Parliament was convened in 1806, Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS did not seek re-election, and Sir EDWARD PRYCE LLOYD, Bart., the brother-in-law of the County Member, was returned for the Boroughs. The following account of the election is taken from the *Chester Chronicle*:—

"November 14th, 1806.

"On Friday last, the Election for a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Flint commenced, and ended on Tuesday last. The candidates

were Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., [Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, and Col. Shipley. Francis R. Price, Esq. (who had issued an address, but retired), in a very eloquent speech, proposed Sir Stephen R. Glynne, and was seconded by P. Lloyd Fletcher, Esq. Colonel Shipley was proposed by the Rev. R. Maurice, and seconded by the Dean of St. Asaph. The Rev. Mr. Davies (Rector of Flint) then came forward, and in a neat and impressive speech, which in the course of its delivery met with the unanimous plaudits of the electors assembled, proposed Sir Edward P. Lloyd, Bart., and was seconded by R. Ellis, Esq. The show of hands was considerably in favour of Sir Edward P. Lloyd, when a poll was demanded by the other candidates. The state of the Poll at the close was as follows :—

For Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd	107
„ Sir Stephen R. Glynne	93
„ Colonel Shipley	64

Early on Tuesday morning, Colonel Shipley and Sir Stephen R. Glynne appeared upon the hustings ; and after thanking the electors for the support they had received, declined the contest, and Sir E. P. Lloyd was declared duly elected."

The following are the outlines of the speech made by the Reverend Gentleman who proposed the worthy and successful Bart. :—

Gentlemen and Fellow-Burgesses of the Town and Borough of FLINT,
 ‘I regret much that it has become necessary to propos eany other person to represent this Borough in Parliament than the Gentleman who has so long enjoyed the seat with so much credit to himself, and advantage to his constituents ; but as his health does not permit him again to solicit a continuance of your suffrages, I presume to think that after a period of more than forty years’ residence in this town I may be capable of forming observations on men and manners. It must indeed be admitted that on some occasions inconsistencies and eccentricities *have appeared in characters.* The *present* business, however, has nothing to do with *them.* I take the liberty therefore, in the capacity of a voter, to bring forward to your notice Sir E. P. Lloyd as a fit and proper person to succeed our late worthy Member in Parliament for this Borough of Flint and its dependencies. I esteem Sir Edward Lloyd a fit and proper person, because he is possessed of an opulent fortune, of independent principles, of probity of heart and mind, as well as condescension and suavity of manners. Having been born in the principality, he is well versed in its language, which will enable him to attend to the interest of his constituents with more ease to himself, as well as to the greater advantage of the remote parts of the Borough. He is active both in mind and body, ever loyal to his King, and firmly attached to the constitution of his country ; he is kind and forbearing to his numerous tenantry, a truth which the whole town and neighbourhood can attest ; even in his sports and recreations well pleased in visiting the huts of the cottagers, and relieving their wants. In granting your suffrages to such a man, I may assure you, on the strength of *my own personal knowledge* of him, as well as on *the testimony of others,* that you will find him *zealous* and ever-willing to tread in the steps of our late excellent Member, and *more worthy and distinguished* example it is not in my power to *point out for imitation.* I again say Sir Edward Lloyd is the object I propose for your suffrages, and may all the people say AMEN.’

Sir EDWARD PRYCE LLOYD was born 17th September, 1768. He was the grand-nephew of EDWARD LLOYD, who, becoming “Secretary of War,” was created a Baronet, 22nd August, 1778, with

remainder to his nephew, BELL LLOYD, who died in the lifetime of his uncle. The Secretary married first ANNA MARIA, daughter and heiress of EDWARD LLOYD of PENGWERN, FLINTSHIRE; and secondly, AMELIA, daughter of Sir WILLIAM YONGE, of ESCOT, DEVONSHIRE; but, dying without issue, was succeeded in his title and estates by his grand-nephew, Sir EDWARD PRYCE LLOYD, who was raised to the Peerage as Baron MOSTYN, of MOSTYN, FLINTSHIRE, 8th September, 1831. As before mentioned, Sir E. P. LLOYD married ELIZABETH, the daughter of Sir ROGER MOSTYN, and the sister of Sir THOMAS MOSTYN, by whom he had issue the present Lord MOSTYN and the late Honble. THOMAS PRYCE LLOYD (who, as hereafter mentioned, was appointed Constable of FLINT Castle), and two daughters. His Lordship died 3rd April, 1854.

In the following year, 1807, when another General Election took place, the feeling which had been growing since the last contest, that the MOSTYN family was monopolizing both seats, appears to have greatly increased, and a fierce contest ensued for the Boroughs, between the same three candidates who, in the previous year, had been nominated for the Constituency. The following account, made up from the two CHESTER newspapers, shows the result:—

BOROUGH OF FLINT.

State of each day's poll (held at FLINT).

		Lieut.-Col. Shipley.	Sir S. R. Glynne.	Sir E. P. Lloyd.
Wednesday	May 13	.	34	35
Thursday	„ 14	.	35	34
Friday	„ 15	.	30	29
Saturday	„ 16	.	20	18
Monday	„ 18	.	4	5
Tuesday	„ 19	.	6	7
Wednesday	„ 20	.	32	33
Thursday	„ 21	.	10	10
Friday	„ 22	.	8	7
Saturday	„ 23	.	5	4
Monday	„ 25	.	5	2
Tuesday	„ 26	.	4	0
		193	184	121

On Wednesday morning, May 20th, Sir EDWARD LLOYD declined to continue the poll.

Col. SHIPLEY, in his address of thanks, said,—

"It was not a seat in Parliament I wanted, for of that I was already possessed; but I aspired to be the Representative of my native Boroughs. . . . I shall make no profession of my public principles; the five eventful months

that I sat in Parliament must speak for *them*. I will venture, however, to affirm that I honour and revere the KING, that I love my Country, her Constitution and her Liberties, and am ready to shed the last drop of my blood in her defence. I am firmly attached to our Church Establishment, yet at the same time a warm friend to liberal toleration."

In the *Poetical Works* of RICHARD LLWYN, "the Bard of Snowdon," will be found a Song addressed to the Burgesses of FLINT on this Election.

Colonel WILLIAM SHIPLEY was Lieut.-Col. of the 14th Regt. of Foot, now the PRINCE of WALES's own (WEST YORKSHIRE) Regt. He was the eldest son of the Very Rev. WILLIAM DAVIES SHIPLEY, Dean of St. ASAPH, by PENELOPE his wife, daughter of ELLIS YONGE of BRYN YORKIN, and grand-daughter of Sir JOHN CONWAY, Bart., He married, in 1806, CHARLOTTE, daughter of Sir W. W. WYNN, Bart., and died in 1829. Col. SHIPLEY was succeeded in his estates by his son WILLIAM, who took the name of CONWAY in addition to that of SHIPLEY. Col. SHIPLEY was elected 21st January, 1807, for the Borough of St. MAWES, CORNWALL, but retired on his later return for FLINT.

At the General Election in 1812, Col. SHIPLEY retired from the FLINT Boroughs, and Sir E. P. LLOYD was returned without opposition, continuing to hold the seat during the remainder of the reign of King GEORGE III.

The Constables of the Castle who held office during this reign were, Mr. OWEN SALSBURY BRERETON, Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS, and Mr. DAVID PENNANT. The two former have already been mentioned ; the latter was appointed on the death of Mr. WILLIAMS, December 21st, 1809. He was the son of THOMAS PENNANT, the celebrated naturalist, antiquary, and traveller, and married LOUISA, daughter of Sir H. PEYTON, Bart. He died in 1841, leaving a grand-daughter (the daughter of his son DAVID, who died in 1835), his only descendant. She married WILLIAM BASIL, then Viscount FIELDING, but now EARL of DENBIGH, and died without issue in 1853. DAVID PENNANT, senior, left by his will to PHILIP PENNANT PEARSON, his cousin and godson, the BODFARI and other PENNANT estates, in the event of his grand-daughter dying without issue. On Lady FIELDING's death, Mr. PEARSON succeeded, and assumed the name and arms of PENNANT by Royal License. In 1874 he was appointed Constable of FLINT CASTLE, which office he now holds. The remainder of DAVID PENNANT'S estates passed through Lady FIELDING to her husband.

The Constable at this time appears only to have exercised his Mayoral authority in holding his annual Court Leet and Baron in the manner described in the Report of the Municipal Corporations Commissioner, hereafter given.

There is unfortunately now only one of the Minute Books of this Court Leet and Baron in the hands of the CORPORATION. Its date is 1783—1815 inclusive. We copy in full certain Minutes of these Courts from this Book for 1784, and give extracts from others.

"At a COURT LEET and COURT BARON of our Sovereign Lord the KING, held at FLINT, in and for the Borough of FLINT, on the 29th day of September, being the feast day of Saint Michael the Archangel, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE THE THIRD, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1784; before OWEN SALSBURY BRERETON, Esq., Constable of His Majesty's Castle of FLINT and MAYOR of the said Borough, and EDWARD SHACKFIELD and THOMAS ROBERTS, Bailiffs thereof for this last year.

"JNO. PHILLIPS,
"Depy. Recorder."

Names of the Jury Impannedel and Sworn.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. David Davies. | 8. Thomas Parry, Bryn. |
| 2. David Jones. | 9. John Roberts. |
| 3. Thomas Hughes. | 10. Thomas Parry, Cooper. |
| 4. Thomas Ledsham. | 11. John Bellis. |
| 5. John Pierce. | 12. John Hughes. |
| 6. William Williams. | 13. Robert Parry. |
| 7. Richard Morris. | |

"WE, the Jury afores^d at the s^d Court, do hereby humbly nominate and present ALEXANDER BIBBY and EDWARD LEDSHAM as proper persons to serve as Bayliffs for the Borough of FLINT for the year ensuing.

"We also present and nominate Peter Pierce and Robert Roberts as proper persons to serve as Constables for the Borough and Liberty of FLINT for the year ensuing.

"We also present Jeremiah Thomley, Wm. Jones, Richard Craft, Peter Leach, David Jones, Wm. Griffith, Peter Lewis, William Jones Sloane, Peter Club, Thomas Hughes, Nant, Mary Thomley, and Robert Llewelyn for inclosing several pieces and closes of the Waste within the Borough and Liberty of FLINT, and within the jurisdiction of this Court: therefore, if the same Inclosures are not taken down before the next Court, we do fine and amerce the said several persons to the several and respective sums of money as will be thought proper and adjudged by the Jury attending the next Court, to be paid and applied to the use of the Corporation of FLINT as they shall then think fit.

"We also present Robert Roberts, of Maesgwyn, within the Borough of FLINT, for not attending at this Court to do his suit and service, he being nominated and appointed at this Court, Petty Constable for the Borough of FLINT aforesaid, and for refusing to attend at this Court to be sworn to his said office, he being summon'd by the last Constable to appear for that purpose: therefore we do fine and amerce the said Robert Roberts to the sum of forty shillings, unless he immediately comes to be sworn to the s^d office.

"N.B.—This Constable was sometime afterwar^d sworn to the office before a Magistrate.

"We also present the Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of FLINT for not repairing the 'pinfold' in the Town and Borough afores^d, the same being much out of repair, and reparable by the s^d Inhabitants: therefore, if the same is not sufficiently repaired by the next Court, we do amerce the s^d Inhabitants to the sum of 40s.

"We also present the Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of FLINT for not having 'a pair of Stocks' within the Town and Borough afores^d: therefore, if the same is not made by the next Court, we do do fine and amerce the said Inhabitants to the sum of 30s.

" Alexander Bibby and Edwd. Ledsham, sworn Bayliffs for the year ensuing.
 " Peter Price } Sw. Constable for y^e Town of Flint.
 " Robt. Roberts } Sw. Constable for y^e Borough and Liberty.
 " Origi. signed by the aforesaid Jury."

The inhabitants of FLINT did not comply with the Presentments "to repair the Pinfold" and "erect a pair of Stocks ;" for at the next Court the time for so doing was extended to the following Court, by which time the order of the Court was carried out. The Stocks were placed in front of the old Elizabethan TOWN HALL, which stood on the site of the present one. We here give a drawing (by Mr. RANDOLPH CALDECOTT), of the old Building, showing the "Stocks" and their first occupants. At Elections for the Boroughs the hustings were fixed in the front of the TOWN HALL. The Elections for the County were formerly held in the Castle. But, to resume the extracts from the Court Leet Minute Book, we note the following :—

" 29th September, 1796. We present the Surveyor of the Highways, within this Borough, to raise the Wall and repair the Platt at the Bottom of Flint Town, near the old 'Red Lion,' before the next Court, or lose to the Mayor of this Borough the sum of Five Pounds.

" 29th September, 1800. THOMAS BIBBY having, at the last Court, petitioned the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Jury for leave to inclose a parcel of land within the Borough aforesaid, which was granted him on condition of his paying such an acknowledgment for the same as should be fixed at this Court,—

" It is therefore Ordered that he do pay the sum of one shilling per annum to the CHURCH WARDENS and OVERSEERS of the Poor of the Parish of FLINT, for the use of the poor of the same parish, and one shilling per annum to the MAYOR of the same Borough, by way of acknowledgement for the said parcel of land, which contains forty yards in length and twenty-five yards in breadth, and adjoins a certain place called 'the Nailors' Row,' lying within the said Borough and Liberties : the said rents to be respectively paid ; that is to say, that to the CHURCHWARDENS and OVERSEERS yearly on the feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle, and that to the MAYOR on the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel.

" 29th September, 1808. Whereas JOHN BARNES WATSON, Esq., presented a Grant at this Court, dated 4th George 2nd, to HENRY HOWARTH of the POOLE, or POOLES, on the south side of the Town of FLINT (amongst other premises therein granted), of about thirty yards in breadth, adjoining Mr. MOULDING's land, and lying under the land of the said HENRY HOWARTH to the 'Flood Mark,' or as far as the lands of Mr. MOULDING reach that way, with liberty to build thereon, at the rent of fourpence annually ; and which said parcel of land Mr. Watson intends immediately to inclose. The said Grant is admitted by the Court.

" 29th September, 1811. At this Court the 'Patent' appointing DAVID PENNANT, Esquire, Constable of the Castle of FLINT, was openly read, and the same was directed to be recorded in the same Court."

BAILIFFS OF FLINT.

The following are taken from the CHESTER *Recognizance Rolls* and *Welsh Records* :—

" 32 Edw. I. Henry le Northeryn and Adam le Sergeant.



THE OLD TOWN HALL AND STOCKS, FLINT.

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

- " 14—. Thomas Clerke and Thomas Brown,
- " 14—. John Skynner.
- " 14—. John Dedwode and Li' ap. Ith'.
- " 14—. John Hokes and Robert Bridlynton.
- " 14—. Richard Mason and Richard Broun.
- " 1447. John Glover and William Smyth."

The following appear in the Municipal Corporations Commissioners' report:—

- " 1736. Edward Ellis and Robert Pritchard."

The following are taken from the Minute Book of
THE COURT LEET AND BARON:—

- " 1782. John Lewis and William Jones.
- " 1783. Edward Shackfield and Thomas Roberts.
- " 1784. Alexander Bibby and Edward Ledsham.
- " 1785. William Williams and Edward Edwards.
- " 1786. Joseph Simon and John Roberts.
- " 1787. John Hughes and Alexander Litler.
- " 1788. William Jones and John Williams.
- " 1789. Thomas Roberts and Thomas Hughes.
- " 1790. Edward Shackfield and Richard Craft.
- " 1791. David Davies and Thomas Parry.
- " 1792. Edward Ledsham and Alexander Bibby the younger.
- " 1793. Thomas Parry, of Bryn, and Thomas Axon.
- " 1794. Thomas Parry, of Flint, and Edward Ledsham.
- " 1795. David Davies and Edward Ledsham.
- " 1796. William Williams and John Roberts.
- " 1797. John Hughes and Thomas Bellis. [Charles Potts, Gentⁿ, Recorder.]
- " 1798. Thomas Parry, Cooper, and John Williams.
- " 1799. Richard Bibby and Edward Jones.
- " 1800. Daniel Jones and Thomas Bibby.
- " 1801. William Seaman and Thomas Ingleby, Gentlemen. [Lewis Hughes, Gentⁿ, Recorder.]
- " 1802. Thomas Parry (Coed Onn), and Thomas Hughes, Parish Clerk.
- " 1803. Josiah Thomley and John Cash.
- " 1804. Benjamin Cornway (Flint), and Thomas Jones (Nant).
- " 1805. David Davies (Plas yn Balls), and Wm. Williams (Flint).
- " 1806. Peter Kenrick (Bryn y Cwn), and John Booley, Parish Clerk.
- " 1807. Thomas Parry (Bryn), and John Hughes (the Green).
- " 1808. Richard Bibby, junr., and Thomas Edwards, Innkeeper.
- " 1809. David Davies and Joseph Hughes. [John Lloyd, Gentⁿ, Recorder.]
- " 1810. Thomas Hughes (Flint), and Thomas Ledsham (Flint).
- " 1811. David Lloyd (Coleshill), Farmer, and Thomas Bibby, Joiner.
- " 1812. Benjim. Ledsham (Flint), and John Williams (Flint).
- " 1813. Thomas Ingleby (of Farm), and John Kenrick (Flint).
- " 1814. James Davies (Flint), and Peter Kenrick (Flint).
- " 1815. John Hooson (Flint), and Joseph Stealy (Flint)."

The following are taken from the Accounts of Elections in the CHESTER Newspapers:—

- " 1826. Mess^r. Kendrick and Ledsham.
- " 1829 and 1830. Robert Eyton and David Scott, Esqrs.
- " 1831. Edward Lewis, Esq., Bryn Edwin, and Mr. Edward Evans.

The following appear in the Municipal Corporations Commissioners' Report:—

“1832. The Rev. William Maddock Williams, M.A., and Mr. James Eyton, Solicitor.

The following are taken from the account of the Borough Election of 1835 in the CHESTER Newspapers:—

“1834. Robert Eyton, Esq., and Mr. Foulkes.”

The two latter were the last BAILIFFS ever appointed.

The above list is necessarily very imperfect, but we hope that, as other documentary evidence comes to light, it may hereafter be improved upon. Lists of this character have, locally, very considerable genealogical importance.

An old brass plate, recently found in the vestry of the Parish Church, bearing the following inscription, gives the date of the death of the Rev. ROBERT TAMBERLAIN, Rector of FLINT:—

“Underneath
“Lies interred the Body of
“Robert Tamberlain C^o.
“Who died the 18th day of
“Dec., 1765, aged 65.”¹

Mr. TAMBERLAIN was succeeded by the Rev. GEORGE DAVIES early in 1766. The latter died on the 7th January, 1823, being then eighty-eight years of age, and was interred in the parish churchyard. His reign in FLINT was almost as long as that of King GEORGE III. on the Throne. Old inhabitants tell us he was a tall, robust man, and wore the clerical wig (which was then assumed by the clergy) in his younger days. Among his brethren he was known as the “Bishop of FLINT.” His speech as the proposer of Sir E. P. LLOYD at the Borough Election of 1806, which we have previously given,¹ is a characteristic one. He was succeeded in the living by his son, the Rev. CHETWOOD CREWE DAVIES.

As will be gathered from a few of the extracts from the PARISH ACCOUNTS before given, FLINT felt the effect of the troublous times of this period, in having to find men, and to contribute to the militia for the defence of the nation.

The following extract from a local newspaper, and another from a letter sent by a Sergeant in the FLINTSHIRE battalion (dated from Carmarthen, in South Wales) to his brother, living near Mostyn, may be interesting to our readers:—

“Oswestry, New Year's Day, 1760.—On Friday last, the FLINTSHIRE MILITIA came hither, on their movement towards Carmarthen, in South Wales. The men were all in high spirits, and much pleased with the obliging

¹ *Vide p. 174.*

behaviour of their officers, who declared that their march should not be retarded on account of an omission in the issuing out of their subsistence money. The worthy commandant, Sir ROGER MOSTYN, Bart., Knight of the Shire for that County, undertook to supply them out of his own purse, until an order for the cash should arrive. The officers also have agreed to give their respective pay for the general emolument of the whole. It should likewise be mentioned that RICHARD PRICE, Esq., Representative for the Town of Beaumaris, and who had served abroad as Captain in the Regular Forces, accepted a Lieutenancy [qy. Ensigny] in this Corps, for the furtherance of that constitutional measure which in Parliament he had voted for. "Tis supposed that these troops will reach Carmarthen on Monday, the 7th instant."

The Sergeant writes home from Carmarthen to his brother, as follows :—

"On Tuesday, the 8th inst., (January, 1760,) our Militia came hitherto, which, with servants and attendants, made up the number of 163 persons. We arrived all well and in good spirits, considering our very extraordinary march from HOLYWELL to this place. As the route which we pursued is but little known in North Wales, nor even to the South Wales people themselves, it would be difficult for me to give you, or our neighbours, any tolerable notion of it. It was in the whole about 160 miles, and was performed in eight marching days, and those the shortest of all the year, and in the severest weather ; and notwithstanding that our road was sometimes at the foot, sometimes on the sides, and often on the tops, of the most barren and dreary mountains that I ever beheld in all my travels ; yet we pushed on, and by resolution waded rivers, passed through snows, and still persevered in our route. That we surmounted these difficulties was abundantly owing to the uncommon vigilance and prudent management of our worthy officers, and to the great encouragement we received from their kind care and friendly behaviour towards us all. Indeed, every man in each of the companies has more or less his particular obligations to our Commandant, Sir ROGER MOSTYN, Bart., and Lieut. BELL LLOYD, Esq.; to Captain Sir JOHN GLYNNE, Bart., Lieut. GEORGE HOPE, Esq., and Ensign RICHARD PRICE, Esq., Member of Parliament for BEAUMARIS, as also to Captain ELLIS YONGE, Esq., and Ensign GWEN WYNNE, Esq., who are all deserving of our most grateful acknowledgment."

Later on, when BONAPARTE threatened an invasion of this Country, a "Volunteer Company" was formed in this neighbourhood, known as the HALKYN RANGERS. This corps was supported in a great measure by the First MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, as was also the FLINTSHIRE YEOMANRY.

PENNANT, in the appendix to his "*Literary Life*," also shows, by copies of resolutions passed at different meetings in the neighbourhood, how various FLINTSHIRE Parishes (including that of FLINT itself) associated themselves together "to prevent tumult, disorder, and seditious meetings and publications." Also how the gentlemen and even the ladies of the county subscribed to grant county "Bounties to Seamen," etc., etc.

The old gaol was situated in CHURCH STREET, where the cottages, still known by that name, are situate; but in 1785, a new one was erected in the CASTLE YARD, of which Mr. JOSEPH TURNER, of CHESTER, was the Architect. The following inscription, which

formerly was placed over the gateway, was written by Mr. PENNANT, whose activity and benevolence materially contributed to the substitution of that edifice for the former abode of wretchedness and crime :—

“ In the
Twenty-fifth year of His Majesty GEO. III.,
In the Sheriffalty of Sir THOMAS HANMER, Bt., this Prison was erected,
instead of the ancient loathsome place of confinement ;
in pity
to the misery of even the most guilty,
to alleviate the sufferings of lesser offenders,
or of the innocent themselves,
whom the chances,
of human life may bring within these walls.
Done at the expense of the County ;
aided by subscriptions of several of the Gentry,
who
in the midst of most distressful days
voluntarily took on themselves part of the burden •
in compassion to such of their countrymen
on whom
Fortune had been less bounteous of her favours.”

The COUNTY PRISON was, however, unfortunately a few years ago removed to MOLD, where a new one was built by the County Authorities, at a great cost. This building had only just been completed when the Government took over the management of the PRISONS of the Country, and dispensed with the new erection ; which was sold at a great sacrifice to a body of FRENCH REFUGEE JESUITS, who now occupy it. The old County Prison at Flint Castle was bought by Messrs. MUSPRATT, who have converted a part of it into Assembly and Recreation Rooms for Working Men.

Rarely has an execution taken place at FLINT CASTLE ; but from the following copy of a Petition dated June, 1769, it will be seen that there was among the natives a strong aversion to take away the life even of a felon :—

“ To the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury.
“ The humble petition of Ralph Griffith, deputy to Thomas Griffith, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Flint for the present year, 1769, concerning the execution of Edward Edwards, for burglary,

“ Sheweth,—That your petitioner was at great difficulty and expense, by himself, clerks, and other messengers and agents he employed, in journeys to Liverpool and Shrewsbury, to hire an executioner. The convict being a native of Wales, it was almost impossible to procure any of that country to undertake the execution.

“ Travelling and other expenses on that occasion.

“ A man at Salop engaged to do this business, gave him in part of the agreement, £5 5s. Two men for conducting him, and for their search of him on his deserting from them on road, and charges in inquiring for another executioner, £4 10s.

“ After much trouble and expense, John Babbington, a convict in

£ s.
15 10

9 15

the same prison with Edwards, was, by means of his wife, prevailed upon to execute his fellow-prisoner. Gave to the wife £6 6s., and to Babbington £6 6s.
 £ s.
 "Paid for erecting a gallows, materials and labour, a business very difficult to be done in that county, £4 12s.; for the hire of a cart to convey the body, a coffin, and for burial, £2 10s.; and for other assistance, trouble and petty expenses on the occasion, at least £5.
 12 12
 "Which humbly hope your lordships will please to allow your petitioner, who," etc., etc.

I2 2

A writer in a London newspaper in 1811, after describing his visit to North Wales, concludes with, "Go to FLINT County and shire town. Two streets, and numberless houses, more old Castles; only three names, Jones, Williams, and Lloyd, for all its inhabitants—the Grocers, the Drapers, and the Doctors, united in one shop—excellent bed for one shilling, and your passage to CHESTER and back again [by the FLINT cockle boats] for ninepence."

During the ten years of GEORGE IV.'s reign, Sir THOMAS MOSTYN was returned, without opposition, for the County. Sir E. P. LLOYD also continued to represent the Boroughs unopposed.

The following is an account of the Borough Election of 1826, taken from the *Chester Chronicle* :—

"1826. Friday, June 16.—On Tuesday last, Sir EDWARD PRYCE LLOYD, Baronet, of Pengwern, in the County of Flint, brother-in-law to the much-respected County Member, Sir THOMAS MOSTYN, Bart., was for the fifth time, without opposition, elected to serve in the coming parliament for the Boroughs of FLINT, Caerwys, Rhyddlan, Caergwle, and Overton. Sir Edward was escorted to Holywell, on his way to Flint, by a large and respectable party of friends, preceded by the 'Holywell Union Amateur Band of Music.' The cavalcade, accompanied by an immense concourse of People, arrived at the Town Hall; where the Court was opened with the usual ceremonies, before Messrs. Kendrick and Ledsham, the Bailiffs, and John Oldfield, Esq., of Farm, the Recorder of the Borough. The Honourable Baronet was proposed by Major FLETCHER, and seconded by the Rev. the Vicar of RHYDDLAN in neat and appropriate speeches, and was duly declared elected. He returned thanks for the honour done him, and was afterwards chaired around the Town amidst the loud and deafening acclamations of a large body of people."

The Municipal History of Flint during this reign is very limited. Mr. DAVID PENNANT, as Constable-Mayor, held his annual Court Leet, which was presided over by his deputy, Mr. Oldfield, who styled himself "Recorder of Flint," but beyond this there is nothing to relate except perhaps the fact that, during the latter part of the reign, the people, led by their intelligent Rector, evidently became alive to the fact that some reform was required in their municipal government; and hence the Rector himself and the leading Burgesses were appointed Bailiffs of the Borough, and afterwards regularly attended the annual Court Leet.

With respect to the Parish, we find the Rev. HENRY JONES, M.A., was appointed the successor of Mr. CREWE DAVIES. He, however, only held the living for one year, being at the end of that time promoted to NORTHOP. He was a native of RUTHIN, and was the father of the late Mrs. THOMAS WILLIAMS, whose husband, curiously enough, was subsequently appointed to the same two livings that her father had some years before held.

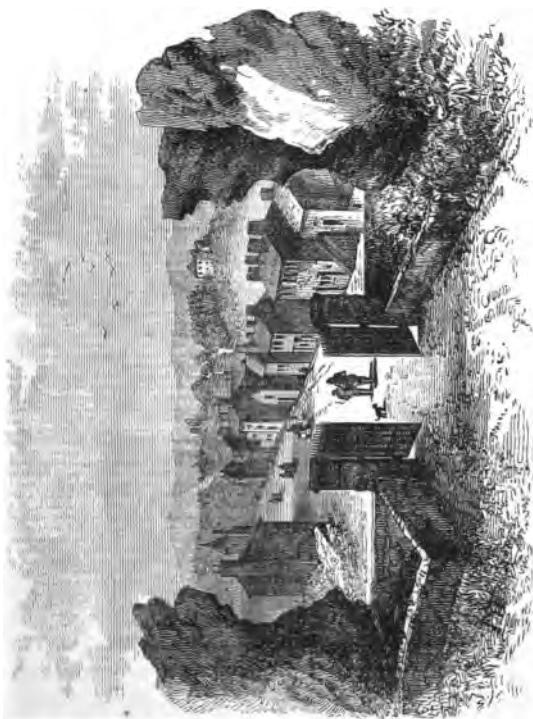
Mr. JONES was succeeded, in 1825, by the Rev. WILLIAM MADDOCK WILLIAMS, M.A. Mr. WILLIAMS was the son of the late Rev. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Rector of YSCEIFIOG and Canon of ST. ASAPH, by his wife ELEANOR JONES, of PEN-Y-BRYN, RHUABON, and was born 19th March, 1799. He was educated at Bangor Grammar and Shrewsbury Schools, and at Balliol College, OXFORD. In 1862 he married HARRIET, daughter of Captn. GREAVES, late of CHESTER, but has no issue. In 1840 he resigned the living of FLINT, and was appointed Rector of HALKYN, from whence he was promoted in 1851 to LLANFECHAIN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE; which living he resigned in 1872, and now resides at REIGATE. He is a Justice of the Peace for the County of FLINT.

"Mr. Louis, in 1824 'found that this town [Flint], and Bagillt, engrossed the whole business of Flintshire and Denbighshire.'

"In 1838, packets ran daily from Flint to Parkgate and Chester." Bingley's *North Wales*, etc.

Through the kindness of MISS SIDNEY MASSIE, of Pulford, a member of the old Cheshire family of MASSIE of CODDINGTON, near CHESTER, before mentioned, as connected with the SALSBURYS of LEADBROOK, we are enabled to give the illustration on the next page, from a drawing made by her on the spot in 1826.

The illustration gives a view of the present Castle Street and Church Street, as they appeared before the CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY passed through the Town and severed it into two parts. The view is taken from the entrance to the COUNTY PRISON at the CASTLE, now known as "Castle Terrace." The road leading to the entrance gates, in the front of the sketch, passes over the old MOAT, which formerly separated the CASTLE from the Town: the stonework ruins on each side of this road are the remains of the TOWER which formerly commanded the DRAWBRIDGE, as shown in Speed's Plan, previously given. The house on the high ground in the distance is CORNIST HALL, and the hills beyond are the HALKYN "MOUNTAINS."



VIEW OF FLINT IN 1826, FROM THE OLD COUNTY PRISON AT FLINT CASTLE.

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**



CHAPTER XI.

THE REIGN OF WILLIAM IV.—THE ERA OF PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

WE now arrive at another era of reforms, an epoch highly important to FLINT, both as a Parliamentary centre and as a Municipality.

Henceforward the dual office of "Constable of the Castle" and "Mayor of the Borough," which from the time of EDWARD I. had been vested in the occupier for the time being of the former office (who was appointed by the Crown), is divided; and the MAYOR is chosen by the Representatives, elected by the Burgesses in due course on to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. We will presently advert to the "Report of the Commissioners," upon which the Act, so far as FLINT is concerned, was founded: but let us first consider the FLINTSHIRE Elections which led up to, and immediately followed, the Parliamentary Reform Act. We fear we may tire our readers with these narratives of Elections; but they furnish us with so much information as to the men, manners, and customs of the time, that we feel constrained to give a few more of them.

On the accession of King WILLIAM IV. to the Throne, a General Election took place, when Sir THOMAS MOSTYN was again returned Knight of the Shire without opposition. Sir E. P. LLOYD was also re-elected for the Boroughs unopposed, as will be seen from the following extracts from the CHESTER newspapers of the day:—

" Friday, August 6th, 1830.

" On Tuesday last, the election for the Borough of FLINT took place. In consequence of the dilapidated state of the Town Hall, it was considered unsafe to hold the proceedings in it, and hustings were accordingly erected in front of the Hall. Early in the morning, FLINT presented a scene of bustle and activity; and at twelve o'clock Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., entered the town preceded by an excellent band, with colours, attended by a numerous escort of gentlemen and nearly two thousand burgesses. Proclamation was made by the Crier of the Court; upon which John Oldfield, Esq., of Farm, Recorder of Flint, read His Majesty's writ, and administered the usual oaths to the returning officers, the High Bailiffs of Flint (Robert Eyton and David Scott, Esqrs.), binding them to an impartial discharge of their duty. Edward Oldfield read the Act of 1729 for the prevention of bribery and corruption, and

also the provisions of the Act of 1763 for the prevention of unqualified persons from voting at Elections. Sir E. P. LLOYD was then proposed by F. R. Price, Esq., of Bryn y Pys, seconded by T. Ellis, Esq., of Cornist, and declared duly elected amidst deafening shouts. The Indentures on the return of the writ were executed by the High Bailiffs, and signed by Sir Henry Browne, High Sheriff of the County, John Oldfield, Esq., of Farm, Recorder of Flint, and a number of the Burgesses of FLINT, and from each of the contributory Boroughs. At the close of the proceedings on the hustings, Sir EDWARD was chaired to the 'Ship' Inn, and on his way thither he scattered silver amongst the crowd, which excited a good deal of merriment among the people. An order was immediately given to open every Inn and Public House in the Town, etc., etc. The Election Dinner was held at the 'Ship' Inn. Afterwards Sir E. P. Lloyd and friends visited the 'Royal Oak' Inn, where a large company of his friends dined, and he afterwards paid his respects to the Burgesses at the other public-houses."

Sir E. P. LLOYD was a Reformer, and voted for the Catholic Emancipation Act.

" Friday, August 13th, 1830.—The election for the County of FLINT took place in the Town of Flint, on Saturday last. Sir Thomas Mostyn, escorted by a numerous procession, preceded by a band of music, colours, etc., entered the town about 11 o'clock, and was received with general acclamation. The proceedings were conducted on the hustings erected adjoining the Town Hall, and which had the previous day been used for the Borough Election. Sir Edward Mostyn proposed and F. R. Price, Esq., seconded Sir THOMAS MOSTYN (who has recently been afflicted with an attack of gout); and he was thereupon declared duly elected, and was invested by the High Sheriff, Sir H. Browne, Kt., with the sword as Knight of the Shire. He then addressed the freeholders. Sir Thomas was chaired from the hustings, and every public-house in FLINT was opened to the freeholders. Large companies dined at the 'Ship' and 'Oak' Inns, and at all the other public-houses conviviality and good fellowship was the order of the day."

The following year, 1831, another General Election took place, when the question of reform was left to the judgment of the country. Sir THOMAS MOSTYN died about the time of the dissolution of Parliament, and the present Lord MOSTYN (then Mr. E. M. LLOYD MOSTYN) was elected, without opposition, as the County Member. At the same time Sir E. P. LLOYD was again re-elected for the Boroughs; so that father and son represented at this period the two Constituencies.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the local papers as to these two Elections :—

" Friday, May 6th, 1831. On Wednesday last, the election for the Borough of FLINT, etc., took place at Flint, before Robert Eyton and David Scott, Esqrs., Bailiffs. Sir E. P. LLOYD was proposed by F. R. Price, Esq., seconded by George Roskell, Esq., and declared duly elected. At the election dinner at the 'Ship' Inn, young Mr. LLOYD MOSTYN, in returning thanks for the toast of his health said, if he should be so fortunate as to obtain the object of his highest ambition in becoming the Representative of the County of FLINT, he would do his duty. He was a Reformer (cheers), and he would also oppose that system of slavery which was at present a disgrace to our colonies and to the nation."

"Friday, May 13th, 1831. The election for the County of Flint came off on Tuesday last at FLINT. Early in the morning, numerous bodies of Freeholders, wearing brown and yellow favours, poured into the town, each body preceded by appropriate colours, and those from Mold and the neighbourhood headed by an excellent band. The High Sheriff, Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., was the Returning Officer. Mr. E. M. LL. MOSTYN was proposed by F. R. Price, Esq., and seconded by Major Jones, of Wepre, who said he was more accustomed to make long marches than long speeches. Mr. MOSTYN was declared duly elected, and in returning thanks said he knew their sentiments were congenial to his own, and he should vote for Lord John Russell's Reform Bill."

The following September a vacancy occurred for the Boroughs, in consequence of Sir E. P. LLOYD being called to the Upper House (to assist Lord GREY's Ministry in their attempt to pass their second Reform Bill) as Lord MOSTYN. MR. HENRY GLYNNE, of HAWARDEN, was elected to fill the vacancy, without opposition.

MR. F. R. PRICE, of BRYN-Y-PYS, had issued an address, and MR. SHIPLEY CONWAY was also spoken of as a candidate, but neither of these gentlemen was nominated. The following is the newspaper account of the Election :—

"Friday, 25th September, 1831. The advancement to the Peerage of the patriotic Baronet, who had long represented these boroughs, opened a field for honourable competition. On Monday evening last, a requisition, most numerously and respectably signed, was presented to MR. HENRY GLYNNE, of Hawarden Castle, inviting him to allow himself to be put in nomination. The Election took place yesterday at FLINT, and the procession that proceeded to Northop to meet MR. GLYNNE, and escort him to the hustings, was one of the most numerous ever seen on any similar occasion. It was composed not only of the Burgesses of the contributory boroughs, but of vast numbers of the inhabitants of Hawarden, Mold, and Holywell ; who thus enjoyed, as it were by anticipation, the elective franchise which was about to be conferred upon them by the Reform Bill. The *cortege* contained thirty private carriages, besides an immense number of equestrians and pedestrians, and three bands of music, and extended a mile and upwards in length. As soon as the main body met MR. GLYNNE, they took the horses from his carriage, and drew him the whole of the way to FLINT, amidst the shouts of the populace. At twelve o'clock the platform erected in front of the Town Hall at Flint was thronged to excess. A long discussion took place as to the legality of nominating the respected High Sheriff, Sir S. R. GLYNNE, Bart.; but it was ultimately decided that this could not legally be done.¹ The usual formalities were gone through, and the Recorder, John Oldfield, Esq., asked 'who shall be the Burgess to represent the Borough?' Shouts of 'Henry Glynne for ever!' followed. Col. Fletcher, of Gwernhaglod, then proposed, and Edward Lewis, Esq., of Bryn Edwin, seconded MR. GLYNNE, who was declared duly elected, and he returned thanks, as did also the High Sheriff. Mr. Glynne was then chaired from the hustings to the 'Ship' Inn, and during the whole of the way scattered silver amongst the crowd. A splendid dinner was given at the 'Ship' Inn to about 200 gentlemen. A number also dined at the 'Royal Oak' Inn, and also at every Inn and Public House in the town ; and we have no doubt that

¹ Here, as elsewhere, in anticipation of the General Election, likely Tory Candidates had, when possible, been "pricked" for High Sheriff, and thus Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE was prevented from standing for the Borough of FLINT, as had been his and his friends' intention.

as the fumes of the liquor 'got up,' many a Welshman would fall a martyr to the jolly god. The following were among those present at the dinner at the 'Ship' Inn : H. Glynne, Esq., M.P., in the chair, Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., High Sheriff, Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart., Col. Fletcher, J. W. Eyton, Esq., J. Eyton, Esq., Major Jones, Pyers Mostyn, Esq., Edward Lewis, Esq., W. T. Ellis, Esq., Rev. Mr. Clough, Mold, Rev. H. Parry, Rev. H. Jones, Northop, Rev. W. M. Williams, Rev. Mr. Oakley, Mr. Eyton, and Mr. David Scott, Bailiffs of Flint, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. T. Mather, Mr. Wolstenholme, Mr. H. Eyton, Mr. Eyton, Pen-y-Palmaent, Messrs. Rigby, Messrs. Hancock, Mr. Addison, Mr. P. Parry, Messrs. Barker and Porter, Chester, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Williams, Denbigh, Mr. Hume, Denbigh, Mr. Gabriel Roberts, Messrs. Oldfield, Farm, Messrs. Oldfield, Holywell, Mr. Oldfield, Caerwys, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Johnson, Chester, Mr. Williamson, Messrs. Whitley, Mr. Griffith Williams, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Boydell, Mr. Roskell, Mr. Roberts, and several other gentlemen. At four o'clock Mr. GLYNNE left, he and Sir S. R. GLYNNE being accompanied by a large crowd all the way to HAWARDEN. Hawarden was illuminated. The festivities were kept up at Hawarden the following two days ; the castle was opened to all comers, and meat and prime ale were distributed to the visitors. A fine ox was roasted, and also several sheep, which were given away in portions to the populace, as well as plenty of real old stingo."

Mr. HENRY GLYNNE (afterwards the "Rev." HENRY GLYNNE, M.A., Rector of HAWARDEN and Canon of ST. ASAPH) was the second son of Sir S. R. GLYNNE, 7th Bart., by his wife, the Hon. MARY NEVILLE, daughter of the 1st Lord BRAYBROOKE. He was born 9th September, 1810, and educated at ETON and CHRISTCHURCH, OXFORD. He took his B.A. degree in 1833, and was ordained and presented to the valuable family living of HAWARDEN in the following year ; this is one of the very few recorded instances of a Member of Parliament deserting the Senate in favour of the Church. In 1851 he was appointed Rural Dean of MOLD, and in 1855 Hon. Canon of ST. ASAPH : for many years he represented the Chapter in Convocation. On the 14th October, 1843, he married LAVINIA, second daughter of the 3rd LORD LYTTELTON, by whom he had issue surviving infancy, two daughters, MARY and GERTRUDE, the latter of whom, on 22nd October, 1875, married the Hon. G. S. DOUGLAS PENNANT, eldest son of LORD PENRHYN. Canon GLYNNE died 29th July, 1872. His wife had pre-deceased him, 3rd October, 1850.

In February, 1832, Mr. HENRY GLYNNE accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds ; and his brother, Sir STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, Bart., having completed his year of office as Sheriff of the County, was elected without opposition the Borough member. Mr. EDWARD LEWIS, of BRYN EDWIN, and Mr. EDWARD EVANS, the Borough bailiffs, acted as Returning Officers. Sir STEPHEN was proposed by Major FLETCHER, and seconded by Mr. GEORGE ROSKELL. In returning thanks for his election, he said that he regretted the Lords had thrown out the Reform Bill ; and that he would support the measures introduced by the Ministry, and promote by every

means in his power economy and retrenchment in every department of the State. Sir STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, the 8th and last Bart. of HAWARDEN, was born 22nd September, 1807. He was educated at Eton and Christchurch, OXFORD. He graduated B.A. in 1828, taking Third Class Honours in Classics. In 1845 he was appointed, by Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord Lieutenant of FLINTSHIRE on the death of the first Marquis of WESTMINSTER. Sir STEPHEN died 19th June, 1874, unmarried; and his nephew, Mr. W. H. GLADSTONE, M.P. (eldest son of his elder sister CATHERINE, wife of the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury) succeeded to his estates.

At the General Election in December, 1832, after the passing of the Reform Act, Mr. MOSTYN was returned for the County, and Sir S. R. GLYNNE for the Boroughs, both without opposition, as they were again at the General Election in 1835.

In the year 1832 the Cholera appeared in FLINT, as in other parts of the kingdom. It did not, however, originate here, but was introduced by strangers.

The Commissioner appointed to inquire into the claims of FLINT to be included in the schedule to the "Municipal Corporations Reform Act" was Mr. GEORGE HUTTON WILKINSON. He sat at FLINT, and made a very careful inquiry, as will appear by his Report, dated 11th February, 1834. This Report contains much valuable information respecting the history and condition of the Borough at this period. The following is a copy:—

"BOROUGH OF FLINT.

" 1. [The Limits of the Borough are described in this paragraph.] Local Limits.
 " 2. [The Charter of the Black Prince is set out in this paragraph.] By Charter.
 " 3. [The Charter of Edward I. is set out in this paragraph, also the grants of Charters.
 the Castle by Edward III., before referred to; the dismantlement of the Castle
 is also referred to—which, says the report, 'almost obliterated the privileges
 of the burgesses themselves.']

" 4. The Charter of the Black Prince must be considered the governing Charter; for no information could be obtained of any other then existing. In Charters,
 Pennant's *Wales*, i, p. 63, it is stated, that 'in 1283 the town received its first
 Charter, was made a free borough, and the Mayor sworn faithfully to preserve its
 liberties.' Dated at Flint, 8th September, 1283, 'And that it was confirmed
 again, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, and 12 William III.' But of these confirmations
 no other evidence was furnished.¹

¹ It will be observed that no mention is made of the charter of RICHARD II. to the Borough. Referring to this unfortunate monarch, we are kindly reminded by Mr. B. BEEDHAM that two instances of his autograph (the earliest one of a King of England known to be in existence) are to be found, one at the Record Office,—and the other at the British Museum, attached to a paper which relates to the surrender of Brest. (*Cotton. MSS. Vesp. F. XII. fol. 3.*) It may be read "le Roy R.S." In the same volume of the *Cottonian MSS.* will be found the autograph of HENRY IV. attached to an order for the apprehension of Lady de Spencer and her children.

Title. "5. The title of the Corporation is, 'the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Flint.'

Officers. "6. The officers of the Corporation are—

Mayor	.	.	.	.	.	I
Bailiffs	:	:	:	:	:	2
Recorder	:	:	:	:	:	I
Sergeant at Mace	:	:	:	:	:	I
Constables	:	:	:	:	:	4

Mayor, how appointed. "7. The original appointment of the present Constable of the Castle, David Pennant, Esq., of Downing, son of the celebrated author and antiquary above quoted, by letters patent under the privy seal (a copy of which is furnished); bears date the 8th June, 49 George III.

"The present patent is dated 21st Dec., 1 William IV., and, equally with the former patents, confers the several offices of Constable of the Castle of Flint, keeper of the gaol of the said Castle, comptroller of all records, pleas, fines, etc., whatsoever, before the King's Justices in the counties of Chester and Flint, and also before all officers and ministers in the said letters patent mentioned; and comptroller of all pleas, fines, amerciaments and redemptions before the Justices of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, parcel of the possessions of the Principality of North Wales, during pleasure, etc.

Mayor, functions of. "8. The Mayor appoints the Recorder, and he stated his belief that the annual appointment of the two Bailiffs rested with him; but this, with reference both to practice and to the Charter, must be understood (notwithstanding the statement in Pennant's *Wales*, i., p. 60) merely as a privilege tacitly conceded to him, on some former occasion, to recommend the Bailiffs to the choice of the burgesses, as hereafter stated.

"No active functions appertain now to the office of Mayor of Flint.

"9. Originally the entire salary payable to the Mayor was £40 8s. 4d., made up as follows:—

	£ s. d.
He received, as Constable of the Castle	10 0 0
Keeper of the Gaol	6 1 8
Comptroller of Chester and Flint	12 3 4
Comptroller of North Wales (Caernarvon)	12 3 4
<hr/>	
From which was deducted—	<hr/>
Poundage	2 0 0
Auditor's fee	1 8 0
Stamps	0 1 7
<hr/>	
Net Salary	<hr/> £36 18 7

Bailiffs, election of. But, for the last five or six years, the salary has been reduced by the withdrawal of the last two items payable to him as comptroller; and the whole salary is more than absorbed by the annual payment of the Recorder's salary and the dinner given at the Court Leet to the Bailiffs, Recorder, and Jury.

"10. In practice, the election of the Bailiffs is ordinarily, but not necessarily, made out of the body of the jurors (being burgesses) assembled at the Court Leet on the Charter Day, 29th September. The old bailiffs generally recommend who shall be their successors.

"They are sworn in before the Recorder,—the Mayor takes no part in the election; indeed, the present Mayor is stated by Mr. Eyton, one of the Bailiffs, who has resided thirteen years in Flint, not to have been seen by him during the whole of that period.

" 11. The Bailiffs have no other functions now appertaining to their office, than to preside at the Court Leet, and to act as the returning officers of Members to serve the Borough in Parliament. Until within a very few years the office was occasionally filled by very illiterate persons. At the last election but two, neither of the bailiffs of the borough could write, and they actually signed the return to the writ as marksmen. The more respectable inhabitants, acting under the advice of the intelligent clergyman, who is now one of the bailiffs, and of his colleague, have agreed to fill the office in rotation; and under their auspices it may be expected that the affairs of the Borough will in this and in all other respects be placed on a much better footing than heretofore.

Bailiffs,
functions of.

" 12. The Bailiffs have no salaries or emoluments whatsoever.

Bailiffs,
salaries of.

" 13. The Recorder is appointed by the Mayor; he is not a chartered officer, and it would seem that he is appointed during pleasure.

Recorder,
appointment
of.

" The present Recorder, Mr. J. Oldfield, was appointed in 1811. He is a solicitor, residing at a place called The Farm, near Abergele, twenty-five miles from Flint; and is also the Recorder of Caerwys.

" 14. The Recorder has the custody of all the documents relating to the Corporation, and assists the Bailiffs in holding the Court Leet on the Charter Day.

Recorder,
functions of.

" The court-book, produced to us as being the oldest in his possession, commenced in the year 1783.

" The first entry in which the 'Recorder' is introduced into the style of the court is on the 29th September, 41 George III. Indeed, it was considered by one of the bailiffs to be a designation assumed, in this borough, arbitrarily, and that the title of Deputy Constable would be a more fit description.

" 15. The Recorder receives a salary of £8 8s. yearly from the Mayor, and has no other emoluments from the office.

Recorder,
salary of.

" 16. The Sergeant-at-Mace is appointed for life by the Mayor; the present Sergeant has held the office thirteen years. His functions are, to attend the bailiffs with a Silver Mace of great antiquity, and to serve the process of the court. He has an annual fee of 10s. 6d. in right of the office.

Sergeant-at-
Mace, ap-
pointment of
etc.

" 17. The four Constables are appointed at the Leet in the usual form, and exercise the ordinary functions of their office, subject to the control of the county magistrates, with the accustomed fees and some small rents or acknowledgments paid for encroachments on the waste, amounting altogether to about 20s. per annum.

Constables.

" 18. All male inhabitants, duly qualified by residence and otherwise, who pay scot and lot within the borough, have a right to vote as burgesses in the election of Members to serve the Borough in Parliament, and also in the election of the two Bailiffs. They have no other duties, privileges, or emoluments, than these.

" 19. To the small extent, practically, for which any Ruling Body can be said to exist in this borough at the present day, the power must be considered to reside in the two Bailiffs, whose election, both in law and in fact, is by the resident burgesses paying scot and lot.

Ruling
Body.

" 20. No fees whatever are paid by the burgesses, or upon admission to any Fees office.

" 21. There is no criminal court, except the Leet, at which nuisances are presented by the jury, and directions given for the cleansing of sewers and ditches by the highways.

" Encroachments also upon the waste lands within the borough, which are deemed the property of the burgesses, are presented at the Leet, and partially abated, from time to time, in assertion of the right.

" No action has ever been brought, or proceeding had, within living memory, in the Court Baron, nor is there any minute or tradition of such.

" 22. About a week previous to the holding of the Court Leet on the Charter Day, a precept goes from the Constable of the Castle to the Sergeant-at-Mace,

commanding him to summon the Jury for that court ; one or both of the Bailiffs then make out a list of names of persons fit to serve on the Jury, which the Sergeant-at-Mace takes to the Recorder, and he inserts them in the summons.

"A dinner is given on the last day, at the expense of the Constable of the Castle, to the Recorder and Jury, and to the Bailiffs, if they think fit to attend. Both the old and new Bailiffs generally attend the court.

Local Police.

"23. For the last five or six years, four constables have been sworn in at the Leet, instead of the two formerly appointed, and these are found hardly adequate to preserve the peace of the town. They have a rude class, consisting largely of sailors, colliers, and foreigners, to deal with ; and the system of combination and striking for wages has prevailed so extensively in the neighbouring collieries, as to have called for a permanent station of military at Mold, distant about six miles from FLINT.

"The Reverend William Maddock Williams, Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Flint, and one of the present bailiffs of the borough, is in the commission of the peace, and the only acting Magistrate resident within the borough.

"The nearest resident Justice without the borough lives three miles, and the next six miles distant, from FLINT.

Gaol.

"24. There is no borough gaol or poorhouse. The Great Sessions were formerly held here, and the town hall is claimed as the property of the county.

Fines.

"25. There are no fines imposed by the Corporation on their own members or others, except the small fines (generally 6*s.* or 1*s.*) imposed at the Court Leet upon parties guilty of encroachments or nuisances.

Property.

"26. The only property belonging to the Corporation consists of some trifling rents or acknowledgments (before-mentioned as being divided among the four constables), payable in respect of certain encroachments upon the wastes within the borough, and which, from 1811 to 1826, amounted to 30*s.* yearly, but now produce only about 20*s.* The Crown, about the year 1786, sold the ancient CASTLE to the county. This they did under a contemplated plan for removing the county gaol to Mold, where the Assizes are holden. About two years ago, LORD KENYON offered £1500 for the Castle and appurtenances, but a majority of the magistrates being then adverse to incurring the expense of building a new gaol, the scheme for selling it is at present abandoned. . . .

Inclosure Act.

"27. The charter (as before noticed) contains a clause, common to nearly all the charters granted by King Edward I. to Wales, that 'all the Lands now assigned to the same Borough may be entirely diswarrened and deforested.' . . .

"By statute 53 Geo. III., c. 69, intituled 'An Act for inclosing lands in the township of Flint, in the county of Flint,' a commissioner is appointed for dividing, allotting and inclosing certain marshes, commons, and waste lands [therein described].

"By s. 49, there is a 'saving of the right of Robert Earl Grosvenor, his heirs and assigns, to the lead mines under the lands to be inclosed.' By s. 50, there is a 'saving of the right of Sir Thomas Hanmer, his heirs and assigns, to the coal under the lands to be inclosed.'

"By s. 51, there is a 'saving of the rights of His Majesty to all other the mines,' etc. By s. 52, 'Manorial and other rights are saved.' By s. 53, there is a 'saving of rights of the River Dee Company.' And by s. 54, there is a 'general saving of all rights.'

"But there is no special saving of any rights of the Burgesses, nor is the existence of any such right in the slightest degree recognized either by the Act itself, or by the commissioners appointed under its provisions. This was represented to us (and apparently not without abundant reason) as an unjust sacrifice of the privileges of the Burgesses, who were stated to have exercised largely a right of common of pasture upon the wastes, as well as the other rights before mentioned.

"A similar disregard of such privileges has prevailed very generally throughout the principality of Wales.

"The award of the Commissioners, dated 24 July, 1830, was produced ; it recites that the Commissioners of Woods, etc., had already sold the Crown allotments (which they are empowered to do under s. 28), being equivalent (under s. 26) to one-twentieth part in value of the whole land inclosed. In fact, these allotments had been sold above ten years before the date of the award, and one of the best houses in the parish had been built thereon.

"28. There is no patronage, ecclesiastical or other, exercised by the Corporation.

"The tithes of the parish of Flint belong to the Bishop of St. Asaph ; those of Coleshill Fawr to the lay impropriator of the vicarage of Holywell. The living of Flint is a perpetual curacy, in the See of St. Asaph, and in the gift of the Bishop of that Diocese. The present incumbent is the Rev. W. Maddock Williams, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and one of the present bailiffs of the borough.

"29. The only Act of Parliament relating exclusively to the borough is the Inclosure Act above referred to ; the River Dee Navigation Acts are noticed hereafter.

"The trade of the Port of Flint is represented on all hands as rapidly increasing.

"The obstructions to the navigation of the higher parts of the estuary of the Dee, by the shifting of the sands, have not affected that part of the channel by which the port of Flint is approached. It is in consequence becoming in a great measure the port of Chester. Vessels discharge here, especially when laden with timber, which is floated up or taken in lighters to Chester.

"30. This circumstance now renders the powers vested in the River Dee Company the more a subject of jealousy and complaint on the part of the Burgessesses of Flint.

"That Company was first incorporated by statute 14 Geo. II., cap. 8, under the title of "The Company of Proprietors of the undertaking for recovering and preserving the Navigation of the River Dee."¹ The statute 31 Geo. III., c. 88, intituled "An Act for confirming an agreement between the Company of Proprietors of the undertaking for recovering and preserving the Navigation of the River Dee, and certain Lords of Manors and other persons entitled to right of common upon the wastes and commons, and the old common salt marshes lying on the south side of the said river, below or to the north-east of

¹ In 1674, Mr. Andrew Yarranton, a gentleman extremely conversant with the commercial advantages of this island, made a survey of the river Dee and its estuary. He drew a plan and formed the project of a new channel in a straight line from Chester, terminating opposite to Flint Castle, and also a scheme for recovering a large tract of land from the sea. This he got presented to the Duke of York, the patron at that time of all useful undertakings. In the end an Act of Parliament was obtained, and a Company formed, which unfortunately did not carry out Yarranton's original scheme for a straight cut from Chester to Flint Castle, but adopted a more tortuous course suggested by Mr. Nathaniel Kinderly (the promoter of the company in the reign of Geo. II.)—we believe, to meet the requirements of landowners in Hawarden and Northop. Had Yarranton's scheme of carrying the channel in a straight line from Chester and past the Pentre rock been adopted, it would have been a great gain, not only to Flint, but to the County generally. The following are some of the Acts of Parliament that have been passed relating to the river Dee ; viz., 11 and 12 Wm. III., cap. 24; 6 Geo. II., cap. 30; 14 Geo. II., cap. 8; 17 Geo. II., cap. 28; 31 Geo. III., cap. 88; 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 87, and 31 Victoria, cap. 30.

Greenfield Gate, in the county of Flint, and an award made in consequence thereof ; after reciting the provisions of the original Act of 6 Geo. II., c. 30 ; of the before-mentioned Act of 14 Geo. II., c. 8 ; of the 17 Geo. II., c. 28 ; and of the 26 Geo. II., c. 35, proceeds to confirm the several deeds and instruments made and executed by virtue of those Acts ; and provides that the ' same shall be binding and conclusive upon all persons having, or who may hereafter have or claim to have, any right of common upon the said common salt marshes adjoining to the said lands of the said Company below or on or towards the north, north-west, or north-east of Greenfield Gate aforesaid.'

" It was stated that the surrender thus made of all claim that the burgesses might have had in respect of their right of common, and the deprivation of river frontage consequent thereon, had shut them out from the prospect of great advantages to be derived from the construction of docks, should the increasing trade of the port demand such a measure. . . .

Exports and Imports. " 31. The following is the account of Exports and Imports for the year ending 5th January, 1833 :—

FLINT PORT, CHESTER.

	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
With coals, coastwise, outwards	570	31,982	1,657
Other vessels, with sundries	113	7,393	345
	<hr/> 683	<hr/> 39,375	<hr/> 2,002
Coastwise, inwards, with sundries	131	7,285	381
Coals	1	46	3
Slates	9	226	19
	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 7,557	<hr/> 403
Inwards, from America, with timber, six vessels.			
Inwards, from Ireland.	13	720	48
Outwards, to Ireland.			
Coals	74	4,719	260
Sundries	4	225	12
	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 4,944	<hr/> 272

Mines. " 32. The neighbouring Lead Mines are still worked to a great extent. . . . The Coal Mines in the vicinity furnish also active employment to very large bodies of workmen.

Poor-rates. " 33. The Poor-rates, notwithstanding the heavy pressure of Irish casual paupers, are light, amounting only to about 2s. in the pound, on an estimated valuation of two-thirds of the rack-rent.

Language. " 34. Nine-tenths of the population of the borough speak the English language.

Church. " 35. The service at the Established Church is performed both in English and Welsh every Sunday ; the morning service in the one language and the evening in the other on alternate Sundays.

Dissenters. " 36. The Dissenters have three places of worship ; two in private houses, and one chapel. Some of them attend the church also. A majority of the population of the borough are of the Established Church.

" 37. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Holywell, distant about four miles. Roman Catholics.

" 38. There are Sunday-schools for boys and girls, and a National School maintained by subscription; and although there are no charities or benefactions to be disposed of by the Corporation, the system of education within the borough is said to work well; and few children can be found within it unable to read. Among the older persons there are many such. In the management of the schools no distinctions are made on the score of religious persuasion.

" 39. The Corporation do not interfere respecting the licensing of Public-houses. The pernicious consequences of the Beer Bill in this neighbourhood were forcibly dwelt upon. The secluded houses were represented as being nests of infamy and juvenile depravity; the immediate result of the Bill to have been a succession of serious disturbances in the town. It was said that the monopoly of the brewers had been increased by establishing their own beer-houses almost exclusively; and it was inferred that consumption upon the premises ought not to be legalised, but that perfect freedom to brew for private use should prevail. Public-houses and Beer-shops.

" 40. It may be proper, finally, to notice the fact, as nearly connected with the municipal regulation of the Borough of Flint, that a deputation, consisting of three gentlemen resident in Holywell—viz., Mr. Richard Addison, merchant, Mr. Alfred Grainger, solicitor, and Mr. Peter Williams, surgeon—attended here.

" They begged to suggest the expediency of incorporating Holywell, either independently, or as an appendage to Flint. . . .

" The following statistical facts are given from the Population Returns and Parliamentary Papers :—

1. English statute acres, not stated.

2. Population :—

1801	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,169
1811	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,433
1821	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,612
1831	—Males	1,130	, females	1,086	Total	.	.	.	.	.	2,216

Occupations, viz. :—

Families employed in agriculture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
Ditto trade, manufactures, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130
Ditto not comprised in above classes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	282

3. Annual value of real property 1815, £1,933.

4. Assessed taxes for years ending 5 April :—

		<i>£ s. d.</i>
1829	.	81 6 2
1830	.	81 6 2
1831	.	68 18 1

5. Parochial assessment for years ending 25 March :—

1825	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	311 13 0
1829	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	344 7 0

6. Number of houses in 1830—

£10 and under £20 rent	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
£20 " £40 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
£40 and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6

7. Number of Electors registered under New Act in 1832 :—

Names of Places.	Scot and Lot Voters.	£10 Voters.	
Flint . . .	361	14	Not properly classified, as there are a great many more £10 voters, and which are incorporated with the scot and lot voters.
Overton . . .	254		No classification.
Rhuddlan . . .	169		Ditto.
Caerwys . . .	128		Ditto.
Caergwrle . . .	64	40	Ditto.
Holywell . . .		176	New Place.
Mold . . .		91	Ditto.
St. Asaph . . .		62	Ditto.
	976	383	

Grand Total . . . 1,359 voters.

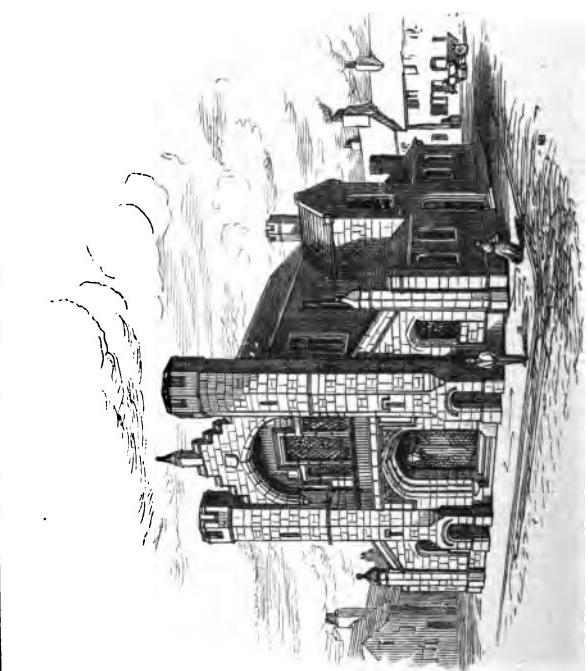
"(Signed) **GEORGE HUTTON WILKINSON.**
 "LONDON, 11th Feb., 1834."

The result of this Report was, as before stated, that FLINT was named in the new Act as a "BOROUGH," entitled to a CORPORATION consisting of a MAYOR, four ALDERMEN and twelve COUNCILLORS.

On the last day of the year 1835 the reformed CORPORATION held their first meeting; when MESSRS. GEORGE ROSKELL, THOMAS PARRY, of BRYN; EDWARD HUGHES, of FFRITH; and BENJAMIN LEDSHAM were elected the first four Aldermen, the two latter to go out of office in 1838. On the first day of the year 1836 the Council again met, when Alderman GEORGE ROSKELL was elected Mayor, Mr. JAMES EYTON, of MOLD, Town Clerk, Mr. EDWARD FFOULKES JONES, of TYDDYN, Borough Treasurer, and EDWARD EDWARDS, Serjeant-at-Mace and Crier. Mr. GEORGE ROSKELL was the fourth son of Mr. NICHOLAS ROSKELL, of GARSTANG, Lancashire. He was born 1st Dec., 1777; married firstly, 22nd April, 1805, MARY ANNE, only child of Mr. JAMES POTTS, of STOKYN; and secondly, 9th January, 1826, JANE, second daughter of JAMES SIDGREAVES, of Inglethwaite Lodge, Lancashire. By the former only (who died 22nd August, 1824) he had issue, seven sons and seven daughters. GEORGE POTTS ROSKELL, the eldest surviving son (who succeeded to STOKYN, where his widow now resides), married ELLEN, only child of Mr. JOSEPH WHARTON, of NETHERTON, Lancashire. Another son, NICHOLAS ROSKELL, married CHARLOTTE, daughter of Mr. EDWARD JONES, of WEPRE HALL, who survives him. His daughter ELIZABETH (Mrs. HARNETT) now resides at SHREWSBURY. He first came into this neighbourhood as a shareholder of the MILWR MINE, near HOLYWELL; and

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THE NEW TOWN HALL, FLINT, ERECTED ON THE SITE OF THE OLD BUILDING IN 1840.

afterwards was the senior partner in the well-known firm that for many years carried on the old Smelting Works. He was a J.P. for the County, and Major of the Flintshire Militia. He died Feb. 1847.

Mr. JAMES EYTON, the Town Clerk, was a solicitor at MOLD, and a son of Mr. THOMAS EYTON, of PEN-Y-PALMANT (the proprietor of large collieries at FLINT), by his wife ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. JOHN PARRY, of Caerwys Hall. He was born 25th February, 1802, and married MARY, daughter of Mr. DAVID PARRY, of RHYDYLWYN, near RUTHIN, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He died 29th December, 1859.

Mr. EDWARD FOULKES JONES, the Borough Treasurer, was the son of JOHN and MARGARET JONES, of BRYN COCH, FLINT. He married JANE SIMON, of HOLYWELL. For many years he carried on business as a Merchant in LIVERPOOL, but afterwards resided at Tyddyn Ucha farm, BAGILLT, where he died in 1851.

One of the first things the CORPORATION did, was to endeavour to obtain from the CONSTABLE of the CASTLE and his deputies, Mr. JOHN OLDFIELD, of FARM, and his son JOHN (who had acted as provisional Town Clerk at the first Municipal Election), all the documents relating to the Borough in their possession. Mr. PENNANT stated he had no such muniments in his possession, nor ever had, and instructed Messrs. OLDFIELD to deliver all they had to the COUNCIL; but these gentlemen do not appear to have given anything up, except the old COURT LEET Minute Book before referred to. When the present Town Clerk took office, all he found was the said "Minute Book," the "Reformed Corporation Minute Books," and a printed copy of the "BLACK PRINCE'S Charter to the Borough."

The new COUNCIL at once began to think about erecting a new TOWN HALL. The old one, which was erected in Queen ELIZABETH's reign, was in such a dilapidated state, that it was dangerous to use it. It was at first suggested that the southern tower of the CASTLE (the donjon) should be converted into a *Town* and County Hall. This project was, however, unfavourably received by the County Magistrates, and it was ultimately decided to erect the present edifice, which is situated on the site of the old building. The funds were raised by subscription. The Council Chamber was an addition to the original plans. In digging the foundations, a number of Roman coins, etc., were discovered. The Architect was Mr. JOHN WELSH. The building was completed at a cost of £1734 8s. 6d., and the first meeting of the Council held in it on the 10th day of February, 1840. On the previous page we give a drawing of it by Mr. HARRY BESWICK, of CHESTER.

The present Borough Seal, devised by the Mayor and Town Clerk, was adopted, and Alderman ROSKELL was re-elected Mayor on the 9th November, 1836.



CHAPTER XII.

THE VICTORIAN PERIOD.—LISTS OF THE MAYORS, MAGISTRATES, ALDERMEN, AND OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

ON the accession of Queen VICTORIA to the Throne, a General Election took place. Both the Borough and County seats were contested. For the former, Mr. ROBERT JOHN MOSTYN, of CALCOT, (a Tory,) was proposed by the Rev. W. M. WILLIAMS, of FLINT, and seconded by Mr. E. JONES, of HOLYWELL (agent for Mr. PENNANT, of DOWNING); while the second candidate, Mr. CHARLES WHITLEY DEANS DUNDAS, (a Whig), was proposed by Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, and seconded by Mr. ROBERT EYTON. The Election took place on the 31st July, 1837, and the poll was declared at FLINT on the following day, as follows:—

	DUNDAS.	MOSTYN.
Flint	156	127
Caerwys	42	41
Rhyddian	119	6
Caergwrle	46	47
Overton	106	79
Holywell	62	53
Mold	33	30
St. Asaph	27	10
	<hr/> 591	<hr/> 393

The nomination for the County was held at FLINT on Saturday, 9th August. The Hon. EDWARD MOSTYN LLOYD MOSTYN (the present Lord MOSTYN) was proposed as a Reformer by Mr. F. R. PRICE, of BRYN-Y-PYS, and seconded by Major JONES, of WEPRE. Sir STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, Bart., a Conservative, had Sir JOHN HANMER, Bart. (afterwards Lord HANMER), as his proposer, and Sir JOHN WILLIAMS, Bart., of BODELWYDDAN, as his seconder. The

contest was a severe one. The following was the result of the Poll :—GLYNNE, 941; MOSTYN, 906.

Mr. DUNDAS, the newly elected Member for the Boroughs, was the son of Admiral Sir JAMES WHITLEY DEANS DUNDAS, G.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces in the Black Sea in 1855), by his wife and first cousin, JANET, only daughter of CHARLES DUNDAS, Lord AMESBURY, and granddaughter of Mr. RALPH WHITLEY, of Aston Hall. Mr. DUNDAS was born 15th Jan., 1811, and served in the 42nd ("Black Watch") Regt., and also in the Coldstream Guards. Shortly before his election for FLINT, he married his cousin, JANET LINDSAY, daughter of Mr. JOHN JARDINE, and had issue a son, Mr. CHARLES AMESBURY DUNDAS, of Barton Court, BERKS. He died 11th April, 1856. There is a stained glass window to his memory in HAWARDEN Church.

1837, 9th November. Councillor ROBERT EYTON was elected Mayor. Mr. EYTON was the second son of Mr. THOMAS EYTON, of PEN-Y-PALMANT, whose family was settled from early times at MAES-Y-GROES CILCAIN. He was born in February, 1789, and died a bachelor, 19th May, 1848. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. EYTON and Co., who at that time had extensive collieries at FLINT.

The CORPORATION presented a petition to the QUEEN, praying for a grant of a "Commission of the Peace" to the Borough. A Commission was subsequently issued in compliance with the prayer of this petition.

The Council resolved that the Court Leet should be held as usual on Michaelmas Day, before the Mayor. This resolution was carried out, and the Court was regularly held for some years.

1838. The 9th of November following, Councillor WILLIAM WILLIAMSON was elected Mayor. Mr. WILLIAMSON was a partner in the firm of Messrs. ROSKELL and Co. He was a native of WIRRAL, and was the father of the WILLIAMSON family of HOLYWELL and GREENFIELD; of whom Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, the Registrar of the Chester County Court, and Mr. OCTAVIUS WILLIAMSON, the Middlesex Revising Barrister, are survivors. He died 8th of November, 1846, aged 74.

1839. Alderman JOHN PRYS EYTON was elected Mayor. Mr. J. P. EYTON, of KINSALE and of LLANERCHYMR, was the eldest son of Mr. THOMAS EYTON, of PEN-Y-PALMANT. He was born 17th January, 1787, and married MARIA, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, of Roebuck, Co. Cavan, by whom he had issue, one son (Mr. ADAM EYTON) and four daughters. He died 21st March, 1856. He was engaged in mining pursuits and lead smelting. He was placed on the County Commission of the Peace in 1841.

1840. The Rev. W. M. WILLIAMS having been preferred to the Rectory of HALKYN, the Rev. THOMAS BIRCH LLEWELYN BROWNE, M.A., Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, was presented to the Living of FLINT. He was ordained Deacon in 1832, and Priest in the following year. In 1850 he was appointed Rector of BODFARI, which Rectory he now holds. Alderman ROBERT EYTON was again elected Mayor.

1841. On the death of Mr. DAVID PENNANT, the Hon. THOMAS PRYCE LLOYD was appointed Constable of the Castle. Mr. Lloyd was the second son of the first, and brother of the present, Lord MOSTYN. He inherited PENGWERN, where he died, unmarried, 11th March, 1874.

In July Parliament was dissolved, and a General Election took place. For the Borough seat there was no contest, Sir RICHARD BULKELEY WILLIAMS BULKELEY, Bart., of Baron Hill, Anglesey, being returned as a Whig without opposition. Sir RICHARD, afterwards M.P. for ANGLESEY, was born 23rd Sept., 1801; and had assumed by sign manual, 26th June, 1827, the additional surname of BULKELEY, having inherited in 1822 the property of Viscount BULKELEY. He married first CHARLOTTE MARY, daughter of WILLIAM LEWIS HUGHES, first Lord DINORBEN, by whom (she died 11th May, 1829) he had no issue. Sir RICHARD married secondly, 20th August, 1832, MARIA FRANCES, only daughter of Sir THOMAS STANLEY MASSEY STANLEY, Bart., of HOOTON, and had issue, Sir RICHARD LEWIS MOSTYN WILLIAMS BULKELEY, the present Baronet, and three younger sons. He died 28th August, 1875.

For the County seat a severe contest ensued between the late Sir S. R. GLYNNE and the present Lord MOSTYN, then still a Commoner. The nomination took place in FLINT Castle, the hustings being erected in the courtyard. Sir STEPHEN was proposed by Mr. WYNNE EYTON, of LEESWOOD, and seconded by Mr. C. B. TREVOR-ROPER, of PLAS TÊG. Mr. MOSTYN was proposed by Mr. PRICE, of BRYN-Y-PYS, and seconded by Colonel MORGAN, of GOLDEN GROVE. Great excitement prevailed. At MOLD considerable riots took place. An attack was made on a Committee Room at the "Black Lion" Hotel, and much damage done. The military were sent for from CHESTER, and peace thus restored. The poll was declared at FLINT on Friday, the 6th July, as follows : GLYNNE, 1193; MOSTYN, 1236. A Petition was presented against Mr. MOSTYN's election, on the ground of bribery and intimidation ; the result of which was that the return was amended, and the name of Sir STEPHEN (who claimed the seat) was substituted for that of Mr. MOSTYN.

9th of November. Alderman ROBERT EYTON was re-elected

Mayor. The population of the Borough, as taken at the census of this year, was 3,265.

1842. The CORPORATION appointed two of the members of the Council to perform the duties imposed upon the Bailiffs of the Borough by the "FLINT Inclosure Act" of 52 Geo. III. Mr. Councillor JOSEPH EVANS was elected Mayor. Mr. EVANS was the son of EDWARD and ANNE EVANS, of ALLT VOIS. He was a Miller and Grocer in FLINT, and resided at Bardyn Cottage. He married MARIA MATILDA, daughter of Mr. FRANCIS MASSEY, of Wood Bank, CHESTER. He died in 1863, leaving issue several sons and a daughter.

1843. Alderman ROBERT EYTON was for the third time elected Mayor.

1844. The COUNCIL passed a Resolution to the effect that the intended line of railway (the CHESTER and HOLYHEAD) passing through the Town of FLINT, over the streets, on a level, would be highly injurious to the interests of the Town. They considered the railway ought to be carried over FLINT by means of a Viaduct. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. MALLABY, the Railway Company's Solicitor, attended, and explained to the Council that FLINT would be a "first class" station, and that level crossings would be made on the two principal streets. The CORPORATION determined to petition against the Bill, and to watch and oppose its progress until satisfactory arrangements were made. Alderman ROBERT EVANS was elected Mayor. The new Mayor was the General Manager of Messrs. EYTON and Co's Collieries, and was brother of Mr. JOSEPH EVANS, a former Mayor.

1845. Mr. ROBERT C. JONES was appointed Harbour Master. On the 9th November, Councillor EDWARD HENRY was elected Mayor. Mr. EDWARD HENRY was the second son of the late GEORGE and ANNA MARIA HENRY, and was born at BAGILLT, Dec. 20, 1810. He was thrice married : firstly, to Miss GRACE TENEMAN, of CRAVEN, CO. YORK ; secondly, to Miss MARY JENKINS, of PLAS YN WARD, CO. DENBIGH, by whom he had two children ; and lastly, to Miss SARAH P. FREEMAN, of Harold's Cross, DUBLIN, by whom also he had two children, all of whom survive him. He resided for many years at BRYN TIRION, FLINT, where he died, 6th February, 1865. He was extensively engaged in metallurgical pursuits in the counties of York, Flint, and Dublin. He was the brother of Mr. JOHN HENRY, J.P., of LYGAN-Y-WERN, HALKYNN.

1846. At this time the old PARISH CHURCH was in such a dilapidated state that it was considered unsafe to perform Divine Service in it, and the CORPORATION granted the use of the Town Hall to the parishioners for that purpose. Ultimately it was

decided to pull down the *old Church*. If it had stood until these days of Church Restoration, we venture to think, from the traditions and pictures of it that have been handed down to us, that means would have been found to utilize at any rate some portion of this fine old monument of thirteenth-century work, whose history and associations were so intimately interwoven with that of the old Borough Town. It was, however, condemned, and like many a similar relic of the mediæval past, unfortunately razed to the ground.

From the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii., 1847, we find that—

“whilst the workmen were engaged in clearing the foundations of the old church, several curiously sculptured stones and tiles were discovered, which are likely to throw much light on the character and history of a former edifice, as well as on the date of that which has just been destroyed. These venerable relics, through the kindness of Mr. BROWNE, the Incumbent, are carefully preserved. An illustration of them will probably appear in a future number of the Journal of the Association.”

Unfortunately, however, this illustration has not yet appeared. Again, in the same volume, we find—

“The curious coffin lids and incised slabs lately found in the foundations of FLINT Church have been purchased by the Association, and are intended to be placed in some local museum for national and county antiquities, which it is hoped may at some future time be established in Flintshire.”

No such Museum has yet been established, and we venture to think they should be restored to FLINT Church.

We are favoured by Mr. THOMAS GLEAVE, a former Church-warden, with the following copy of a tablet which was fixed on the wall in the interior of the *old Church*, but being much decayed, on its removal it fell to pieces :—

“To perpetuate the Memorial of the Benefactions given and left to the Poor, and Parish Church of Flint, this table was sett up 1747, by

“ Thomas Baillif, }
“ Richd. Craft, } Church Wardens.
“ Franc^a. Morgan, Fecit.

A.D.		
“ 1606.	Mr. Wm. Smith left on Pwllhabeg £2 yearly to keep a poor boy of this Parish	£40
“ 1663.	Thomas ap Evans, of Balls, gave y ^e Flaggyn for the use of the Parish Church	10/-
“ 1690.	Griffith Evans, of Balls, gave y ^e silver ditto	£10
“ 1712.	Mr. Tho ^s . Venables gave y ^e Green Cloth and , the interest to be distributed amongst y ^e poor in Flint for ever	£22
“ 1715.	Will ^m . Griffiths, of the Castle, left , sould by Hugh Jones to Mr. Buttler £2, the interest to be distributed at Easter in Bread	£2
“ 1716.	Mr. W ^m . Green gave £12, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of this Parish for ever	£12
“ 1717.	Mr. Owen Jones gave the clock	£20
“ 1722.	Mr. W ^m . Buttler of Llysfaen gave £12, the interest to be distributed on St. Thomas's Day amongst the poor for ever	£12

A.D.

- " 1725. Mr. Benj^a. Perrin, of Farm, gave £15, the interest to be distributed on St. Thomas's Day amongst the Poor for ever £15
 " 1725. Richard Evans, of the Castle, left £2, the interest to be distributed in white bread amongst the Poor for ever £2
 " 1731. The silver Salver is the gift of an unknown person to y^e church of Flint £5 7"

The TOWN COUNCIL, not being satisfied with the manner in which the RAILWAY COMPANY were proceeding with their works, required the Company to make a parallel road to the Railway from CHURCH STREET to BRICK-KILN LANE on the east side of the railway; which road (now known as CORPORATION STREET), as well as the continuation of it from CASTLE STREET to EVANS STREET, and the road running parallel to the latter, on the south side of the railway, were formed by the Company, who by their Act are bound for ever to repair and maintain them.

1846. On the 9th November, Councillor EDWARD BATE was elected Mayor. Mr. BATE was the son of Mr. THOMAS BATE, the purchaser of KELSTERTON, who belonged to a North of England family, long settled in Yorkshire. He was born 5th April, 1805, and married, in 1845, MARTHA, daughter of the Rev. EDWARD WHITLEY, Perpetual Curate of BERSE DRELINCOURT and MINERA, near WREXHAM, a descendant of the WHITLEYS of ASTON, before mentioned. He died in June 1876, leaving one son (the present Mr. THOMAS BATE, J.P., of KELSTERTON), and three daughters. Mr. EDWARD BATE took a considerable interest in FLINT. He was a celebrated "short-horn" and cattle breeder, and took a conspicuous part in the management of the "Flintshire and Denbighshire Agricultural Society." He was a Justice of the Peace both for the County and Borough; he was also one of the Conservators of the River Dee.

1847. The RAILWAY COMPANY undertook to lay the main sewers of the town, and a special clause was inserted in their new Act, referring to this and to the crossings over the streets, etc.

A General Election took place in July. Sir R. B. W. BULKELEY having retired from the Borough to oppose Mr. OWEN STANLEY for ANGLESEY, Sir JOHN HANMER, Bart., was proposed by Captain THOMAS, seconded by Mr. J. PRYS EYTON, and elected without opposition. Sir JOHN was formerly a Peelite; but when Sir ROBERT PEEL decided to lead no party in the House of Commons, he joined that formed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Sir STEPHEN GLYNNE also retired from the representation of the County, and the Hon. E. M. LL. MOSTYN (Lord MOSTYN) "walked over."

Sir JOHN HANMER was born 22nd December, 1809. He was the eldest son of THOMAS HANMER by his wife ARABELLA CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Mr. J. SKIP DYOTT BUCKNALL, M.P. Mr. THOMAS HANMER was the eldest son of Sir THOMAS HANMER, Bart., and

died in his father's lifetime. On the death of his grandfather (4th October, 1828), Sir JOHN succeeded to the Baronetcy. He married, 3rd September, 1833, GEORGINA, youngest daughter of Sir GEORGE CHETWYND, Bart., who died 21st March, 1880. Sir JOHN had previously sat for SHREWSBURY, 1832-37, and for HULL, 1841-47. In September, 1872, he was raised to the Peerage as BARON HANMER, of HANMER and of FLINT. He died 8th March, 1881, without issue, when the Barony became extinct, but the Baronetcy devolved upon his next brother, WYNDHAM EDWARD HANMER, now of HANMER and BETTISFIELD. Another brother is the Rev. HENRY HANMER, M.A., Rector of GRENDON, Warwickshire. Lord HANMER took a warm and generous interest in FLINT. He was an active member of Parliament, and an erudite scholar. To him we ourselves are indebted for much of the information contained in this volume, and have sincere pleasure in recording that fact here.

On the 9th November, Alderman EDWARD BATE was re-elected mayor.

1848. The CHESTER and HOLYHEAD Railway was opened on the 1st of May in this year. It was amalgamated with the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN system in 1858.

Councillor MICHAEL PARRY was elected Mayor. Mr. PARRY was a native of Liverpool, and was engaged in business in FLINT as a Cooper and Timber Merchant. He died in 1867.

The New CHURCH was consecrated on the 5th December in this year. (We here give a sketch of it by Mr. Harry Beswick.) The architect was Mr. AMBROSE POYNTER, of Poet's Corner, WESTMINSTER. The funds were raised by the voluntary contributions of the Landowners, Parishioners, and several other Freeholders of the County, aided by grants from the "Incorporated and Diocesan Church Building Societies." The Church consists of a lofty Nave (much of the effect of which is lost by the introduction of a boarded ceiling on a line with the wall-plate), with North and South Aisles, and a small Chancel. It has also a Spire at the North-West, and a Vestry at the South-East; the edifice is in the style of the thirteenth century. The Clerestory Windows are in the form of square doublets with shoulder arches; the East Window of three lancets; the Font octagonal and plain, but standing upon an earlier foliated pediment.

The Chancel, which is not divided from the Nave by any arch or other distinguishing feature, has been reseated stallwise, and paved with encaustic tiles. There are two mural tablets. One, with a medallion portrait, bears the following inscription: "In memory of JULIA JOSEPHINE, wife of JAMES MUSPRATT, of Seaforth Hall, Liverpool, who died March 15th, 1857, aged 55 years."

**OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

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**THE NEW PARISH CHURCH,
ERECTED IN 1848, ON THE SITE OF THE OLD EDIFICE.**

The other is inscribed thus : "Sacred to the memory of HENRY WYNN, Esq., late Captain in the 23rd Regiment, or 'Royal Welsh Fusiliers,' son of William Wynn, Esq., of Rhagatt, in the County of Merioneth, who died June 18th, 1832, aged 44.

The stained-glass windows are to the memory of the father and mother of the late Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS, THOMAS EYTON, ROBERT EYTON, JOHN and MARY HAYWOOD, and M. C. DAWSON. The Tower contains a Clock by JOYCE, of WHITCHURCH ; it chimes the quarters, and was presented by the late LORD HAMER. It has also a Peal of Bells, given by the late Mr. P. ELLIS EYTON, M.P. The value of FLINT TITHES, according to the commutation returns, was £226 19s. 2d. to the Perpetual Curate, and £84 4s. 7d. to the BISHOP. These latter, however, were transferred, in 1863, to the Incumbent or RECTOR ; and in 1872 a further arrangement was made, whereby the townships of LEADBROOK MAJOR and MINOR, with a tithe rent-charge of £52 per annum, have been transferred to the RECTORY of FLINT. In 1863 a house for the Incumbent or RECTOR was purchased, and altered for his residence, at a cost of £937 8s. 6d.

In May of this year (1848) a large portion of the south-east side of the CASTLE ruins fell. The "BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION" visited FLINT, on their way from their Congress at CHESTER for CONWAY, and inspected the CASTLE.

1849. Councillor EDWARD EYTON was elected Mayor. Mr. EDWARD EYTON of PENTRE-FFYNON, and of PISTYLL, was the third son of Mr. THOMAS EYTON of PEN-Y-PALMANT, and was born in March, 1796. He died unmarried 14th May, 1852. He was a member of the firm of EYTON and Co., of FLINT.

1850. On the preferment of the Rev. T. B. LL. BROWNE to the Rectory of BODFARI, the Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS, M.A., of Jesus College, OXFORD, and Curate of NORTHOP, was appointed to the Living. He was ordained Deacon in 1843, and Priest in 1844. He married the only child of the Rev. HENRY JONES, a former Incumbent or Rector of FLINT, but who was at the date of his daughter's marriage Rector of NORTHOP. Mr. WILLIAMS was in turn presented to the Rectory of NORTHOP in 1866. He died 4th June, 1881, leaving surviving issue three sons (Mr. W. H. P. WILLIAMS, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, and Mr. T. F. WILLIAMS), and one daughter (the wife of the Rev. THOMAS E. JONES, B.A., of LLANGERNYW, near ABERGELE), all of whom were born at FLINT.

Councillor RICHARD GARDNER was elected Mayor. Mr. RICHARD GARDNER was born in LIVERPOOL, 16th February, 1785. His family had long been settled there, his father and grandfather being well-known Merchants in that city. He was twice married : firstly, to Miss MARTHA JONES, of LIVERPOOL, by whom he had fourteen children, one of whom is Mrs. ISAAC TAYLOR, of COLESHILL. His

second wife was Miss CAROLINE INGLEBY, of FLINT, by whom he had no issue. He died 16th November, 1845. He was engaged in business at FLINT as a timber merchant, and resided at LEADBROOK.

1851. On the 6th May, Mr. THOMAS GLEAVE, the present Borough TREASURER, was appointed to that office, instead of Mr. E. F. JONES, deceased. Mr. GLEAVE is a native of NORTH LANCASHIRE, where he was born in May, 1814. Being engaged in the timber trade under Messrs. GARDNER, he settled at FLINT, and in 1848 married MARIA, daughter of Mrs. HUMPHREY JONES, of COED ONN, by whom he has two sons and one daughter; his eldest son is the Rev. THOMAS GLEAVE, Vicar of St. Philip's, LEEDS.

The Population of the Borough, by the Census taken this year, was 3,296. Mr. THOS. INGLEBY DYSON was elected Harbour Master. Councillor GARDNER was re-elected Mayor.

1852. The CORPORATION granted a lease to the "Flint Gas and Water Company," enabling them to lay their gas and water pipes under the streets of the Borough. The lease expires in 1927.

Messrs. MUSPRATT Bros. and HUNTLERY established their Alkali Works at the old Smelting Works, which subsequently absorbed the wharves, shipbuilding yards, and Messrs. OMMANNEY's Works; these form now one of the most extensive works of the kind in the world. Later on they were followed by Messrs. SMITH and MAWDSLEY, at the Pentre Alkali Works.

In July of this year, Parliament having been dissolved, a General Election took place, when both the Borough and County seats were contested. In the former constituency, Sir JOHN HAMMER, Bart., was proposed as a supporter of Lord RUSSELL, by Mr. ELLIS, of CORNIST, and seconded by Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of BRONWYLF. Mr. RICHARD PELHAM WARREN, a supporter of Lord DERBY, was proposed by Mr. EDWARD JONES, of HOLYWELL, and seconded by Mr. T. T. HARRIS, of ST. ASAPH. The poll was held on Monday, the 12th July. The following is the result, as declared by the MAYOR of FLINT, the "Returning Officer":—

	HAMMER.	WARREN.
Mold	41	49
Holywell	110	22
St. Asaph	44	18
Caerwys	44	5
Rhuddlan	54	6
Flint	75	37
Caergwrle	12	29
Overton	3	90
	383	266

The nomination for the County was held on Monday, the 19th

July, at the Town Hall, FLINT, when Sir JOHN HANMER proposed, and Sir EDWARD WALKER, of CHESTER, seconded the sitting member, the Hon. E. M. LL. MOSTYN. The second candidate was Mr. EDMUND PEEL, of BRYN-Y-PYS, a supporter of Lord DERBY, who was proposed by Mr. J. WYNNE EYTON, of LEESWOOD, and seconded by Mr. P. DAVIES COOKE, of GWYSANEY. The poll was declared at FLINT on the 26th July, when the numbers were: for Mr. MOSTYN, 1,276; and for Mr. PEEL, 910; majority for Mostyn, 366.

On Michaelmas Day, the CORPORATION, adopting an old custom, which in these days of Ordnance Surveys is unfortunately no longer observed, "walked the boundaries" of the Borough.

On the 9th November, Councillor ADAM EYTON was elected Mayor. He is the only surviving son of Mr. JOHN PRYS EYTON, a former Mayor (1839), and was born 11th November, 1824. In October 1855, he married CLARA, only daughter of Mr. JAMES ASHWIN, of Bretforton Hall, WORCESTERSHIRE, by whom he has issue. He resides at PLAS LLANCERCHYMOR, and carries on large lead smelting works near there. He is a Justice of the Peace for the Borough.

16th November. The CORPORATION recommended that on Thursday the 18th inst., the day on which the late DUKE of WELLINGTON was interred, business be suspended, and that the Council accompany the Mayor to the parish church, which was done.

1853. Mr. ADAM EYTON was re-elected Mayor.

1854. On the death of his father, the Hon. E. M. LL. MOSTYN was called to the Upper House as the second Lord MOSTYN, and a vacancy occurred in the representation of the County. A new writ was issued, and the nomination took place at the Town Hall, FLINT, on the 8th of May, when the Hon. THOMAS EDWARD MOSTYN LLOYD MOSTYN, the eldest son of the late member, was proposed by Mr. SHIPLEY CONWAY, seconded by Col. MORGAN, of Golden Grove, and returned without opposition. Mr. THOMAS MOSTYN was the eldest son of the present Lord Mostyn, by his wife, Lady HARRIET MARGARET SCOTT, eldest daughter of THOMAS, EARL of CLONMEL. He married, 10th July, 1855, Lady HENRIETTA AUGUSTA NEVILL, second daughter of WILLIAM, Marquis of Abergavenny, and died 8th May, 1861, leaving issue two sons. The eldest son, Mr. LLEWELYN NEVILL VAUGHAN MOSTYN, was born 7th April, 1856, and married 1st May, 1879, Lady MARY FLORENCE CLEMENTS, youngest sister of the EARL of LEITRIM. Mr. LLEWELYN MOSTYN now resides at the family mansion of GLODDAETH, near LLANDUDNO. Lord Mostyn's third son is the Hon. SAVAGE MOSTYN, C.B., who distinguished himself in the Ashantee War as the Colonel of the gallant *Royal Welsh Fusiliers*. He had also previously seen service in the CRIMEA and during the INDIAN

MUTINY. He is now in command of the North Wales Brigade Depot at WREXHAM.

1854, July 6th. Mr. JAMES EYTON having resigned the office of Town Clerk, his son, Mr. PETER ELLIS EYTON, was appointed to that office. The Borough Justices also elected him their Clerk.

Mr. ELLIS EYTON was born at FLINT, 9th September, 1827; was educated at the Liverpool Institute, and admitted as a solicitor in 1853. He was an able lawyer and a powerful advocate. He held the office of Registrar of the County Court at MOLD and FLINT. In February, 1874, he was elected M.P. for his native Borough, and died 19th June, 1878, unmarried.

On the 9th November, Councillor THOMAS RICHARDSON was elected Mayor. Mr. RICHARDSON was born in 1793, at DARLINGTON, where his father was engaged in the Iron Trade. He married, in 1835, ELIZABETH BRINKWORTH, widow of Mr. RICHARD PHILPOTT, of CHESTER, by whom he had a family of three sons (two of whom survive) and one daughter. He was a Chain and Anchor Manufacturer, carrying on business in London. In 1848, he came to reside at WOODFIELD, near FLINT. He died in LIVERPOOL in 1879.

1855. The Mayor called a public meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of adopting measures relative to the Patriotic Fund, and a sum of £135 was at once subscribed in its aid. Alderman EDWARD BATE was elected Mayor.

1856. The old CHURCHYARD having been closed by order of the Secretary of State, a CEMETERY was formed, which, by a resolution of the parishioners, was declared to be considered as "an addition to the churchyard." The cost of this CEMETERY was defrayed out of the poor's rates, by instalments extending over a period of twenty years. The chapel was consecrated on the 5th November.

On the 10th November, Councillor RICHARD MUSPRATT was elected Mayor. Mr. RICHARD MUSPRATT is the second son of Mr. JAMES MUSPRATT, of Seaforth Hall, LIVERPOOL (the pioneer of alkali manufacture in Lancashire), by JULIA JOSEPHINE (*née* CONNOR) his late wife; the latter gentleman is the son of EVAN MUSPRATT, by SARAH (*née* MAINWARING) his wife, and is a native of Ireland; Mr. RICHARD MUSPRATT is also by birth an Irishman, having been born in Dublin, 13th August, 1822. He married, 6th July, 1843, JANE, elder daughter of Mr. JAMES MOON, of MANCHESTER, by JANE (*née* STEPHENS) his wife, by whom he has issue three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Mr. JAMES LIEBIG MUSPRATT, married at FLINT, 20th August, 1873, CLARA, elder daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, of BRYN EDWIN, a former Mayor of FLINT. Both he and his younger brother, Mr. SYDNEY KNOWLES MUSPRATT, are active members of the Town COUNCIL, the former being the



FLINT CASTLE.—VIEW FROM THE EASTERN TOWER, SHOWING THE REMAINS OF THE
WESTERN TOWER AND THE RUSSIAN GUN IN THE COURTYARD.
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Chairman of the "Finance Committee," and the latter Chairman of the "School Attendance Committee"; both are Borough Justices. Mr. RICHARD MUSPRATT is the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. MUSPRATT BROTHERS and HUNTLEY, and a Justice of the Peace for the County. Mr. RICHARD MUSPRATT's residence, "Trelawny House," is situate in the very centre of the town. He has taken for many years the utmost interest in the Municipal Government of the Borough, and he is ably assisted in his efforts for the welfare of the Town by Mrs. MUSPRATT, their sons and daughter; the latter, Miss FLORENCE MUSPRATT, is always willing to promote any object having for its end the welfare of the town.

1857. The CORPORATION established a POLICE FORCE of their own, independently of the County.

Parliament was dissolved in March, and a General Election held, when Sir JOHN HANMER was returned, without opposition, as the Borough Member, although at first Mr. WARREN threatened a contest. Sir STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, however, made another, and a final attempt to wrest the County Seat from the MOSTYNS. The nomination was held on the 4th April, at the Town Hall, FLINT. Mr. SHIPLEY CONWAY proposed, and Mr. GRIFFITHS, of GREENBANK, near DENBIGH, seconded the Honble. THOMAS M. LL. MOSTYN. Mr. EDMUND PEEL, of BRYN Y PYS, proposed, and Mr. KEATES, of Greenfield Hall, seconded, Sir STEPHEN R. GLYNNE. The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE at the same time addressed the electors on behalf of his brother-in-law (Sir STEPHEN), saying that Mr. MOSTYN's statement that "LORD PALMERSTON'S government had reduced the Tea Duty, was untrue, and to say that the present government was economical, was equally untrue!" The polling took place on the following Tuesday, and was declared at FLINT thus : MOSTYN, 1,169 ; GLYNNE, 876.

Alderman THOMAS LEWIS was elected Mayor. Mr. LEWIS was a son of Mr. EDWARD LEWIS, of BRYN EDWIN, by MARY his wife, and was born at RYCROFT, co. LANCASTER, 26th January, 1817. He married EMILY JANE, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM CASSON, solicitor, of MANCHESTER and LONDON. Mr. THOMAS LEWIS resided for many years at BRYN EDWIN, and died 5th April, 1878, leaving issue three sons and three daughters.

The Government having presented the Borough with one of the RUSSIAN GUNS, captured during the late Crimean War, Mr. ASTBURY, of ROCK-CLIFFE, gave the Corporation an iron carriage for it. The GUN now stands in the Courtyard of the CASTLE. We give an illustration showing its position.

Councillor JOHN KINGSBY HUNTLEY was elected Mayor. Mr. HUNTLEY is the second son of Mr. KINGSBY HUNTLEY, and was born in LONDON. He married MARIA, only daughter of Mr. JOHN

VALE, co. SOMERSET (who died in the spring of 1878), by whom he has had issue KINGSBY MUSPRATT, who died 11th October, 1871, in his 22nd year, unmarried; GEORGE, who died an infant; and AMY EVELINE, who married Mr. C. H. G. KELSO, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. HUNTLEY resides at Highfield Hall, NORTHOP, and 20, Hyde Park Street, LONDON.

1859. Parliament was again dissolved, and a General Election took place during the latter part of April and the beginning of May. The Hon. THOMAS E. M. LL. MOSTYN, who, although then suffering from severe ill-health, was present, and addressed the Electors. He was returned without opposition as Knight of the Shire. Sir JOHN HANMER was also unopposed as the Borough Member. Both Elections took place at the Town Hall, FLINT.

On the 19th June, the present handsome NATIONAL SCHOOLS, erected on land given by Sir JOHN SALSBURY TRELAWSY, Bart., at a cost of £2,200, were opened.

Councillor HUNTLEY was re-elected Mayor.

1860. The CORPORATION having fitted up the lower part of the Town Hall as a PUBLIC MARKET, the same was formally opened in August.

The rateable value at this time of the whole Borough was £9,577 6s. 10d.

On the 9th November, Alderman BATE was again elected Mayor. - 1861. On the death of the Hon. T. E. M. LL. MOSTYN, in May, the County Seat became vacant; the nomination was held at the Town Hall, FLINT, on Tuesday, the 25th of May. Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, a Liberal (who was accompanied on the hustings by his brother, the present DUKE of WESTMINSTER, then Earl GROSVENOR, M.P.), was proposed by Sir JOHN HANMER, and seconded by the late Mr. LL. F. LLOYD, of NANNERCH. The other Candidate was the present LORD LIEUTENANT of FLINTSHIRE, Mr. HUGH ROBERT HUGHES, of KINMEL, who was proposed as a Conservative by the late Sir HUGH WILLIAMS, Bart., of BODELWYDDAN, and seconded by the late Mr. C. B. TREVOR ROPER, of PLAS TEG. The Election took place on the following Wednesday, and the poll was declared at FLINT as follows:—

	GROSVENOR.	HUGHES.
Flint	202	71
Holywell	338	92
Rhuddlan	212	178
Mold	369	362
Overton	132	232
	1253	935

The Right Hon. Lord RICHARD DE AQUILA GROSVENOR is the

youngest son of RICHARD, second MARQUIS of WESTMINSTER, by Lady ELIZABETH MARY, daughter of the first DUKE of SUTHERLAND. He was born at Motcombe House, DORSET, January 28th, 1837. He married firstly, in 1874, the Honble. BEATRICE, third daughter of the third Viscount de Vesci (who died in 1875), by whom he had issue one daughter. In 1879 he married secondly ELEANOR FRANCES BEATRICE, daughter of Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON STUBBER, of MOYNE, Queen's County, Ireland, by whom he has issue. His Lordship was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, CAMBRIDGE, where he graduated B.A. in 1858. From February 1872 to February 1874, he held office in the Liberal Administration as "Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen's Household"; he now holds the post of "Senior Whip" of the present Government (Mr. GLADSTONE'S) in the House of Commons.

The census of this year gives the population of the Borough as being 3,428.

On the 9th November, Councillor RICHARD MUSPRATT was again elected Mayor.

1862. The CORPORATION memorialized the Lords of the Treasury in 1861, that the "Flintshire County Court" of this district should be held alternately at MOLD and FLINT, but their Lordships declined to grant their petition. The Council, however, deputed the Mayor and Town Clerk to attend their Lordships, and also the Home Secretary, and urge their claim to have such Court held at FLINT. At the same time Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR and Sir JOHN HANMER were asked to accompany His Worship, and support the claim. The result of this was that their Lordships reconsidered their decision, and granted the request of the Council. The large room of the Town Hall was fitted up as a Court, and the first sitting was held at FLINT on August 5th, 1863. The first Judge appointed was Mr. E. LEWIS RICHARDS, who had held office since the first constitution of the new County Courts in 1847, and who also filled the office of Chairman of the County Quarter Sessions. On his death, Mr. R. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS was appointed, on the 7th July, 1863. On the resignation of Mr. WILLIAMS, the present worthy Judge, Mr. HORATIO LLOYD, RECORDER of CHESTER, was called to the County Court Bench, on the 5th October, 1874. The first Registrar of the new Court was Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON; but he holding several other Registrarships, these offices were soon after the establishment of the new Courts divided, and Mr. P. ELLIS EYTON, of FLINT, was appointed to that of MOLD, and afterwards to the new Court of MOLD and FLINT. At his death, in July 1878, Mr. GEORGE EDWARD TREVOR ROPER was appointed; and he having resigned in August 1880, Mr. GEORGE BOYDELL, of CHESTER the present Registrar, took his place.

On the 10th November, Councillor RICHARD MUSPRATT was again elected Mayor.

1863. Early in this year a VOLUNTEER CORPS was formed at FLINT. The CORPORATION allowed the Company the use of the large room in the Town Hall for drill purposes. The first officers appointed were Mr. Wm. H. PORRITT, Lieutenant (then residing at WERN), and Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR, Ensign. Their commissions are dated February 3rd. Mr. PORRITT left the neighbourhood soon after, and Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR was made Lieutenant 13th August, 1864. On the 21st July, 1868, Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR was promoted to the rank of Captain, and Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, of CHESTER, was appointed Lieutenant. In 1871 Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR resigned his commission, and Mr. A. K. HOWARD took his place in command of the Company. Mr. HENRY TAYLOR resigned the Lieutenancy in 1876, and Mr. CHARLES E. DYSON was appointed in his stead. Soon afterwards Mr. HOWARD retired, and Mr. DYSON took command, which position he now holds, having Lieuts. J. J. BITHELL and J. T. JOHNSON as his subalterns. The FLINT company is styled the "E" company of the 1st A. B. of the "FLINTSHIRE AND CAERNARVONSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS."

The Council having sealed an Address of Congratulation to the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES on their Marriage, it was presented by Sir JOHN HANMER and Mr. ELLIS EYTON, the Town Clerk, to their Royal Highnesses, who graciously received it in person at their residence, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

The Town Council resolved to realize the Corporation property in and around the Borough; and it was sold by auction, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, and realized a sum of £1866 17s. 6d.

Councillor J. K. HUNTLEY was elected Mayor.

1864. The Borough police force was amalgamated with that of the County.

On the 9th November, Councillor RICHARD MUSPRATT was again elected Mayor. On the latter date the COUNCIL petitioned the COURT of QUARTER SESSIONS against the removal of the "County Prison" from FLINT CASTLE to MOLD. They subsequently petitioned the Home Office to the like effect, and Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests against the proposed sale of the site of the CASTLE, which is happily still preserved to dignify the ancient Borough.

1865. In July of this year, Parliament having been dissolved, a General Election took place. The nomination for the Boroughs was held on the 12th July, at the Town Hall, before Alderman RICHARD MUSPRATT, Mayor. Sir JOHN HANMER was proposed by Mr. BATE, seconded by Mr. HUNTLEY, and returned without oppo-

sition. Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR was also returned at the Town Hall without opposition for the County, having been proposed by Sir JOHN HANMER, and seconded by Mr. LL. FALKNER LLOYD.

On the promotion of the late Rev. THOMAS WILLIAMS to the Vicarage of NORTHOP, the Rev. EVAN JENKINS, M.A., of Jesus College, OXFORD, Curate of NORTHOP, was presented to the Living of FLINT, which he retained until 1880, when he was appointed Rector of MANAFON, Montgomeryshire.

On the 9th November, Alderman RICHARD MUSPRATT was again elected Mayor.

1866. The drainage system of the town being at this date very defective, the CORPORATION set to work to put it into good condition, at a total cost of £1291 12s. 6d. Of this amount £1250 was borrowed, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, from the amount realized by the sale of the Corporation Lands, the balance of which last-mentioned amount was invested in the national funds.

On the 9th day of November, Alderman THOMAS LEWIS was again elected Mayor.

1867. On the 9th day of November, Alderman THOMAS LEWIS was for the third time elected Mayor.

1868. This year, on November 9th, Alderman EDWARD BATE was again called to the Mayoralty.

About the same time Parliament was dissolved, and a General Election ensued. The nomination for the Boroughs was held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 16th day of November, when Sir JOHN HANMER was proposed by Alderman RICHARD MUSPRATT, seconded by Dr. DAVIES, of HOLYWELL, and returned without opposition. The County election took place also in the Town Hall on the following Saturday, when Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR was elected Knight of the Shire, also without opposition.

1869, February. Sir JOHN HANMER, Bart., the Borough member, presented the Town with a chiming CLOCK, which the CORPORATION placed in the Tower of the CHURCH, where it now stands. The street parapets were formed, beginning with CHURCH STREET.

9th November. Alderman EDWARD BATE was again elected Mayor.

1870. Alderman HUNTLEY was on the 9th day of November again called to the Civic Chair.

1871. The following is the result of the Census of the Borough taken this year :—

Houses.			Persons.		
Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
905	62	11	2,218	2,051	4,269

November 9th. Councillor ISHMAEL JONES was elected Mayor.

Mr. JONES carries on business as a grocer and provision dealer in FLINT. He was re-elected the following year.

1872. ST. DAVID'S SCHOOL-CHAPEL, at PENTRE, was built at a cost of £1,350.

Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, having been appointed "Vice-Chamberlain of the Household," on the 2nd of March he was re-elected for the County without opposition.

In the following autumn, Sir JOHN HANMER having been raised to the Upper House as "BARON HANMER of HANMER and of FLINT," a new Writ was issued for the Boroughs. This was the first election under the "Ballot Act." Sir ROBERT ALFRED CUNLIFFE, Bart., of Gladwyn and Acton Park, near WREXHAM, was returned as a Liberal without opposition. Sir ROBERT is the eldest son of the late Mr. ROBERT ELLIS CUNLIFFE, of the Bengal Civil Service (eldest son of Sir ROBERT CUNLIFFE, the fourth baronet), by CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Mr. ILTED HOWELL. He was born in 1839, and married in 1869 ELEANOR SOPHIA, only daughter of the late Colonel EGERTON LEIGH, M.P., of West Hall, HIGH LEIGH, and of Jodrell Hall, CHESHIRE. He was educated at Eton, and appointed Captain Scots Fusilier Guards 1862, and in 1872 Lieut.-Col. of the "Denbighshire Militia." In 1880 he was returned for the Denbigh Boroughs, which seat he now holds.

1873. The County Authorities erected the new Police Station in Feathers Street. Alderman MUSPRATT was re-elected Mayor.

1874. In January a General Election took place. For the County, Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR was returned without opposition, but for the Boroughs an exciting contest took place. There were three candidates : viz., the then sitting Member, Sir ROBERT CUNLIFFE, a Liberal; Mr. PETER ELLIS EYTON (the then Town Clerk of FLINT), an advanced Liberal; and Captain CONWY GRENVILLE HERCULES ROWLEY CONWY, of BODRHYDDAN, a Conservative. The Election took place on the 6th of Feby, with the following result :—

For Mr. EYTON	1,076
For Captain CONWY	1,072
For Sir ROBERT CUNLIFFE	772

The total number of Electors on the Register (which was then in a very neglected state), was 3,670.

The EDUCATION DEPARTMENT having communicated with the Corporation as to the school accommodation in the Borough, a public meeting of the ratepayers was held on the 24th day of March, when it was resolved that the deficiency of school accommodation be provided for by voluntary means, and that recourse should *not* be had to a SCHOOL BOARD.

On the 4th day of August, Mr. P. ELLIS EYTON, M.P., having resigned the office of Town Clerk, Mr. HENRY TAYLOR was

appointed in his stead. Mr. TAYLOR was about the same time appointed "Clerk to the Borough Magistrates." Subsequently he was nominated Deputy Constable of FLINT CASTLE. Mr. TAYLOR is the only son of the late Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, Colliery Proprietor, formerly of Hindley, near Wigan, but afterwards of Leeswood, near Mold. He was born at Wigan, 11th August, 1845, and was educated at the Wigan Grammar and Shrewsbury Schools. In Easter Term, 1868, he was admitted a Solicitor. He married, 16th October, 1878, AGNES MARY, only child of Mr. RICHARD VENABLES, formerly of the Hoarstones, Prees, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, by whom he has issue.

In the summer of this year the School-Chapel of St. Thomas, at Flint Common, erected at a cost of £1,000, was opened.

Nov. 9th. Alderman RICHARD MUSPRATT was elected Mayor.

The rateable value of the Borough at this period was £18,763.

1875. The CORPORATION resolved that steps should be taken to obtain a better and more constant supply of water than was then provided. The GAS and WATER COMPANY took the hint, and in the following Session of Parliament obtained powers to extend their undertaking. The new WATERWORKS at COED ONN were soon afterwards constructed.

November 9th. Alderman MUSPRATT was re-elected Mayor.

1876. The street footpaths were flagged for the first time.

Nov. 6th. The Mayor (Alderman RICHARD MUSPRATT) was presented at a public meeting with a Service of Silver Plate (value, £250) and an Address, by the inhabitants of FLINT and the neighbourhood, "in recognition of his services to the Borough."

On the 9th of November, Alderman RICHARD MUSPRATT was again elected Mayor. At the same time the CORPORATION appointed a "School Attendance Committee," under the provisions of the new Elementary Education Act. The late Town Clerk, Mr. P. ELLIS EYTON, M.P., attended the Council Meeting, and presented the CORPORATION with a silver-gilt Loving Cup "as a memento of the many kindnesses shown to him when in office."

1877, April 19th. A special meeting of the COUNCIL was held, when the MAYOR invited the members present to adjourn to his residence, TRELAWSNY HOUSE. There the MAYORESS presented a "Mayor's Chain of Office" to the CORPORATION. The chain is adapted as a necklace. It is a copy of one in the Vatican at Rome, (which forms part of the celebrated Campana collection, having been discovered by the Marchese of that name in one of the ancient cities of Etruria,) and was wrought by Señor Neri, goldsmith, of Rome. A pendant attached to the chain bears on the

obverse side a copy of the Corporate Seal, worked in the finest mosaic, and on the reverse side the inscription :—

“Presented to FLINT by JANE, wife of RICHARD MUSPRATT, on her husband's ninth election to the Civic Chair, 1876.”

9th November. Alderman R. MUSPRATT was re-elected Mayor. 1878. In consequence of the death of Mr. ELLIS EYTON, a vacancy occurred in the representation of the Borough in July. A severe contest ensued between Captain PHILIP PENNANT PENNANT, of NANTLYS, ST. ASAPH (CONSTABLE of FLINT CASTLE), a Conservative, and Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, of BRYNGWYNALLT, ABERGELE, a Liberal. The poll was declared at the TOWN HALL, FLINT, as follows :—

For Mr. ROBERTS	1,636
For Capt. PENNANT	1,521
Majority, 115.	

The number of electors on the register was 3,707.

Mr. ROBERTS is the son of Mr. DAVID ROBERTS, of TAN-YR-ALLT, ABERGELE, and was born at LIVERPOOL in 1835. In 1861 he married CATHERINE TUDOR, daughter of the Rev. JOHN HUGHES (who died in 1880), by whom he has issue.

9th November. Alderman MUSPRATT was re-elected Mayor.

1879. The CORPORATION made additional works for drainage, and “ventilated” the whole of their sewerage system.

The CORNIST, TYDDYN, and MAESGWYN Bridges were swept away, the FLINT stream over which they pass having been swollen to an abnormal extent by the torrents of rain which fell in the autumn, and almost inundated the country. These were at once restored by the CORPORATION, at a considerable expense.

Alderman MUSPRATT was re-elected Mayor.

1880, April. PARLIAMENT having dissolved, a General Election took place. For the Boroughs, Captain PENNANT again contested the seat with Mr. ROBERTS, the sitting member. The following is the result, as declared at the Town Hall :—

For Mr. ROBERTS	2,039
For Capt. PENNANT	1,468

The number of voters on the register was 3,804. There was no contest for the County seat.

August. The COUNCIL petitioned the Lord Chancellor that a COUNTY COURT OFFICE should be opened at FLINT, which request was ultimately granted.

9th November. Alderman MUSPRATT was re-elected Mayor. On the preferment of Mr. JENKINS to the Rectory of MANAFON, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. W. LL. NICHOLAS, M.A., Curate of RHYL, was presented to the Living of FLINT. Mr. NICHOLAS is the son of Mr. T. A. NICHOLAS, of Fishguard, Pembrokeshire. He was born

18th December, 1848, and was educated at Shrewsbury School and Jesus College, Oxford, of which latter foundation he was elected a Scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1873, and M.A. in 1879.

1881. The following is the result of the Census taken this year:—

	Acreage	Houses.			Persons.		
		Acres.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.
Flint Parish .	1607	971	35	14		2,501	2,243
Coleshill Fawr Township .	1726	76	4	0	182	170	352
	3333	1047	39	14	2,683	2,413	5,096

9th November. Alderman MUSPRATT was re-elected Mayor.

1882. The COUNCIL opposed the application to Parliament by the Lower King's Ferry Turnpike Trustees for an extension of their Act, and the application was refused; in consequence of which the highway to PENTRE is now disturnpiked, and the road maintained at the expense of the Borough.

9th November. Alderman RICHARD MUSPRATT was for the fifteenth time elected Mayor.

The number of electors in FLINT, on the Parliamentary Roll, is 884, out of a total of 3,787 in the whole of the Boroughs. The number on the Municipal Roll is 985. The gross rateable value of the Parish of FLINT is £18,215, and of the Township of COLESHILL FAWR, £5,455, making a total for the whole Borough of £22,895. The death rate of FLINT is 17·86 per thousand.

The following are the numbers of the children on the books of the several Schools within the Borough, that receive the Government grant, with the average attendance at each School:—

		On the Books.	Average Attendance.
National Schools, Flint .	.	321	276
" Pentre .	.	154	114
" Flint Mountain .	.	90	76
" Infants .	.	262	217
Catholic School .	.	208	172
		1,035	855

MAYORS.

1st Jan.	9th Nov.
1836. Alderman George Roskell.	1844. Alderman Robert Evans.
9th Nov.	1845. Councillor Edward Henry.
1836.	1846. Councillor Edward Bate.
1837. Councillor Robert Eyton.	1847.
1838. Councillor William Williamson.	1848. Councillor Michael Parry.
1839. Alderman John Prys Eyton.	1849. Councillor Edward Eyton.
1840. Alderman Robert Eyton.	1850. Councillor Richard Gardner.
1841.	1851.
1842. Councillor Joseph Evans.	1852. Councillor Adam Eyton.
1843. Alderman Robert Eyton.	1853. , , ,

9th Nov.	9th Nov.
1854. Councillor Thomas Richardson.	1869. Alderman Edward Bate.
1855. Alderman Edward Bate.	1870. Alderman John Kingsby Huntley
1856. Councillor Richard Muspratt.	1871. Councillor Ishmael Jones.
1857. Alderman Thomas Lewis.	1872. " "
1858. Councillor John Kingsby Huntley	1873. Alderman Richard Muspratt.
1859. Councillor John Kingsby Huntley	1874. " "
1860. Alderman Edward Bate.	1875. " "
1861. Councillor Richard Muspratt.	1876. " "
1862. " "	1877. " "
1863. Councillor John Kingsby Huntley	1878. " "
1864. Councillor Richard Muspratt.	1879. " "
1865. Alderman Richard Muspratt.	1880. " "
1866. Alderman Thomas Lewis.	1881. " "
1867. " "	1882. " "
1868. Alderman Edward Bate.	

ALDERMEN.

- 31st Dec. 1835. George Roskell, Esq., Messrs. Edward Hughes, of Ffrith, farmer, Thomas Parry, of Bryn, Benjamin Ledsham, of Flint.
- 9th Nov. 1838. Councillors Robert Eyton and John Prys Eyton, in lieu of Edward Hughes and Benjamin Ledsham, who retired by rotation.
- 9th Nov. 1841. Councillors Robert Evans, of Bardyn Cottage, and Humphrey Jones, of Coed Onn, in lieu of George Roskell and Thomas Parry, who retired by rotation.
- 9th Nov. 1843. Alderman Robert Eyton, re-elected, and Councillors Richard Jones, of Bryn Coch, and Thomas Roberts, of Croes Atty, in lieu of Humphrey Jones, deceased, and John Prys Eyton, who retired by rotation.
- 9th Nov. 1844. Aldermen Robert Evans and Richard Jones were re-elected.
- 9th Nov. 1846. Councillors Edward Bate and Edward Henry.
- 9th Nov. 1847. Aldermen Robert Evans and Richard Jones were re-elected.
- 9th Nov. 1850. Alderman Edward Bate and Councillor Godfrey Jones.
- 9th Nov. 1853. Councillors Richard Gardner, of Leadbrook, and Michael Parry, of Flint, merchants, in lieu of Aldermen Richard Jones, and Robert Evans, who retired by rotation.
- 10th Nov. 1856. Alderman Edward Bate and Councillor Thomas Lewis, in lieu of Aldermen Edward Bate and Godfrey Jones, who retired by rotation.
- 9th Nov. 1859. Aldermen Richard Gardner and Michael Parry re-elected.
- 10th Nov. 1862. Aldermen Edward Bate and Thomas Lewis re-elected.
- 1st Dec. 1864. Councillor Richard Muspratt, vice Alderman Richard Gardner, deceased.
- 9th Nov. 1865. Aldermen Richard Muspratt and Michael Parry re-elected.
- 9th Nov. 1868. Aldermen Edward Bate and Thomas Lewis re-elected.
- 9th Nov. 1871. Alderman Richard Muspratt and Councillor John Kingsby Huntley in lieu of Aldermen Richard Muspratt and Michael Parry, who retired by rotation.
- 9th Nov. 1874. Aldermen Edward Bate and Thomas Lewis re-elected.
- 9th Nov. 1877. Aldermen Richard Muspratt and John Kingsby Huntley, re-elected.
- 15th April 1878. Councillor Alfred Dyson, vice Alderman Thomas Lewis, deceased.
- 9th Nov. 1880. Alderman Alfred Dyson and Councillor Peter Alfred Mawdsley, in lieu of Aldermen Alfred Dyson and Ishmael Jones, who retired by rotation.

TOWN CLERKS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1836 to 1854. James Eyton. | 1874. Henry Taylor. |
| 1854 to 1874. Peter Ellis Eyton. | |

TREASURERS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1836 to 1851. Edward Foulkes Jones. | 1851. Thomas Gleave. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|

JUSTICES OF FLINT BOROUGH.

1838. 27th March. The MAYOR of FLINT for the time being, George Roskell, Robert Eyton, both of the said Borough ; William Williamson the elder, of Greenfield ; John Prys Eyton, of Kinsale ; Peter Parry, of Mold ; George Potts Roskell, of Oaken Holt ; Thomas Mather, of Glyn Abbot ; and John Taylor, junr., of Coeddu, Esquires.
1851. Feb. Thomas Harrison, Thomas Lewis, Robert John Mostyn, William Thomas Ellis, of Cornist, and Edward Eyton, of Pistill.
1872. May. Edward Bate, of Kelsterton ; Frederic Muspratt, of Greenfield Hall ; Richard Gardner, of Leadbrook ; Henry Mortlock Ommanney, of Chester and Flint ; Adam Eyton, of Flint ; and John Offley Crewe Read, of Wern, Esquires.
1855. Jan. Thomas Lewis, of Bryn Edwin ; Richard Muspratt, of Flint ; and John Kingsby Huntley, of Highfield, Esquires.
1875. 23rd Feb. Peter Alfred Mawdsley, John Henry, James Liebig Muspratt, and Thomas Bate,¹ Esquires.
1878. 1st March. Alfred Kingsby Howard, Richard Jones, Sydney Knowles Muspratt, Philip Pennant Pennant, and Isaac Taylor, Esquires.

¹ Mr. Bate has not qualified.



THE LOVING CUP.



CHAPTER XIII.

THE RISE, AND PROGRESS OF NONCONFORMITY IN FLINT. THE HISTORY OF THE FLINT CATHOLIC MISSION.

WE are indebted to the Rev. MICHAEL JONES, Nonconformist Minister, for the following account of the rise and progress of NONCONFORMITY in FLINT, which we have no doubt will prove interesting to some of our readers.

“THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.—This denomination was first introduced into FLINT between 1784 and 1788, by an Excise Officer then residing in the Town. He attempted to hold a preaching meeting ; but this, being opposed by the leading men of the place, was abandoned. The next attempt was made in 1788 : at that time FLINT was a noted bathing-place, and among the visitors was a preacher named WILLIAM LEWIS, a native of Anglesey, but then residing at Adwy-r-Clawdd, near Wrexham, who was persuaded to preach at FLINT. Lewis stood up on a horseblock close to the *Swan Inn*, when a motley crowd gathered in the open space before him, to jeer at him ; one man had a frying-pan, which he beat about with a stick : stones were thrown on to the roof of the house, so as to roll down on to the preacher’s head, and all kinds of attempts were made to close the meeting. His courage and powerful voice, however, enabled him to finish his sermon, in spite of all opposition, and he and his friends were allowed to depart without suffering personal violence. Soon afterwards a few Northop and Flint friends together rented a house in *Swan Lane*, where they held prayer-meetings without being disturbed, but there was a decided objection to any preaching. However, in a short time a minister from Mold (the Rev. Robert Ellis) was announced to preach. This caused a commotion among the opposition party, and one of the leaders, an innkeeper, assisted by a constable, went to Mr. Ellis, and threatened him with the terrors of the law ; it however transpired that he held a license to preach, and all opposition ceased.

“In 1792, Mr. J. Davis, of Nantglyn, came to FLINT to preach on a Sunday afternoon ; but, having neglected to bring his license with him, he met with considerable opposition. A solicitor, opposed to dissenters, was employed to put the law into force against the preacher, but fortunately another solicitor (Mr. Copner Williams) supported him ; and when he appeared at the meeting-place by the *Swan Inn*, the opposition urged the Town Constable to seize him ; but that officer, seeing that Mr. Williams aided him, did not interfere. Mr. Williams then addressing the chief instigator of

the opposition, said, ' You may take this man, and put him in prison if you wish, for as it is Sunday, none of us will resist ; but as sure as you do it, you shall go there to-morrow to keep him company ! ' After a long parley between the solicitors, Mr. Davies was allowed to preach, conditionally on his going to a certain distance from the Parsonage.

- " In 1797, the Rev. THOMAS CHARLES, B.A., of Bala, came to Northop to preach, and offered to provide the funds for a school at FLINT, which offer being accepted, a young man was engaged, who taught children to read in Welsh, and preached at stated times in the house in *Swan Lane*. The schoolmaster was not very popular in the Town, and he was often followed through the streets by a crowd, calling after him, in Welsh and English alternately, ' Here is the A B C man ! ' The opposition to this free school was so great, that in a short time it was abandoned in favour of a night school, in which both children and adults were taught to read in Welsh. This school was well attended, and, during the two years that it existed, did much to allay the spirit of opposition among the inhabitants.
- " In 1800, the first *Chapel* was built—in *Feathers Street*.
- " In 1835, the old Chapel, in Chapel Street, was erected at a cost of £600. It was capable of seating 250 persons. This building was taken down in 1876, and on its site the present handsome building was placed, at a cost of £1,733. It will seat 380 persons : there are two schoolrooms attached to it. The foundation-stone was laid by the Mayor, Alderman Richard Muspratt (whose firm gave a handsome donation to the funds), and the chapel was formally opened for Divine Service in April, 1877.
- " In addition, the Denomination have houses at Pentre, and ' the Bryn,' for the purposes of Sunday Schools. There are also the English Chapel on the Pentre Road, and the Chapels at Nant-y-flint and Cae Coch. Altogether the Calvinistic body have provided accommodation within the Borough for 1,150 persons ; the approximate number of regular attendants is 800, and of communicants 300. The number of Sunday-school scholars on the books is 700, with an average attendance of 550.
- " THE WELSH WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—At the beginning of the present century, the disposition of the FLINT people to persecute Dissenters, to which the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists had been exposed, passed away. In 1800, a Wesleyan Minister, named OWEN DAVIES, came to FLINT, and preached in the open air. On September 8, 1801, Mr. BRYAN, one of the pioneer preachers of the Wesleyan body in Wales, formed the first church meeting held in FLINT. In April following, another Minister (Mr. EDWARD JONES, Bath-a-farn) preached in the house of one Owen Jones, in *Swan Lane*. This small thatched house is one of the few relics of the old town left. Here the members met, under the leadership of ROBERT MORRIS of Northop, assisted by a few friends from Halkyn. For some years very little progress was made. In 1806, Mr. THOMAS PARRY, Cooper, built a Chapel on his own land in Castle Street, and let it to the Connexion. In 1828, on his leaving FLINT for Holywell, he granted them a lease for 99 years, when the Chapel was repaired and a gallery added to it.
- " In 1875, the ' Old Chapel ' having been found too small, a new one was erected on the Chester Road, capable of holding about 600 persons. The site was purchased by the late Mr. P. ELLIS EYTON, M.P., and presented by him to the body : he laid the foundation-stone of the building. The congregation numbers 450, including 160 church members, communicants, and those on trial. There are 230 Sunday-school scholars on the books.
- " In the year 1800, a branch Sunday School was opened at *Flint Mountain*. The school was conducted in several private houses, as none of the neighbouring landowners would sell land for the erection of chapels. At length, in 1838, through the kind offices of the Rev. W. MADDOCK WILLIAMS

then Rector of FLINT, a site was obtained, and the present Chapel built thereon. The congregation numbers about 80, including 30 communicants. The average number of Sunday scholars is 60.

“THE WELSH INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS.—This body had for many years hard work to establish their cause in FLINT. No record has, however, been kept of their early struggles. Their first meeting-place was in a large room in the house in Hill Street, known as ‘*Clawdd Coch*,’ then occupied by Miss Ingleby. The chief promoters were Mr. WILLIAM JONES (a native of Tremeirchion, and a local preacher, who came to FLINT in 1818, to keep a day-school), Mr. PETER KENRICK (a farmer living at Bryn-y-Cwn), Mr. WILLIAM JONES (who lived near the FLINT Mill), and Mr. E. PIERCE, of the *Raven Inn*. After forming their church they sought for an ordained pastor. At that time a minister named BENJAMIN EVANS, a native of South Wales, resided at Bagillt, and he promised to assist them as far as he could, which promise he faithfully kept. After a time they left the room at Clawdd Coch for a house in Chester Street, by the corner of Mumforth Street, which formerly was an inn, but is now a shoemaker’s shop. After a short stay there they took the *Old Cross Keys Inn*, a low building in Chester Street, from whence they removed to a house in Sydney Street, opposite to Trelawny Square. This being too small, they leased, from one John Kendrick, an old barn situate at the upper end of Sydney Street, and fitted it up as a Chapel.

“In 1834, their chief supporter, Mr. WILLIAM JONES (the preacher), died. In 1836, they took the chapel in Feathers Street, formerly belonging to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, but then recently occupied by the Baptists. Here Mr. EVANS continued to officiate until his death in 1848. He was succeeded by Mr. R. WILLIAMS, a native of ANGLESEY. During his ministry the connexion bought a site for a *new Chapel* in *Feathers Street*. Mr. WILLIAMS receiving a call elsewhere, Mr. WILLIAM EVANS of DOLWYDDELEN succeeded him, when the new chapel was proceeded with and completed in 1862. It is a commodious building, capable of seating three hundred persons, and cost nearly £1,000. The number of communicants is 50, Sunday-school teachers and scholars 90, and the congregation numbers from 100 to 120.

“THE WELSH BAPTISTS.—The founder of this denomination in FLINT was Mr. JOHN JONES, a plumber and glazier. For a time he took the old Calvinistic Methodists’ Chapel in Feathers Street. In 1840, the congregation exchanged chapels with the Independents, and went to Sydney Street. Their cause, however, did not flourish, and during the years 1862-72 it was given up. In the latter year, however, sixteen members of the sect, who had come to reside in FLINT, took a house in Church Street, from whence they migrated to the Town Hall; but as the movement still languished, they removed to a house in Mount Street, kindly granted to them, rent free, by Mr. J. P. DAVIES. In 1875, they removed to a house in Sailor’s Row; in 1880, they built themselves a *Chapel and Schoolroom* in *Church Street*, at a cost of £600, on a piece of land given to them by Mr. DAVIES. This Chapel will seat about 250 persons. The present number of communicants is 25, Sunday-school scholars 50, and the congregation about 80.

“THE ENGLISH INDEPENDENTS.—This denomination seceded from the English Calvinistic body in 1876, and formed a Society in a house in Chester Street. From there they removed to a schoolroom under the Welsh Independent Chapel in Feathers Street. In 1880, through the liberality of Mr. HUDSON, of the *Bache*, CHESTER, they purchased a piece of land in Church Street; here they built their present *School-Chapel*, at a cost of £300, and which will seat about 180 adults. The number of the con-

gregation is about 100, of Sunday-school attendants 50, and of communicants 17.

“THE ENGLISH WESLEYANS.—In 1832, there were few English residents in FLINT, and there was only one English service held in the town on a Sunday—viz., at the PARISH CHURCH. This denomination therefore opened a mission in the large room in *Clawdd Coch* (which had done so much service in the past), which mission was continued for three years. In 1836, one of their members, Mr. JOSEPH HALL, a native of HOLT, built at his own expense a small Chapel in Mount Street, near to Raven Square, where for forty-five years service was regularly held under his superintendence. In 1881, a new Church was built, from plans designed by Mr. HALL (at a cost of £1,200), on the Holywell Road, not far from the old Chapel. This Church will seat the whole congregation, which numbers some 500 persons. There are 150 names on the books of the Sunday-school, and the number of communicants is from 45 to 50.

We are also indebted to the Rev. Father EDWARD BYRNE for the following historical account of the Catholic Mission at FLINT, which will doubtless interest our Catholic readers:—

“To the unobserving eye, the little school-chapel, standing some fifty yards off the main road, and at that point at the foot of the Halkyn hills where, just above the town of FLINT, they give their last slope down to the river Dee, may pass unnoticed; if, however, our road lies that way, morning, noon, or night, some one out of a number of circumstances is safe to happen, which will make it known that that modest and unpretentious building is the Catholic Chapel. Either the ear is caught by the ringing of a small, but not badly sounding bell, then a glance is given upwards in the direction of those deep-toned appeals, and a plain cross-crested belfry appears; or betimes, reverent in manner and thoughtful of face, whilst sleep beneath its drowsy wing softly holds the remainder of their town's folk, are seen hurrying along to that place of worship an unusually large following of poor men, women, and children. They are going to hear early Mass. In any town these outward things mark a Catholic Church or Chapel; they are hardly an exception in FLINT. On a nearer approach to this plain brick building, and a closer examination of those worshipping beneath its roof, the former is seen to be an unmistakably modern structure, with no beauty about it from top to bottom, and the latter turn out to be aliens and strangers, almost every one of them. What connection, then, has this little hill-side chapel of to-day, or those worshippers of foreign visage, with that Catholic Church of which BASINGWERK was the last in Flintshire, or with that noble roll of glorious saints, St. Winifride, St. Beuno, and St. Asaph, of whom in these latter days there has been no compeer?

“It may well be said that history is woven of indestructible threads, and every generation is the loom working them into different shades and forms, albeit warp and woof are the same. After the manner of handling them, will the difference of weft and texture and pattern be noted in each age. History does not deal in disjointed facts; it takes up the impressions of each age, and spins them into one continuous whole.

“The history and fortunes of the Catholic Church in FLINT in this way are unfolded in that modest-looking chapel, and in the ruins of her works in the past.

“Hard by the grand old ruins of Basingwerk, stately and imposing in their cruelly neglected state, a Cistercian Abbey, founded in the year 1131 by RANULF, EARL of CHESTER, tell alike of those palmy days when the Catholic Church, like the bay tree by the water-side, grew and flourished, beneath whose peaceful shelter no word of jarring creeds was heard.

- " It is recorded that in a grant of David ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, to the Abbey of Basingwerk, he gave 'the Church of Halliwell, with the Chapel of Coleshul.' 'Coleshul' appears in Doomsday Book; so also does 'Ledbrook,' the adjoining district on the south side. Undoubtedly, then, 'Coleshul' covered the whole of the area extending from BASINGWERK to this LEDBROOK.
- " The name of 'FLINT' is not met with until the time of Edward I.; then it was that the portion of 'Coleshul' situate upon the Dee, *Castellum super fluente (fumine)*, became known by the name of FLINT. This makes it clear that the present FLINT was the site of that ancient chapel, which by the grant of David ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, was attached to, and made dependent upon, BASINGWERK. There is yet another reason for this opinion; for when the old church, itself a thirteenth-century structure, was pulled down to make room for the present more commodious Parish Church, at the same time were unearthed tiles and other materials, which bore evidence and traces of a period anterior to the above-mentioned date.
- " The revenues of BASINGWERK, when Henry VIII., in the thirty-second year of his reign, made a grant of it to Henry ap Harry, were £157 15s. 8d., a sum worth £3,155 3s. 4d. of our present money. Basingwerk, with the chapel at Flint dependent upon it, followed the fate of a thousand others throughout the land, and Ranulf's deed gift to God was given away to Henry ap Harry. Greed and avarice swallowed up the revenues of the Church. The Penal Code was enacted and worked with a ruthless hand, alike against the pastors and professors of the old religion. Those who remained true to the faith of their baptism were now without priest or place of worship in FLINT. They were constrained to go elsewhere, to 'Halliwell' or Puddington, across the water, to seek the consolations of their religion; and in doing so great secrecy had to be observed, lest they brought down on themselves and those ministering to them the vengeance of the law. How terrible this vengeance was, the hanging, drawing and disemboweling of John Pleasington, priest at Chester, for saying Mass at Puddington, will be more than fact enough for us to conceive! His speech before death is still extant. Doubtless many a FLINT child had received baptism at his hands, and many were the hardy and brave Welshmen of FLINT whose footsteps he had turned from the paths of sin and guile.
- " The Emancipation Act was passed in 1829. As of yore, the Catholics of FLINT began to rally; and from this time forth might be met, any Sunday in the year, wet or fine, little knots of them pressing forward to Holywell to hear Mass, or carrying their little children thither to be christened. There were times too, though rare, when a priest came from HOLYWELL to FLINT, said Mass in some room, heard confession, and administered baptism. On these occasions, 'word of a priest coming' was passed around amongst all the Catholics of the town as a piece of great and grateful news, and all at the hour fixed made eagerly for the rendezvous.
- " The year 1841 is one marked in red letters in the annals of the Catholics of FLINT. Just three centuries, less one year, had elapsed, from the time BASINGWERK, with the 'Chapel of Coleshul,' was confiscated, till Catholicity again became possessed of a spot in FLINT, whereon she might build herself a sheltering home. In this year Mr. George Roskell, Mr. Edward Roberts, and Father Lythgoe, S.J., purchased a piece of land known as part of the 'Schinshut' field, whereon to erect a Church, School, and Presbytery.
- " In 1852, an event occurred which greatly hastened the strong and quick growth of Catholicity in the town. The Smelting Works, which well-nigh six centuries had stood on the banks of the Dee, and was the labour mart of FLINT men, father and son, during all those many long years, changed hands. With the change of masters came a change in the staple

manufacture of the place. The old 'Leadworks' now became the laboratory of a more youthful and vigorous science, now a great and prosperous industry—practical chemistry. In the influx of population came many Irish families, to seek employment in the new works. On this great increase in their numbers, the Catholics of FLINT felt sorely the great and trying need of a place nearer at hand—in fact, of building a place on the land which now had been theirs for over ten years—where they could more readily and easily attend to their religious duties, and send their children to school. It was a weary trudge, almost more than physical human nature could bear in many of them, winter and summer, in the face of biting winds and drifting snows, or on a sultry day beneath a broiling sun, clambering up the stiffish piece of road between FLINT and HOLYWELL. None more than the good Father Blackett of Holywell understood the difficulties of the Catholics in FLINT, and the urgent necessity of building a place for them. Having espoused their cause, heart and soul he threw himself into it. The summer (July) of 1854 saw building operations begin; Christmas Day of the same year witnessed the completion and public opening of the Chapel. Later on a cottage was added to the little chapel, in which a resident priest was soon to take up his abode, and so establish once again a Catholic Mission in FLINT. A second event also happened opportunely in the county, which, more speedily than expected, accomplished this desideratum of the Catholics of FLINT. Lord FEILDING [now Earl DENBIGH], of Downing, having gone over to the Catholic Church, eventually invited the Capuchin Fathers to come and settle at PANTASAPH, and to take possession of the buildings originally intended to be a Protestant Church, but now completed as a Monastery. These fine buildings, for solidity of masonry and beauty of architecture, will long hold high place amongst the structures in the county. From this source the Catholics of FLINT were provided with a resident priest; though the credit of founding the FLINT Mission will ever remain the due, and one of the many great honours, which so luminously shed their light on the Jesuits of HOLYWELL.

"The priests of PANTASAPH were Capuchins and foreigners. Looking over the Baptismal Registry, it is not a little amusing to note the spelling of Irish names. Many of them must have been a veritable puzzle to those good fathers. But they were wise in their day; they went in right and left for euphony, and left such names as Doffée (Duffy), Goff (Gough), Geritée (Geraghty), Goeen (Gowan), Hennery (Henry) to take care of themselves. In the commencement, evidently, to judge from the Baptismal Register, many of these fathers tried their hands, if we may use the phrase, at improving the spiritual life of their new charge. The first name we meet on opening the Baptismal Register is Father Aloysius, then Father Antony, afterwards Fathers Seraphin, Kelly, Hostage, and Ebneare, and several others. Father Ebneare's name, however, appears for a year in succession, so that it is probable that he really was the first resident priest. To him succeeded Father Lawrence, in less than twelve months after whose death, in 1863, the Rev. Patrick Power was appointed to the charge of the Mission. He added the new front to the north-east end. The bell and belfry, erected at the conjunction of the new and old parts of the chapel, are the gift of the late Mr. P. Ellis Eyton, M.P. In March of 1879 the Rev. Edward Byrne succeeded the Rev. P. Power, who was removed to Congleton.

"Great has been the increase of late in the attendance of children at this school. The names of 200 children are now on the books.

"An earnest effort is now being made to raise funds to build a new Church on the ground adjoining the School, and to add more class room to the existing school-chapel, which, when the new Church is built, will be given up for school purposes exclusively.'



A LIST OF THE ACTING MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF FLINT—1883.

HUGH ROBERT HUGHES, Esq., Kinmel Park, Abergele, *Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum.*

ROBERT FROST, Esq., Mount Kinnerton, *High Sheriff.*

Chairman of Quarter Sessions, J. SCOTT BANKES, Esq.

Vice-Chairman, P. P. PENNANT, Esq.

Names.	Addresses.	When Qualified.
The Right Hon. Lord Mostyn . . .	Mostyn, Holywell . . .	14th July, 1825
Ralph Richardson, Esq.		4th Jan., 1843
*Howel Maddock Arthur Owen, Esq.	Grove Road, Eastbourne . . .	25th Mar., 1845
James Richard Owen, Clerk	Llanferres, Mold . . .	15th Oct., 1845
*Robert Wills, Esq.	Plas Bellin, Northop . . .	1st July, 1846
William Maddock Williams, Clk.	Barncoate, Reigate Hill, Reigate, Surrey . . .	21st Oct., 1846
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh . . .	Downing, Holywell . . .	1st July, 1847
*Edward Henry Mostyn, Esq.	Arundel, Sussex . . .	31st Jan., 1850
*The Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley	26, Eccleston Street, Chester Square, London . . .	3rd July, 1850
*Charles Butler Clough, Esq.	Llwyn Offa, Mold . . .	26th Nov., 1850
*Charles James Trevor Roper, Esq. (Chairman of Caergwrle Division)	Plas Teg, Mold . . .	21st Mar., 1851
David Francis Atcherley, Esq.	Marton Hall, Shrewsbury . . .	18th Mar., 1852
*Edmund Peel, Esq. (Chairman of Overton Division)	Bryn y Pys, Rhuabon . . .	20th Oct., 1852
Theophilus Puleston, Clerk	Worthenbury, Overton . . .	" "
Richard Pelham Warren, Esq.	Wortington House, Basingstoke . . .	31st Mar., 1853
Henry Potts, Esq.	The Watergate, Chester . . .	18th Oct., 1854
Richard Sankey, Esq.	Holywell . . .	4th July, 1855
*Philip William Godsall, Esq.	Iscrood Park, Whitchurch, Salop . . .	19th Mar., 1856
*Robert Howard, Esq.	Broughton Hall, Malpas, Cheshire . . .	16th Oct., 1856

LIST OF THE ACTING MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY. 237

Names.	Addresses.	When Qualified.
John Jocelyn Ffoulkes, Esq.		7th Jan., 1857
*John Scott Bankes, Esq. (Chairman of Mold and Northop Divisions)	Soughton Hall, Northop 19, The Parade, Leamington	2nd July, 1857
William Keates, Esq.	Nant, Prestatyn, Rhyl	31st July, 1857
Thomas Griffies Dixon, Esq.	Gwysaney, Mold	17th Mar., 1858
*Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, Esq.	Nantly, Saint Asaph	29th Mar., 1860
*Philip Pennant Pennant, Esq.	Morannedd, Rhyl	4th July, 1860
John Churton, Esq.	Colomeny, Mold	21st Mar., 1861
*Bryan George Davies Cooke, Esq.	Hartsheath, Mold	1st Aug., 1862
John Carstairs Jones, Esq.	Heathlands, Malvern Wells	
Henry Charles Knight, Clerk		
Henry Ralph Browne, Esq.		7th Jan., 1863
William Barber Buddicom, Esq.	Penbedw, Mold	18th Mar., 1863
Offley Malcolm Crewe Read, Esq., R.N.	Llandinam, Montgomeryshire	27th Nov., 1863
*The Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P.	Llwynegrin Hall, Mold	2nd Dec., 1863
*Pennant Athelwold Lloyd, Esq.	Pentrehabin, Mold	6th Jan., 1864
The Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.	12, Upper Brook Street, London, W.	24th Mar., 1864
*William Henry Gladstone, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of Hawarden Division)	Hawarden Castle, Chester	4th April, 1866
Thomas Zephaniah Davies, Clerk	Whitford Vicarage, Holywell	23rd May, 1866
The Hon. George Thomas Kenyon	Llanerch Panna, Penley, Ellesmere	18th July, 1866
William Johnson, Esq.	Broughton Hall, Chester	24th Jan., 1867
Meadows Frost, Esq.	St. John's House, Chester	20th Feb., 1867
Robert Frost, Esq.	Lime Grove, Chester	
Sir Pyers William Mostyn, Bart.	Talacre, Rhyl	21st Oct., 1868
Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley		
Conwy, Esq.	Bodrhyddan, Rhyl	20th Nov., 1868
Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq.	Ystrad, Denbigh	6th Jan., 1869
The Hon. Roger Mostyn	Mostyn, Holywell	29th Jan., 1869
George Ash Butterton, Clerk, D.D.	Rhyl	7th April, 1869
Thomas Wynne Eyton, Esq.	Tower, Mold	30th June, 1869
Richard Henry Howard, Clerk	Wigfair, Saint Asaph	3rd Nov., 1869
Richard Frederick Birch, Esq.	Maeselwy, Saint Asaph	3rd Jan., 1872
Alexander Fair Jones, Esq.	Sandown Terrace, Chester	2nd July, 1872
William Price Jones, Esq.	Albion Villa, Rhyl	29th April, 1873
Henry John Potts, Esq.	The Watergate, Chester	24th Feb., 1874
*Sir William Grenville Williams, Bart.	Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph	8th April, 1874
Joseph Henry Lee, Esq.	Redbrook, Whitchurch, Salop	19th May, 1874
Walter Hownam Buddicom, Esq.	Penbedw, Mold	30th June, 1874

Names.	Addresses.	When Qualified.
Arthur Mesham, Esq.	Pontryffydd, Trefnant, Rhyl	30th June, 1874
Walter Evans, Clerk	Rectory, Halkyn, Holywell	20th Oct., 1874
The Hon. Edward Frederick Kenyon	7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.	5th Jan., 1875
St. John Charlton, Esq.	Pentreffynnon House, Holywell	16th Feb., 1875
Harold Lees, Esq.	Pickhill Hall, Wrexham	6th April, 1875
Horatio Lloyd, Esq.	Sandown Terrace, Chester	25th May, 1875
Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq.	Kinmel Park, Abergele	17th July, 1875
Boscowen Trevor Griffith Bos- cawen, Esq.	Trevallyn Hall, Wrexham	" "
Thomas Parry Jones Parry, Esq.	Llwwyn Onn Hall, Wrexham	5th April, 1876
Edward Thompson, Esq.	Plas Annie, Mold	17th Oct., 1876
William Hancock, Esq.	Aston Bank, Hawarden	3rd April, 1877
John Eldon Bankes, Esq.	Soughton Hall, Northop	
Charles Edward Thornycroft, Esq.	Deeside, Bangor, Wrex- ham	
Arthur Pemberton Lonsdale, Esq.	Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop	20th July, 1877
Richard Venable Kyrke, Esq.	Pen-y-Wern, Mold	1st Jan., 1878
John Henry, Esq.	Lygan-y-Wern, Halkyn, Holywell	" July, 1878
George Allanson Cayley, Esq.	Llanerch Park, St. Asaph	2nd July, 1878
Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan Lloyd		
Mostyn, Esq.	Gloddaeth, Conway	15th Oct., 1878
Richard Muspratt, Esq.	Trelawny House, Flint	11th Nov., 1878
Thomas Bate, Esq.	Kelsterton, Flint	21st May, 1879
Robert James Sisson, Esq.	Talardy, St. Asaph	
Charles Peter Morgan, Esq.	Bryn yr Haul, Mold	6th Jan., 1880
Henry Richard Lloyd Howard, Esq.	Wigfair, St. Asaph	6th April, 1880
Robert Charles Webster, Esq.	Abbey Gate, Bangor, Is y Coed, near Wrexham.	6th April, 1881
Edwin Morgan, Esq.	Cae Gwyn Tremerichion, St. Asaph	28th June, 1881
Sir Wyndham Edward Hanmer, Bart.	Bettisfield Park, Whit- church, Salop	4th April, 1882
Edward Walhall Delves Brough- ton, Esq.	The Cottage, St. Asaph	" "
William Thom, Esq.	Springfield House, Ha- warden	27th June, 1882

* Deputy-Lieutenants.

CHIEF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to the Lieutenancy—A. T. Roberts, Esq.*County Treasurer*—Dacre Trevor-Roper, Esq.*Chief Constable*—Peter Browne, Esq. (Rhyl.)*Under-Sheriff*—Thomas Thelwell Kelly, Esq. (Mold.)*Coroners*—William Davies, Esq. (Rhyl). W. Pay, Esq. (Hanmer and Overton).

CORPORATION OF FLINT.

MAYOR—*Alderman* Richard Muspratt.

ALDERMEN—Richard Muspratt (1), John Kingsby Huntley (1), Peter Alfred Mawdsley (4), and Alfred Dyson (4).

COUNCILLORS—R. W. Bowen (1), J. P. Davies (1), Robert Jones (1), Robert Williams (1), Richard Evans (2), E. J. Hughes (2), Joseph Hall, jun. (2), J. L. Muspratt (2), Benjamin Bennett (3), S. K. Muspratt (3), Walter Owen (3), and Maurice Roberts (3).

[The figures denote the number of years each member has to serve.]

OFFICIALS. *Town Clerk, Clerk to the Urban Sanitary Authority, Clerk to the School Attendance Committee, and Clerk to the Borough Justices*—Henry Taylor. *Borough Treasurer*—Thomas Gleave. *Medical Officer of Health*—Richard Jones, M.R.C.S.E. and L.S.A.L. *Sanitary Inspector and School Attendance Officer*—W. E. Bithell. *Surveyor and Collector of Rates*—Hugh Owen. *Sergeant-at-Mace*—Thomas Ward. *Auditors*—T. B. Taylor and Robert Jones. *Chairman of the School Attendance Committee*—Councillor S. K. Muspratt. *Chairman of the Health Committee*—Alderman A. Dyson. *Chairman of the Watch and Finance Committee*—Councillor J. L. Muspratt.



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Bate, Thomas, Esq., J.P., Kelsterton, Flint.
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Bellis, George, Esq., Surveyor, Mold.
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Bennett, Councillor Benjamin, Flint.
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Burton, John R. Esq., Solicitor, Chester.
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Byrne, Rev. Edward, Flint.

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LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

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 Davies, Mrs. Margaret, Pentre, Flint.
 Davies, Mr. R., Menai Bridge Inn, Pentre, Flint.
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 Davies, William, Esq., Coroner for Flintshire, Rhyl.
 Davies, Mr. William, Flint Mountain, Flint.
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 Dawson, R. M., Esq., Wembury Villa, Albert Park, Liverpool.
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 Denman, Mr. Edward, 55, Cedar Grove, Liverpool.
 Derby, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Knowsley Hall, Lancashire.
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 Douglas, John, Esq., Architect, Chester.
 Duncan, C. W., Esq., Solicitor, Chester.
 Dyson, Alderman Alfred, Flint.
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